Printed and Published at 65 Clayton Street Newcastle on Tyne By the Proprietor G Bradley


# The Consett Guardian

## AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 12. CONSETT, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1860. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]


### Money Wanted

MONEY.

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

### Situations Vacant.

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

### Public Notices

PIGEON SHOOTING.

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

NOTICE.

THE SECOND and THIRD PRIZES of JOS. BARRON'S GOODWOOD STAKES CLUB not having yet been Claimed, he HEREBY GIVES NOTICE, that unless such Claim be made on or before SATURDAY, the 15th December, 1860, it will be handed over to a Sick Fund, held at the Dun Cow Inn, on which evening the Annual Meeting will take place. Subscribers to the Lottery will receive the benefit of it by becoming Members of the said Club.

A LECTURE on SOUND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.—The great Power of Civilization in all Ages; the Bulwark of Society; the Schools and Colleges of Ireland in the Middle Ages; her Missionaries and Scholars at Home and abroad; her present System of Learning; the CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY; her Colleges and Halls; the Bigotry of the Government NATIONAL SCHOOLS; the High Education given by the Monks and Christian Brothers, will be delivered by W. DUFFY, of Newcastle, in the MUSIC HALL, Berry Edge, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1860. Mr. JOHN M'SHANE, in the chair. Admission, SIXPENCE. The chair to be taken at 7·30 o'clock, p.m.

BURNHOPE SPORTINGS

WILL be held at the House of Mr. ROBERT JOBSON, on SATURDAY, December 1, 1860.

PIGEON SHOOTING, for PAD and BRIDLE, or MONEY. Entrance, 2s. 6d. each.

QUOITING (open) .......... For 10s.
FOOT RACE (by Men) .......... A New Hat.
POLE CLIMBING .......... Leg of Mutton.
FOOT RACE (by Women) .......... Two Crinolines.

☞ To commence at One o'clock precisely.

ABSTAIN FROM ALL INTOXICATING DRINKS.
LEADGATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A PUBLIC TEA in Connection with the above Society, will be held on MONDAY, Nov. 26th, 1860, in the PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, LEADGATE. Tea on the Tables at Four o'clock.

☞ Tickets One Shilling each, may be had of Messrs. W. Cheeseman, H. Knox, J. James, T. Rowe, N. Muse, T. Brown, W. Miller, and T. Collinson, Leadgate.

IN THE EVENING, Mr. WM. JOHNSON, Temperance Missionary, of Darlington, will deliver A LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE. The Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock.

GRAND ANNUAL BALL.

A GRAND BALL will take place at the House of MR JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, RAILWAY HOTEL, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
On WEDNESDAY, December 5, 1860.
MR. R. B. SANDERSON, Leader of the Band.
TICKETS:—Gentlemen, 4s; Ladies, 3s 6d.
Dancing to commence at Eight o'clock.
Tickets to be had at the Bar.
Printed Programmes to be had on Application.

SHOTLEY GROVE SCHOOL.
EVENING TUITION.

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

TERMS same as Day Pupils.
Shotley Grove School, Oct., 1860.

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

DANCING ACADEMY.

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

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

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

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

TO CONSETT AND SURROUNDING NEIGHBOURHOOD.
CONSETT DISTRICT PENNY BANK.

PATRONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lord A. V. Tempest, M.P. | R. D. Shafto, Esq., M.P. |
| Joseph W. Pease, Esq. | A. H. Talmadge, Esq., J.P. |

TRUSTEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rev. F. B. Thompson. | John Renton, Esq. |
| Jon. Priestman, jun., Esq. | George Neile, Esq. |
| Thomas Richardson, Esq. | Robert Taylor, Esq. |
| Rev. F. Kearney. | |

COMMITTEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Charles Hill. | Mr. John Potts. |
| Mr. Thomas Carrick. | Mr. Robert Almond. |
| Mr. John Davison. | Mr. William Smith. |
| Mr. John Routledge. | Mr. Edward Routledge. |
| Mr. Robert Telford. | Mr. John Elliott. |
| Mr. Robert Whitfield. | Mr. John Collinson. |
| Mr. Thomas Walter. | Mr. Charles Ianson. |
| Mr. John Fletcher. | Mr. Samuel Leybourne. |
| Mr. Robert Surtees. | Mr. Joseph Ledger. |
| Mr. Henry Brown. | Mr. William Pattison. |
| Mr. Joseph Marrcage. | Mr. John Brodie, sen. |
| Mr. Adam Brodie. | Mr. D. Baker. |
| Mr. John Murray. | Mr. O. H. Syms. |
| Mr. Matthew Spencer. | Mr. W. J. Scott. |
| Mr. John Lishman. | Mr. John Gledston. |

AUDITORS.
R. Compton, Esq., and D. C. Balleny.
SECRETARY.
Mr. Samuel Surtees.

THE above Bank will be Opened on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1ST., 1860, and every Saturday evening following, from Four to Six o'clock, in the Iron Company's School Room, Consett, where all Deposits of One Penny and upwards will be received.

GRAND BALL, LANCHESTER.

A BALL will be held at the House of MISS CLARK, Black Bull Inn, Lanchester, on WEDNESDAY, December 12, 1860, CHARLES ALLEN, Esq., M.C.

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

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

REFRESHMENTS INCLUDED.

DANCING to commence at Nine o'Clock. TICKETS to be had of the STEWARDS and at the BAR.
LEADER of the BAND: MR. R. B. SANDERSON.

THE SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

HER Majesty the Queen having graciously signified her acceptance of the Services of this Corps, according to Rule 3, all Subscriptions become due on Saturday, the 1st of December; Members will therefore please to pay the same to the Secretary, on or as soon after that date as possible.

By order,
R. LATIMER, Hon. Sec.
November 23, 1860.

THE SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE Committee of the above Corps invite TENDERS for the SUPPLY of their UNIFORMS and ACCOUTREMENTS, Patterns of which lie at Messrs. J. BRODIE and SONS, Shotley Bridge, for inspection.

Tenders, addressed to the Secretary, will be received up to SATURDAY, 1st December.

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

By Order,
R. LATIMER, Hon. Sec.
Consett, by Gateshead, Nov. 23, 1860.

### Business Addresses

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

PETER POZZOLE,
FRENCH POLISHER,
CONSETT,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AN EARLY CALL IS REQUESTED.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!
THE POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS;
Or, EVERY ONE HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.
The Fortieth Thousand. Free for Four Stamps.

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

### Business Addresses

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

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

THOMAS POTTS,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

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

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

WHY GO TO NEWCASTLE FOR YOUR GROCERIES!

W. G. MORELAND respectfully informs the Inhabitants of LEADGATE, and surrounding Districts, that he has OPENED a BRANCH TEA, GROCERY, and GENERAL PROVISION ESTABLISHMENT, on the principle of a Good Article for READY MONEY, and as Quality alone, according to the ratio of its Price, can be the test of Cheapness, a Trial is Respectfully Invited.

W. G. MORELAND,
20, WESTGATE, NEWCASTLE, AND FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

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

HAS just received from the Inventor one of the largest Stocks of LAMPS ever known, which he can Sell at One Shilling each and upwards.
It is now universally admitted that the New Lamp gives as Brilliant a Light as Gas, and is much Cheaper.

SELLING OFF WITHOUT RESERVE.

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

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

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

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

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!
CHRISTMAS IS COMING!!

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW FASHIONS FOR WINTER.

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

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

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

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

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

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

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

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

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

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

THE 21s. INVERNESS WRAPPER IN 500 PATTERNS.

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

THE 21s. NAPIER IN 500 PATTERNS.

GREY-STREET, NEWCASTLE.

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

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

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

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

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

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

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

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

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

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

### Business Addresses

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

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

HAS always on hand a Superior STOCK of WINES, SPIRITS, CORDIALS, &c., &c., on reasonable terms.
DRAUGHT AND BOTTLED LONDON AND DUBLIN STOUT.
MILD, SCOTCH, AND BITTER BEER.
GOOD STABLING—WELL AIRED BEDS.

PUDDLERS' ARMS INN,
HIGH STREET, CONSETT.

JOHN SEYMOUR, WHOLESALE and RETAIL WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANT, ALE and PORTER BREWER, HOP MERCHANT, &c., &c.
LONDON and DUBLIN STOUT, DRAUGHT or BOTTLED, BURTON, and BITTER ALES.
Good Stabling—Well Aired Beds, &c.

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

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

QUADRILLE BANDS SUPPLIED.

COMMERCIAL INN, CONSETT.
JOHN ANDERSON,

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

☞ An excellent COMMERCIAL ROOM and PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS.
WINES and SPIRITS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
LONDON and DUBLIN DRAUGHT and BOTTLED STOUT, MILD and BITTER ALES, &c., &c.
GOOD STABLING.—WELL AIRED BEDS.

WHEAT SHEAF INN, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.
WILLIAM JOPLING

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

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

D. BRANNIGAN,
BUTCHERS ARMS,
BLACKHILL,

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

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

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

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

Good Stabling—Well Aired Beds.

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

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

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

PRICE LIST.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRINTING.

POSTING BILLS of any size and in various Colours at the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
CIRCULAR LETTERS,
At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
ACCOUNT AND BILL HEADS,
At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
SHOP AND COUNTER BILLS,
At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
PAMPHLETS AND BOOKS of any size,
At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
REPORTS OF SOCIETIES AND MEETINGS,
At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
HIGH STREET, MEDOMSLEY ROAD,
CONSETT.

ESTABLISHED 1699.
BAILEY'S IMPROVED PATENT LEVER WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH and FRENCH CLOCKS, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Business Addresses.

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

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

ECONOMIC GOLD WATCH CLUB.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

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

STEAM MADE CONFECTIONERY FOR ALL CLASSES,
PURE AND UNADULTERATED!!!

RALPH LOWRIE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECTIONER,
46, DEAN STREET, NEWCASTLE,

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

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

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

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

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

S. HUNTLEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
EBCHESTER,

RESPECTFULLY tenders her sincere thanks for the many favours conferred upon her late Husband, and begs to state that she continues to carry on the Business in all its branches, and hopes, by employing First-rate Workmen, to merit a continuance of Public patronage.

REPAIRS NEATLY EXECUTED, AT MODERATE CHARGES.

THE HEARTS OF OAK, HIGHGATE.
REMOVED TO CONSETT!

PETER WATSON gratefully acknowledges the many favours conferred upon him since his Entrance upon the Premises at Highgate, and begs to announce that he has Removed to more eligible Premises situate in FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

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

P. W. begs also to announce that he has opened an EATING HOUSE in connexion with the above, and hopes, by supplying articles of first-rate quality, to merit the support of the Public.

HOT SOUPS from 6 o'clock in the Morning until 10 at Night.

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

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

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

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

WINES! WINES!! WINES!!!
J. BECKWITH

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

Fine old Port and Sherry Wines in Casks and Bottles.
Prime Leeds, Burton, Alos, and other ALES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.

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

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

THE GREAT DOMESTIC REVOLUTION!!!

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

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

## The Poets' Corner.

### DUNDONALD IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

NOVEMBER 13, 1860.

Ashes to Ashes! Lay the hero down
Within the grey old Abbey's glorious shade,
In our Walhalla ne'er was worthier laid
Since Martyr first won palm, or Victor crown.

'Tis well the State he served no farthing pays
To grace with pomp and honour all too late
His grave, whom, living, Statesmen dogged with hate,
Denying justice and withholding praise.

Let England hide her face above his tomb,
As much for shame as sorrow. Let her think
Upon the bitter cup he had to drink—
Heroic soul, branded with felon's doom.

A Sea-King, whose fit place had been by Blake,
Or our own Nelson, had he been but free
To follow glory's quest upon the sea,
Leaving the conquered navies in his wake—

A Captain, whom it had been ours to cheer
From conquest on to conquest, had our land
But set its wisest, worthiest in command,
Not such as hated all the good revere.

We let them cage the Lion while the fire
In his high heart burnt clear and unsubdued;
We let them stir that frank and forward mood
From greatness to the self-consuming fire.

The fret and chafe that wait on service scorned,
Justice denied, and truth to silence driven;
From men we left him to appeal to Heaven,
'Gainst fraud set high, and evidence suborned—

We left him, with bound arms, to mark the sword,
Given to weak hands: left him, with working brain,
To see rogues traffic, and fools rashly reign,
Where Strength should have been guide, and Honour lord—

Left him to cry aloud, without support,
Against the creeping things that eat away
Our wooden walls, and boast as they betray,
The base supporters of a baser Court.

The crawling worms that in corruption breed,
And on corruption fatten, till at last
Mistaken honour the proud victim cast
Out to their spite, to writhe, and pant, and bleed

Under their stings and slime; and bleed he did
For years, till hope into heart-sickness grew,
And he sought other seas and service new,
And his bright sword in alien laurels hid.

Nor even so found gratitude, but came
Back to his England, bankrupt, save of praise,
To eat his heart, through weary wishful days,
And shape his strength to bearing of his shame.

Till, slow but sure, drew on a better time,
And statesmen owned the check of public will;
And, at the last, light pierced the shadow chill
That fouled his honour with the taint of crime.

And then they gave him back the Knightly spurs
Which he had never forfeited—the rank
From which he ne'er by ill-deserving sank,
More than the Lion sinks for yelp of curs.

Justice had lingered on its road too long:
The Lion was grown old; the time gone by,
When for his aid we vainly raised a cry,
To save our flag from shame, our decks from wrong.

The infamy is *theirs*, whose evil deed,
Is past undoing; yet not guiltless we,
Who, penniless that brave old man could see,
Restored to honour, but denied its meed.

A Belisarius, old and sad and poor,
To our shame not to *his*—so he lived on,
Till man's allotted four-score years were gone,
And scarcely then had leave to 'stablish sure

Proofs of *his* innocence, and *their* shame,
That had so wronged him; and, this done, came death,
To seal the assurance of his dying breath,
And wipe the last faint tarnish from his name.

At last his fame stands fair, and full of years
He seeks that judgment which his wrongers all
Have sought before him—and above his pall
His flag, replaced at length, waves with his peers'.

He did not live to see it, but he knew
His country with one voice had set it high:
And knowing this he was content to die,
And leave to gracious Heaven what might ensue.

Ashes to Ashes! Lay the hero down,
No nobler heart e'er knew the bitter lot
To be misjudged, maligned, accused, forgot—
Twine martyr's palm among his victor's crown.

—*Punch.*

# THE WINLATON MURDER.

## THE ADJOURNED INQUEST.

The inquest on the body of John Baty was resumed at the Commercial Inn, Winlaton, on Monday last, before Mr. Favell. The interest aroused in the case appeared to be on the increase, owing to the statement of the man Armstrong made last week before the Gateshead magistrates. The following witnesses were called:—

Thomas Billclough, chainmaker, said:—I know Thomas Smith. He had not been at my house for five weeks before the murder. On the morning of the murder, shortly after four o'clock, he came to my house. He is known by the name of "Lanky." Me and the wife were asleep in bed. The wife woke me by saying there's a knock at the door. The wife got up first, and I followed and opened the outer door, Smith was there. He came in; said he was very cold; and talked about lying down someway. He sat down by the fire and lighted his pipe, and then he got on talking about the mischief they had had the night before with the police. After some time he said, "You had better go to bed, I think; and let me have a bit sleep here." I went to bed and got up about six. Went to the door, and and heard some men talking about this murder. (Smith wore corded trousers and velvet coat.) I came in and told him what the people said about a man being murdered. Smith said "That's a worse job than mine" meaning, I took it, the mischief he had had with the police. He then had a bit of a wash. He was not particularly dirty; and when he had got ready—washed—I went to the door, and Ed. Armstrong came up into our house. It was then seven o'clock. I left him and Smith in conversation. What passed I don't know. The wife told me that Smith left the house about a quarter past seven. I named all this, on Tuesday 6th, to William Cowen. Did not mention it to the police. It was a week to-day that I first named it to the police. I heard all about the murder before that. —By the Coroner: When he came to our door that morning, I went down and asked who it was. He said "It's me." I did'nt know who he was until I opened the door. He said he had been at Anthony Dixon's, but could not get in.—By the Jury: Smith was never in our house but once before that morning. Armstrong often came. [The witness was here cross-examined at great length by the Coroner, with a view to elicit that a regular plan had been laid betweem him and Armstrong and Lankey, not to divulge anything as to the murder. The witness denied that any conversation whatever took place among them about the murder, though they had just heard of it; and he also denied that he and his wife ever had any conversation about the murder, after he came in and told her that Baty had been found murdered.] In the course of Tuesday, Armstrong returned to my house, and sent for me to William Cowen's shop. I went to Cowen's shop and saw him and then returned to my own house again with Armstrong. He said he would like to have a wash.—[The Coroner: Your house seems to be a regular wash-house.] He did not tell me anything about the murder; nothing as to Baty; nothing as to anything about the murderer.—Then what did he send for you that morning for? Oh just to get his hands washed.—You swear that was all, and that nothing was said about the murder? Nothing at all.—By the jury: Nothing was said about putting some nets into the fire.—Smith had a dog with him when he came to my house. Did not notice any wet on his clothes. Never saw him have a morgan rattler that morning. Don't know what a morgan-rattler is. Told Smith it was Baty that had been murdered. Smith had told me before that he should be off for the row with the police. Did not remark that he was more desirous to be off after I told him that it was Baty, than he had been before. He had some tea at my house. Cannot say whether Armstrong had any with him. I went to Swan's public house that morning soon after nine o'clock.—What did you talk about? Nothing of this kind was ever mentioned.—What kind? Why this murder.

Mary Billclough, wife of last witness, gave similar evidence.

ARMSTRONG'S STATEMENT.

Edward Armstrong said:—I am a keelman and reside at Blaydon. I know Thomas Smith, commonly called Lanky. On Monday the 5th I was in Blaydon along with Smith, and we had some difference with the police. We came to Winlaton and went to Jane Parker's. I stopped there until ten o'clock, and went to my father-in-law's (W. Oliver's) and remained there all night. At seven o'clock next morning I left Oliver's, and went to Thomas Billclough's. There I found Smith sitting by the fireside. I looked at him and saw that he wore clothes I had not seen him have before. These were a fresh cap, coat, and corded trousers, and boots. He had none of these on on the previous night when I left him at Mrs Parker's. I did not at that time know whose clothes they were. On the Monday night Smith lost his cap in the disturbance with the police, and I lent him one of mine. When I met him on Tuesday morning at Billclough's house he asked me to have a walk with him, and we went out for a walk. We went up the fields on the high side of Winlaton, towards the "Nobbies." He set on and telled me.—What? He said "I went down the loonin last night with Baty, and I expect you'll keep it a secret." He said "I gave Baty a blow on the forehead with a morgan-rattler." We went further on, and he hid the morgan-rattler in the Nobby edge. He then showed me a powder flask with a brass top on it and tin below. Whether he hid it or not I cannot say. I gave him a shilling and parted with him. I said to him "it's a bad job" and parted. He said that all the money Baty had was a sixpence. He did not say anything as to how he took off the clothes, but he told me that he had hid his own clothes in a hedge. I went with him as far as the Red House, and parted with him there. He told me he was going right south. I knew that he was wearing Baty's trousers, boots, and cap, when I parted with him. There was blood on Smith's cap, on Tuesday morning. It was inside the cap. Cannot say whether it had come from his own head. He asked me not to name it. He had his dog with him when he left me. He wore his own brown coat, and waistcoat. The first time I named this to any one was on the following Wednesday, when I mentioned it to Mr Wm. Douglas, master steam-boatman, of Blaydon. I had no talk about this with Smith when we were in Billclough's. Mrs. Billclough came in and said '"it was a bad job poor Baty getting killed." I said it was. Smith said nothing, but immediately afterwards asked me to come out with him for a walk. When I returned from parting with Smith I came to W. Cowen's. We had no talk about this at Cowen's shop. We went to the Swan Inn from Cowen's shop. William Oliver was there with me.—By the Coroner: Did he say anything as to whether he did or did not mean to kill him? Yes, he did; he said he gave him a blow with the morgan-rattler, but did not expect it would kill him. —You two lodged together? Yes, sir.—Then you would be great friends? We did not live long together. —Would you know the morgan-rattler again? Yes.—Did you make it? No. [Morgan-rattler produced]. This is the instrument that he showed me. I saw him hide this in the hedge. We lodged together at Thomas Atkinson's, and I have seen this weapon before.

Mr. Squires, superintendent of police at Gateshead, said: On Wednesday afternoon last I accompanied Armstrong to the Nobby End's Wood, and he pointed out a place where on turning over some grass and thorns, I found the bludgeon produced.

P.C James Hopper said: On Thursday the 15th inst., I found in a hedge in a field about 190 yards from where Baty was found the pair of boots now produced. They are supposed to be Smith's.

Supt. William Johnson said: On Thursday last I was searching the hedges at the Three Lane-ends in the neighbourhood where Baty's body was found, and I found a coat, waistcoat, and pair of boots.

Armstrong re-called: I have seen Baty wear the coat produced. Don't know the trousers.

Supt. Johnson: I found a shot bag in one of the pockets, and a dead pigeon in another. There is a little blood on the left side of the waistcoat.

Mr. Jonathan Dunn said: I reside at the Thorn Tree House, Blaydon Burn, and am a tailor. I made the coat and vest produced for the deceased man, John Baty. I brought them to his house on the 27th October.

Ellen, wife of Matthew Atkinson, said: We reside in Robinson-street, Blaydon. Thomas Smith lodged with us for ten weeks. He went by the name of "Lanky." He was at my house on the night previous to this murder. Have not seen him since. Know the trousers produced. They belong to Thomas Smith. I have seen in his possession an instrument like the one produced. On the night when he left my house he put an instrument like this into his pocket. He used to keep it in one of my drawers, but I didn't notice it because I had nothing to do with it. The boots produced are Thomas Smith's. He wore them on the night he left my house. He very often was drunk. Armstrong and him left my house together on the Monday night. Armstrong had not lodged at my house for five weeks before. Smith would not be likely to have any money on him that night.

William Cowen, smith, said: I knew the deceased. On the morning when the body was found there was some talk in my shop about Baty having been killed. I said to Armstrong, "This is a worse case than yours." Armstrong went away after asking if I had seen Billclough. Nothing was said among us about keeping it quiet. If I had known anything I should have told it.

APPREHENSION OF SMITH.

The Coroner, it being now three o'clock, briefly addressed the jury, acquainting them with the fact that Smith had been apprehended, and then he adjourned the inquest until Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock.

## TUESDAY, Nov. 20.

The jury re-assembled this morning at the same place and house. Long before eleven o'clock arrived, Winlaton and Blaydon were alive with the curious and lovers of excitement, all anxious to see the murderer, who it was known would be brought before the coroner's jury. It had been expected that the accused (Thomas Smith, better known as "Lanky") would arrive at Blaydon per rail, and consequently the idlers assembled at the station at Blaydon awaiting with great anxiety and interest the train, which arrived there at about 10·30 a.m. As passengers made their way out of the station and police-officers emerged from the booking offices, the groups were scanned with a degree of earnestness which was, notwithstanding a surrounding solemnity, somewhat amusing to witness. Then came an inspector of police and a reporter, between whom was a gamekeeper from Yorkshire, who apprehended the murderer. The women and young men settled the point that the gamekeeper was the most likely to be the accused, and so it was allowed to pass current, Mr. Johnson taking the matter very coolly. A great crowd of men and young lads followed up to Winlaton, but before they had reached that place the illusion had somehow dispelled itself. The neighbourhood of the Commercial Inn, where the Coroner held an open court, was besieged without and filled within. The Coroner anticipating a great influx of the curious-minded had ordered the long-room of the "Commercial" to be prepared for the reception of the public, and the provision was manifestly a very wise one. The arrangements of Mr. Squires, on the other hand, had been such as to subject the prisoner to as little of public scrutiny as was compatible with the discharge of his duty. So he and the prisoner were driven over from Gateshead to Blaydon by Mr. Squires, in a pair-horse cab, and with such celerity was the arrival made that the accused was housed in the Commercial Inn before any commotion could ensue. It was well that this was so, because the irritation of many of the female portion of the population was such that a demonstration would assuredly have followed. The prisoner was at once conveyed to the inquest-room, and placed near to where the Coroner had fixed his own seat. He was handcuffed. The prisoner had been so minutely described as to enable an ex-policeman residing in the neighbourhood of Redcar to identify him at once. It is generally expected that the newspaper reporter shall describe the accused in such cases as these; but however well the police succeeded in so doing, the reporter may fail in the attempt to do so. Smith is a man of from 37 to 40 years of age—in appearance. He may be under 37, but after a fortnight's harrass of mind—a wanderer up and down, a prey in all likelihood to his own conscience, and with the certainty before him that the police would use every means in their power to secure his apprehension,—with all this upon his mind, it will cease to be matter of wonder that at the inquest he presented the appearance of a man broken down in spirit, and a miserable-looking object. This is what he was. He was described as a man of 5ft. 8in. in stature. He looked more; when seated he might have been taken for a man of five feet ten inches; when called upon to stand up, he appeared to measure about five feet six. He is a person of long visage—more than ordinarily so; of dark complexion, with a grey blue eye, deeply seated in the forehead; without whiskers or any hair upon his face, sullen, and woefully depressed in aspect. He is said to be marked about the face, but those marks were not visible to the reporter. The reader has only got to add a dark brown velveteen coat and vest, blue trousers, and a light checked cap to complete the picture. The large room was crowded, and amongst those present were several magistrates of the district, and other influential men.

The juror's names having been called over, and the usual proclamation made inviting "all persons having anything further to do before this court to draw near and give their attendance,"

The Coroner briefly opened the proceedings by stating that he should call some additional witnesses, then read over the whole of the evidence, and then sum up the case. He then called the following witnesses:—

Wm. Douglas said: I have been summoned to appear here. I am a steam-boat man, and reside at Blaydon. I recollect the day of Baty's death.—Has Armstrong had any conversation with you since then in reference to Baty's death? Yes.—On what day did that take place? On Wednesday, the 7th inst.

The Coroner: Thomas Smith, stand up.

The prisoner stood up.

The Coroner: Your name is Thomas Smith.

Prisoner: Yes.

The Coroner: Oh! Well, I have to inform you, that a man named John Baty was found dead on the Blaydon-road on the morning of Tuesday, the 6th inst. The evidence that has been given before me on this inquest points strongly against a person named Thomas Smith. Whether you are that man or not, will be shown here to-day. All I have to say to you at present is that if you wish to have any questions put to any of the witnesses you will have the opportunity of putting them through me; and at the close of the inquiry you will be at liberty to make any statement you please.

The prisoner was then allowed to resume his seat.

Examination of Douglas resumed:—On Wednesday, 7th inst., I was on board our steamer, the Blaydon. I went into the fore cabin and found Armstrong there. We got on to talk about this sad affair which had then just happened. I was remarking that it was a very bad job, and that I was of opinion that more than one party had been connected with it. Armstrong, who had been listening to these remarks, after he had heard all I had to say, said "Nobody but one had to do with it." [Here the coroner ordered Armstrong into the room, in order that he might hear this statement.] I asked him how he happened to know that, and he then made a statement to me. [He said—On the morning after the murder (that was on the 6th) he had been sleeping at his wife's father's. He said that he happened to go into Billclough's on that morning and saw the man Smith there. He said that Smith asked him where he had been sleeping all night? that he (Armstrong) said he had been sleeping higher up the town; that Smith then suggested their having a walk, to which Armstrong assented; that they went out of Billclough's and walked in the fields outside of Winlaton. Armstrong said that he was then looking rather anxiously at Smith, thinking that there was something unusual about him; and Smith remarked "You look very hard at me this morning." Some other words were spoken which I forget, but Smith then came out and told him all about it.—Coroner: All about what? —Witness: He told Armstrong that he (Smith) was the man that had felled the deceased with a morgan-rattler; but he said he didn't expect it would kill him, but he had given it him rather stronger than he expected. Armstrong then said that he saw that Smith had Baty's powder-flask and a morgan-rattler in his possession, and he suggested to Smith that he should put those things out of the way, and Smith did so. Armstrong said that he then gave Smith a shilling and left him. That was all that passed between us. I made a remark to Armstrong that this affair would have to be brought to light.—The Coroner: Did you bring it to light?—Witness: Well, next morning I told Mr. Joseph Cowen, jun., about it.—Did you tell him just what you have told the jury now? Yes, sir; as near as I can recollect.—And what did Mr. Joseph Cowen say? He said he would lay the authorities on the man. He said Armstrong would be at the court on the following Tuesday, and that anything I knew could be told then.—Why didn't you tell this to the policemen? Because I was too fully employed to spare the time.—Why you are only a tidal man. You have plenty of time? Not much of that. Tides are queer things.—Well, but you must have had as much time as would allow of your telling the police anything you knew? Well, sir, I told Mr. Cowen, and I thought that was the best way.—Then you gave no information to any one else? No, sir.—How far do you live from the police station? one hundred yards? Yes, more than that; perhaps 200 yards.—And yet you could not find time to go to the police office? No, sir.—And you could not find time to come here yesterday, though I requested your attendance? No, I could not. I could not have come on any account.—Very well, the next time I want you I'll take care that you are here; and if I had known of this I should have ordered you into custody.—Witness: But I could not have come yesterday, any how.—Coroner: You could not! Well, if I'd known you intended to go away I should have adopted means to secure your presence. When you told Armstrong that the case would have to be inquired into, what did he say? Witness: He said that he was quite willing to tell all he knew.—By the jury: Armstrong told me that he saw that Smith had on Baty's boots and trousers, and Smith said that he had hid his own clothes down the road.—Did he say anything as to the cap? I don't recollect the cap being mentioned.—Did he say anything about Smith having 6d. in his possession? Yes; and he said that he gave Smith 1s.—Did Smith say that he had hid his own boots as well? No, sir.

HOW THE CAPTURE WAS EFFECTED.

William Johnson said: I reside at Port Mulgrave, in the parish of Hinderwell, in the North Riding of York, and am gamekeeper to Wm. Brown, Esq. On Friday last the 16th inst., I received information and a description of a man who was wanted for the Winlaton murder from Supt. Squires. On Saturday morning, I saw this man, Thomas Smith. The prisoner came past me in Port Mulgrave, and I at once suspected that he was the man. From further inquiries I then made I found that Smith was lodging in Port Mulgrave with a man named Joseph Irvin. On Saturday night I went to Irvin's, and found that Smith had gone up stairs to bed. Irvin called him down. Irvin called "Tom," and the prisoner came down stairs and sat by my side at the fire. I then told him about this murder. We had got on to talk about this murder, but I cannot tell you the words used. I told him, at last, that I had a serious charge to make against him, and explained the law to him, that any civilian could stand by to apprehend a man for murder. I told him that there was a warrant out against him, and asked him if he would go with me? He said he would go with us—meaning with me and Irvin. I then told him that the man who was killed had been stripped, and laying my hand upon the coat Smith then wore, I said "Are these his clothes?" Smith said "No; the trousers and shoes are his."—Coroner: Did you use any threat or offer any inducement? No, sir.—Did you say anything about a reward? A reward was mentioned, but I said I was not aware that there was any reward offered for his apprehension, and that I would take him even if I only got my expenses. He then said "I will go with you, only use me well. I may as well deliver myself up at once." He then accompanied me from Irvin's house to my cottage, where he remained all night, and on Monday morning I brought him over here. We first went to Redcar by a conveyance, and then by rail to Gateshead, where I delivered him to Inspector Rogers.—Did he say anything to you as to how many men did the murder? He said that he did it himself, that no one but himself was present, and that he did not intend to kill the man. He said that he cross-buttocked him and left him there, and that he did not know until next morning that the man was dead, when he was called up by the people at whose house he slept, and told what had happened, and they told him also to get the blood washed off himself. [The clothes of the deceased were here produced, as was also the morgan-rattler. Witness identified the trousers and boots, and said that the "life-preserver" was in his opinion a formidable weapon, with which he should not like to give a blow, and from which he should not like to receive one.]—The Coroner: Did Smith say anything about disfiguring or disguising himself? Witness: Not to me.—Where did you receive your first information? From a friend who had got it from Mr. Squires, and a very good description it was.—By a juryman: Did he name the party with whom he stayed all night after the murder? Witness: He said it was one Barraclough, or a Clough of some kind—a man who had a lame shoulder. [Billclough has one arm in a sling.] He said that the blood on himself had come from some wounds on his head which the policeman had cracked it. I said to Irvin that the description was capital, and I was certain he was the man.

The Coroner: Smith, have you anything you wish to ask Johnson?

Prisoner: No, sir.

The Coroner: Mr. Johnson, I wish we had a few more men like you in the country. You are a countryman of my own.

Joseph Irvin said: I am an iron-stone miner, and live at Port Mulgrave. The prisoner Smith came to my house on the 15th. He had never been there before. My wife took him in and made him some tea. On the morning following he came down stairs and I looked at him. I thought I knew him.—[Do you keep a lodging house? No; but we who live in the company's houses are bound to find lodgings for the men they set on.]—I looked at him and said "Tom, is that thou?" He looked very seriously at me and said "Do you know me?" I said "Yes, we worked together twenty years ago."—The Coroner: Did you? Yes, sir.—Where was that? At Meckridge colliery, near Haltwhistle. He then told me that he had given in his name "Thomas Harrison," and I must call him "Thomas Harrison.' I knew him before as Thomas Smith. He had been set on to work at our iron stone mines by the masters when he came to our house.—The Coroner: Then had he been sent to your house? No, sir; but my wife saw him in the street, and seeing that he was in distress she took him in and gave him some tea. After having this conversation with him, we went into the fields together, and he then told me that he had got into a row about some poaching affair or other. I thought that might be the case, and knew nothing to the contrary until I saw Johnson, who said to me "The man you have got at your house I have got a description of, and I think he is connected with the Winlaton murder." Johnson then gave me an account of the description of Smith, and I said "That's the man; we've got him in bed now at our house." Johnson did not read the description, but he told me that Smith had some marks on his face. Johnson then instructed me how to go on to find him out if he was really the man. Johnson had been a policeman, and knew more about such things than me. I went home, and went up stairs to have a look at Smith as he lay in bed. I looked at his marks again, and went down and told Johnson. I went several times back and forward, according to Johnson's direction, to look at one thing and another. At last I said to the prisoner: "Tom, has thou had anything to do with this Winlaton job." [That was on the Sunday afternoon.] He said "Yes." Directly he said that I sent my wife away to fetch Johnson. Johnson came up to my house in a minute. I sat down and said to Smith "Is them Baty's clothes you have on?" Smith said "The coat and waistcoat are not, but the trousers and boots belonged to him." I then said "Thou will have to go with us, Tom," and he said "I will." We told him that we were going to bring him to Mr. Squires, at Gateshead. He said he would go. We then asked him if there was any other person in at the murder beside himself; and he said no, he was just there by himself. He said he knocked him down but not with the intention to kill him.—Did you use any threat or make any offer to him? No, sir. I then asked him, "How did you get his boots and trousers off?" He sat quiet for two or three minutes and then said, "Why Baty pulled his trousers off to fight."—What else did either of you say? Why I think it rested there at that time.—That was all that took place in your house? Yes, but he told me as we came on the road that if he had had money he could have dyed his hair and the marks on his face and have got away. He also said he wished he had another pair of trousers, and I told him that I could not give him a pair.—By the Jury: Did he say anything as to the instrument with which he knocked the deceased down? He talked something about a morgan-rattler.—Did he tell you that he got any money off him? He said Baty had got no money.—He said no more then, than that Baty pulled his own trousers off? Nothing more.

The Coroner: Do you know what a morgan-rattler is?

Witness: No, sir; I never saw one in my life.

The Coroner: Then you shall see one. Mr. Squires, show him that instrument. [Morgan-rattler once more exhibited.] Now, what do you think of that?

The witness smiled and "thought why that it wasn't a very nice looking thing."

The Coroner: Now, Smith, do you wish to ask any questions?

Prisoner: No, sir.

The Coroner: I don't know what they may do for you afterwards (addressing the witness), but I am sure that this Court is very much obliged to you and Mr. Johnson for what you have done.

Richard Rogers, Inspector of Police, said—I am stationed at the Felling. About noon, yesterday, the witness Johnson gave the prisoner, Thomas Smith, into my custody at Gateshead. Irvin was with him. They told me who he was, but I recognised the man, as soon as I saw him, from the description. I charged him with the murder of John Baty on the morning of the 6th inst. He said nothing. I then took possession of a pair of trousers and boots which the prisoner was then wearing, and which I now produce.

Mr. Dunn, tailor, re-called from Monday: The trousers produced are a pair I made for the deceased and delivered to him in the beginning of October.

Mrs. Atkinson re-called: The boots produced did not belong to the prisoner.

Philip Armstrong, shoemaker, said: These boots are very like a pair I made for John Baty about five weeks ago. I think they are the same.

Mr. William Anderson, master shoemaker, said:—The boots produced are, I think, a pair I made for Baty. (The last witness is in Mr. Anderson's employment.) I am almost positive they are the same.

The Coroner: I shall not ask you, Smith (the prisoner), in calling over the witnesses, whether you have anything to ask them: if you have you can say so. The Coroner then proceeded to read over the various depositions, each deponent being present when his deposition was read. [We notice only such as are of importance or bringing out fresh matter.]

Mr. Barkus, surgeon, signed his deposition, and then examined the morgan-rattler.—The Coroner: We had some conversation as to the kind of instrument with which such a wound as that you saw on deceased could be inflicted. Do you think that that morgan-rattler could do it? Witness: It is quite possible that this may have done it.

Mrs. Isabella Jane Parker re-called, signed her deposition, and was then asked by the Coroner: You have told us that you should be able to recognise the stranger whom you saw leave your mother's house on Monday night the 5th, along with Baty? Yes.—Do you see him here? Yes, that is the man (pointing to the prisoner). He said to Baty, as he took him by the arm, "We both go one way; we'll go to Blaydon together." I saw the prisoner no more. Never saw him before that night.

H. H. Hurst said: On the night of the 5th I left the Blaydon Burn public-house and came down to Mrs. Parker's along with Baty, the deceased. He was tipsy. There was a strange man at Parker's, called "Lanky." I noticed the clothes worn by Baty that night. Those produced are like them. The prisoner is the man I saw at Parker's that night. He joined Baty's company there.

Joseph Smyles said: I was at Parker's when the stranger came in there that night. Baty came in afterwards, and got on to make a bet for half a sovereign with the stranger, as to a dog fight. Baty put the half sovereign into the hands of Richard Bagnall. I heard Baty say afterwards that he got it back. The prisoner is the man. He called himself Thomas Smith that night. The coat produced is like the one worn on that occasion by Baty.

Richard William Bagnall identified the prisoner and said: He is the man I saw talking to Baty about getting up a dog-fight. He made a match with Baty to fight a dog. Baty gave me a half-sovereign as his stake. I afterwards returned it to him outside of Mrs Parker's door, and he put it into his right-hand trousers' pocket. By a juryman: Did the strange man say anything to Baty afterwards about changing the half-sovereign? Yes; Baty had said that his favourite dog was dead, and it was then said that the match should not go on. Upon that Smith said to me "you ought to change the half-sovereign." I said "I would not be guilty of any such thing, if any man would give me £50." I afterwards returned the half-sovereign to Baty."

Douglas Swan also identified the prisoner as the man who left Parker's along with the deceased.

Thomas Billclough, re-called: I did not advise Smith to wash the blood off him; my wife did.—Coroner: You are sure of that? I think so.—Coroner: I'm afraid, Billclough, you have a bad memory. Billclough: I think not. I have spoken the truth, I expect.—Coroner: Not quite always.

Mary Billclough, examined by the Coroner: Can you recollect "Lanky" saying anything about the murder, or your husband saying anything about it? No, sir.—Coroner: It's a great pity. "Lanky" recollects it all better than you, Mrs. Billclough.

Edward Armstrong, re-called: The trousers and boots produced are those worn by Smith on the morning of the murder. Smith and I had been fellow lodgers. He used to wear some hair on his chin. He does not now.—By the Coroner: You made a statement to Mr. Ramsey, the magistrate. Yes.—Was that the first time you went on the road to Mr. Ramsey's to make that statement? No, sir.—You had intended to go earlier? Yes.—What day was that? On the Tuesday, when I delivered myself up at the Court.—At the time you went to make that statement was Douglas with you? Yes.—Did Douglas try to prevent you from making that statement? No, sir.—Now, you are upon your oath: are you sure he did not? He did not.—Did any of the Cowens try to prevent you? None of them.—Did any of the Cowens, at any time previously, try to prevent you making that statement? No, sir; none of them.

The Court then adjourned. On re-assembling, the prisoner was ordered to stand up.

The Coroner: Have you anything you wish me to say to any of the witnesses that have been called?

Prisoner: No, sir.

The Coroner: Then I have now to inform you that the evidence is very strong against you. If, therefore, you have anything to say, or any statement to make, you can make it now; but I don't require it, and whatever you say you must say it voluntarily.

The Prisoner: I would rather say it at the bar of my Lord.

The Coroner then proceeded to sum up. The jury, he said, were of course aware that they were summoned to inquire by what means John Baty came by his death. They had the evidence of Wardle before them as to where he was found; and also that of Dr. Barkus, who stated that the deceased had received a blow on his head, and that he had died from the result of that blow. Dr. Barkus said:—"The cause of death was congestion of the brain, produced by a blow on the head." Now, if a person at night took advantage of another, and gave him a blow upon the head, with an instrument such as that which had been produced, or any other weapon, causing his death, whether he intended that blow to kill him or not, he was doing an illegal act; and he must show that he was not guilty of murder. *Prima facie*, it was murder; and he need not explain the law further on that point. In this inquiry, if they were satisfied that Thomas Smith, whose name had been so often mentioned in this case, was the man who caused the death of Baty, by a blow on his head, they could have no other duty but that of sending him to take his trial for murder. Baty was found first of all by Wardle, on the 6th of November, lying in the lane between there and Blaydon. George Oakley Nixon procured the assistance of Mr Callander, and also of a cart, and had him brought up to Winlaton. They acted to him in a very kind and charitable manner; and Mr. Callander, first of all, examined him to see if he could do him any good. There was no doubt the man had been killed somewhere between twelve and one o'clock that morning. There had been rain during the night, but the clothes found on the deceased were dry, and those afterwards discovered were considerably wet. Dr. Barkus had been examined; and he propounded the cause of death, as already stated. A great number of the depositions that had been taken did not bear upon the point at all. To come to the facts, these parties were in Mrs. Parker's the night before the murder, and Isabella Jane Parker was present. She had gone there to nurse a relation in the house; and she described the time the people left—that Baty was rather tipsy, and that he went out about a quarter-past twelve. A strange man took hold of his arm; and she said that that strange man said to Baty, "We both go one way, and we may as well go together." They left the seat together; and they were never seen after that. A great many persons examined spoke to the identity of Thomas Smith, who was now present, and who was the man known under the name of "Lanky." The next evidence they had with reference to him was that of Edward Armstrong, who came into Billclough's house that morning; and it was mentioned by one of the Billcloughs that Baty was the man who was dead. Smith immediately asked Armstrong to go out with him; and he then made a statement to Armstrong, which that witness had given them. They had, besides this the statement Thomas Smith made to the man who brought him from near Whitby; and as far as that went, there could be no doubt that Smith was the man who struck the blow. They had had proved to them the kind of clothes Baty wore that night, and the coat and trousers Smith wore when he was brought to Gateshead, where they were taken off him by Inspector Rogers. Edward Armstrong swore that they were the trousers worn by Baty that night; and the boots also were sworn to have been the same. Smith, of course, had assigned no other reason for having them in his possession except what he stated to the men who had brought him there; and he (the coroner) thought that even without that statement, the case was very clear. He had also stated to Armstrong that he had put the clothes in a hedge, where they were subsequently found; and, as far as that went, it was very clear no other person did that, unless he had an accomplice. Smith says that he had no accomplice. In fact the whole case was so recent that he need not enter further into the evidence. Ellen Atkinson spoke to the description of the prisoner Smith, as also did Armstrong, with reference to a tuft of hair on the chin, which the prisoner does not now wear. He did not think that in this case there was the shadow of evidence to implicate any other person in the transaction; and without detaining them any longer, he said if they were satisfied that Thomas Smith was the man who struck the blow, the only verdict they could give was that of wilful murder against him. If they wished him to refer to any of the depositions, he would do so.

The jury thought that such a course was quite unnecessary, and at once retired. They were absent rather over five minutes, and on returning,

The Coroner said: Have you agreed upon your verdict?

Mr. Thompson (foreman of the jury): We have. Our opinion is that the deceased, John Baty, came by his death from a blow, and that that blow was inflicted by Thomas Smith.

The Coroner: And your verdict is Wilful Murder?

Mr. Thompson: Our verdict is Wilful Murder against the said Thomas Smith.

The Coroner: That is the only verdict you could consistently give. The jury, he was sure, would agree with him that the two men who had taken this person, and had brought him here, were fully deserving of their thanks, which, unfortunately, was all they could give them. He had mentioned the circumstance, however, to Col. White, the chief constable; and the case would be properly laid before the judge (hear, hear). No reward was offered; and the more credit was due to them on that account. He was sorry to say there were some persons who knew more about this murder than they had been pleased to divulge.

Mr Thompson: We have not all we might have had, I dare say.

The Coroner: We have not, and I think that you will agree with me that their conduct contrasts most unfavourably to them with that of these two men.

The jury concurred.

The Coroner then made out his warrant for the committal of the prisoner, who was handed over to Supt. Squires, and taken away to Durham at once in a cab.

[Great excitement prevailed in Winlaton during the whole of the day, and an immense throng was congregated in and about the Commercial Inn, anxious to learn the verdict. "What's the result?" was the question from every one you met on the road from the inquest room. The prisoner will be tried next Durham assizes, which commence on Wednesday, the 5th December.]

## THE PROSPECT OF ANOTHER WAR.

(From the *Times*.)

With a powerful if not a numerous section of the Neapolitan people wounded in their personal vanity, with the inhabitants of Umbria and the Marches just severed from the oldest and most unyielding throne in Europe, and with a great French garrison at Rome, it would seem wonderful that any politic sovereign or thinking people should meditate a war against 35 millions of Austrians, strongly posted in the country they occupy, and possibly supported by the whole force of two other first-class States. But the Italians in this matter are not a thinking people. All accounts agree in representing that the desire for war is so strong that the new King of Italy will have much to do to restrain it. Success, wonderful, unheard-of, has naturally rendered the Italians incredulous of defeat. After what has been done by Garibaldi's "Thousand," they may be pardoned for believing that enterprise and courage may do anything. But six months ago a small party of ill-armed volunteers landed on the Sicilian coast, headed by a partisan leader. This handful of men had been condemned by the opinion of European governments and disavowed by the King whose flag they claimed as their own. Daring has triumphed over every obstacle, and before the year comes to a close the little force of Garibaldi landed from his two hired steamers will have founded a great kingdom. To the enterprise of one man, blamed, decried, and ridiculed in the highest places, Italy owes her existence as a nation. Is she, then, not justified in believing that her safety lies in daring, and that no faint heart will ever achieve her independence or consolidate her liberties? It is almost announced that Austria is to be attacked in the Spring. The regular Piedmontese army is large, and Garibaldi on taking his departure told the Italian people that they must prepare for a great war, for which a levy in mass would be required. These various warnings cannot be overlooked. We do not pretend to penetrate the secrets of Victor Emmanuel's cabinet, but to do Count Cavour justice, he is not the man whose schemes require much penetration. He has all along had only one policy—to attack Austria at the most favourable opportunity,—and when he has made sure of France he will hasten the conflict as much as possible. The Cabinet of Turin may be depended upon by the patriotic Italians to make no delay in the prosecution of the war. Everything which has recently come from the Piedmontese Chancery,—every speech in the Piedmontese Chambers, shows that the Italians are determined to provoke their enemy to a new combat. They trust in France, in the sympathy which their name and history excite in Europe, and in the native strength of which they now can boast. It may be that Italy unaided may not be able to cope with the forces of the Austrian Empire, but the Italians are either not of this opinion or they expect to be assisted by a large foreign army. At any rate, they are preparing for war, and the little State of Sardinia has now an army of 160,000 men, without counting the regiments which may be raised in the new provinces subjected to the national King.

Were Austria in reality what she looks on the map, and what her chief men are taught from childhood to believe—the union of a number of States under one dynasty, which commands the affection of all by recognising and respecting their diversities—then we should have little hope of Italy winning the Quadrilateral or escaping an ignominious defeat. The Austrian Generals may have been wretchedly bad in the war of last year, but it is in the nature of military service to raise the inferior combatant to the level of the man who has beaten him, and Austrian officers, though sluggish at Magento and confused at Solferino, may find genius and resolution in defending a great system of fortresses which are thought to be the last bulwark of the empire. If, then, the whole Austrian army could be brought down against the Italians, if the other provinces could not only be trusted to remain quiet, but would give their whole force to the prosecution of the war, the prospects of the Italians would not be cheering. Unless France should interfere—a thing not likely, should the Italians begin the war unjustifiably—a campaign might frustrate the hopes of the new kingdom for many years, and, perhaps, diminish its hardly won territory.

But the internal state of Austria becomes every day more precarious. The Hungarians are the most determined, though the most moderate, of rebels. They do not, like the French in their various revolutions, seek to overthrow a dynasty, or, like the Italians in their late struggle, to drive out the foreigner. They are so far acquiescent in the present dynasty, that they do not wish for any other, and, though the Germans are to the Magyars as foreigners, yet so many of the former race are settled in the country, that no thought of a general expulsion can be entertained. But the determination to insist on all the old historical rights of the country is as firm as ever, and, in case of their being refused, the people are quite ready to assert them by force of arms. The estimate of the insurrectionary impulse of a country must vary according to the temperament of the observer. It may be said, however, that according to the most trustworthy authority, there is less discord between the races, and less difference of views between the aristocracy and peasantry, than was the case in 1849. Then there were two widely-sundered parties in Hungary—the party which made the constitutional movement, and the party which, under Kossuth, converted it into a democratic experiment. The decay of these rivalries makes Hungary more powerful than ever, and a more dangerous enemy to the Austrian system of government. Unless sternly opposed, Hungary will be certain to give its assistance to Italy by a timely diversion. We can, indeed, only imagine one cure for the evils of Austria, one escape from the many dangers which threaten her. It is to abandon the province which is her vulnerable point. Should she give up Venetia as soon as her dignity will allow, and on terms consistent with her interest, both England and France would be glad to see her constitute herself a really strong power in Central Europe. This sacrifice would allow the Emperor to make the concessions to Hungary which alone can ensure the allegiance of that kingdom. On the other hand, if Austria persist in her present course, she must sink into bankruptcy under the burden of war expenses. With an impossible position to maintain in Venetia, and an impending insurrection at her back, her ruin is a mere question of time, and is as certain as that of the vassal sovereignty at Naples.

## KIDNAPPING IN IRELAND.

Another case arising out of a sectarian dispute as to the custody of children came before the Court of Common Pleas, in Dublin, on Friday. The case is known as that of "D'Arcy, minors." A motion was made by Frances D'Arcy, otherwise Kingsbury, the mother of the minors, to show cause why the conditional order for a writ of habeas corpus, to bring up the bodies of her five children, should not be made absolute:—The application for the habeas corpus had been made on behalf of the Reverend Patrick Kearney, the Roman Catholic Clergyman of Ovoca, county of Wicklow, and of Lady Catherine Petre, who claimed to be testamentary guardians of the persons of the children under a will of their deceased father, bearing date the 20th of May, 1860. This will devised all the property of the testator to Frances D'Arcy, in trust for his children, whom he desired to have brought up in the Roman Catholic faith, which he himself professed. The case made on behalf of the prosecutors was that they did not attempt to interfere with the custody of the children until they ascertained that the mother, in violation of the injunction contained in the will, was bringing them up as members of the Established church. Three of the children were domiciled in a Protestant institution, but there was no allegation that they were detained there against their will, or that they suffered any duress whatever. The mother, in her affidavit, stated that she was not, in fact, the legal wife of Patrick D'Arcy, the deceased, as no marriage valid in law had been solemnised between them. She deposed to her being the child of Protestant parents, reared and confirmed in the Protestant church, and at all times professing the Protestant faith. She stated that she had regularly and constantly attended Divine service in the parish church, and constantly participated in the sacrament as administered by the Protestant church. The circumstances of the marriage were as follows:—Frances Kingsbury and Patrick D'Arcy were fellow-servants in the family of Lady Catherine Petre. The girl had been seduced and was about to become a mother, when a marriage was solemnised between them by the Rev. Mr Kearney. She swore that previous to this ceremony, the deceased had told her that Mr. Kearney had made some difficulty about officiating, on the ground that she was a Protestant, but he ultimately yielded when it was hinted that the parties would proceed to Dublin and get married there. Mr. Kearney swore that on the occasion of the marriage the woman had professed herself a Catholic, but he did not state that she had so professed herself for twelve months, or any period previous to that event. On the contrary, the rector of the parish, and a person named Dobson, gave positive evidence of her attendance at church, and participation in the sacrament up to the time of the marriage. Under these circumstances the questions for the consideration of the court were, whether this was a valid marriage, and whether the father had the power of disposing of the children, the issue of it, by deed or will. As to the first question, the Irish statute was not alone mandatory, but was supported by a series of authorities, all of which went to this, that a marriage in Ireland celebrated by a Roman Catholic priest between parties, one or other of whom had not professed the Roman Catholic religion for at least twelve months previously, was null and void, without any judgment or sentence being necessary. As to the second point, the statute of Charles II. applied. However open to argument the construction of this statute might have been at the time of its passing, the train of authorities had since clearly decided that the power of testamentary disposition was inherent only in the father of children born in lawful wedlock. The court were of opinion, under all the circumstances, that the conditional order should be discharged. In coming to this conclusion they were anxious it should be understood that they did not pronounce the children illegitimate. They simply decided that there was not evidence then before them to establish legitimacy, and they left the parties to such other proceedings as they might be advised, to assert any rights which they conceived to be derived under the will of Patrick D'Arcy.

## EXECUTION OF MULLINS.

James Mullins, who was convicted at the last session of the Central Criminal Court of the murder of Mrs. Emsley, of Stepney, was executed in front of Newgate gaol, on Monday morning. The prisoner slept a considerable time on Sunday night, and at an early hour he was visited by Mr. O'Callagher, Roman Catholic priest, who continued with him until the execution. Mr. Sheriff Abbiss, Mr. Sheriff Lusk, Mr. Under-Sheriff Eagleton, and Mr. Under-Sheriff Gammon arrived at the prison at half-past seven o'clock, and the prisoner was brought from his cell. He appeared quite calm and collected, and walked with a firm step up to Mr. Sheriff Abbiss, and handed him a written paper. The prisoner had previously expressed his intention of addressing the crowd, but it was understood that Mr. O'Callagher dissuaded him from doing so, and he drew up this statement instead. After he had handed the paper to the Sheriff, he said that his wife and children were reduced to great distress "in consequence of this," and he hoped the charitable and religious public would do something for them. Shortly before the fatal time arrived, Mr. Sheriff Abbiss asked the prisoner whether there was anything else that he wished to make public, and he said "No, he only hoped the public would do something for his poor wife and family, who were reduced to great distress, and thrown out of work in consequence of this charge." Calcraft, the executioner, was now introduced; and after he had pinioned the culprit, the latter addressed Mr. Sheriff Lusk, and reminded him that he had promised to do what he could for his family, and the worthy sheriff replied that he should not forget the promise he had made. The usual procession was then formed. The culprit walked up the steps without any assistance and calmly surveyed the crowd. It was expected that there would have been some manifestation of feeling on the part of the spectators, but this was not the case; indeed the crowd was much more orderly and decorous than is usual on such occasions. When all the necessary preliminaries had been gone through, the drop fell, and the prisoner appeared to be dead almost in an instant. The crowd that was assembled was immense. It was estimated variously, by competent judges, to consist of from twenty to twenty-five thousand persons.

The following is a copy of the statement referred to, which the culprit handed to Mr. Sheriff Abbiss as he was about to proceed to the scaffold:—

Newgate, November 19, 1860.

I, James Mullins, do make this true statement against the charge of murder, which has been committed on the night of the 13th of August, upon Mary Emsley, at Grove-road, Stepney, and for which crime I was charged and found guilty through the most false and gross perjury that was ever given in a court of justice. I do solemnly declare, before my God and the public, that I returned from my day's work on Monday evening, August the 13th, between the hours of six and seven, as sworn to by a man named Tyrrell, where I had been that day at work, at No. 1, Temple-terrace, Collingwood-street, Stepney, when I returned home as above stated, and remained in the room with my two sons talking till supper, and after that retired to bed: and I do declare I did not leave my bed till eight o'clock the next morning, the 14th.

I also solemnly declare that the two witnesses from Hoxton—Rayment and Mitchell, the dock labourer—I confess to my God that every word they have sworn is totally false and untrue. They swore these falsehoods against me in the hope of getting money—the price of my blood, as was stated by my high-talented counsellor, Mr. Best—and that man Mitchell has been the means of making my wife a widow and my children fatherless. There was a boot produced which was found in the dust hole of the house in Orford-street, Chelsea, where I had lodged, but I had left that house three weeks before. This said boot belonged to a man named Mr. Mahoney, who lived in the front parlour, but left some time before, and who since lived in Princess-street, Drury-lane. This man came forward on Friday evening, but too late to give his evidence to prove that this shoe was his, and that he had cast it away when he left the house. This shoe may have had great effect upon the minds of the jury. I solemnly swear I never saw it until it was produced at the Thames Police Court. As regards Sergeant Tanner's evidence, he did not do me justice as to what took place at the shed. I first drew his attention to some bricks that were in a heap, and then to the flagstone, and the flagstone was the only thing he mentioned, in order to make it appear that I must have some knowledge of it, although I believe Emms to be innocent of the murder of Mrs. Emsley.

(The last mentioned words, "Although I believe Emms to be innocent of the murder of Mrs. Emsley," appeared to have been written only just before the statement was handed to the sheriff. Something else had previously been written, which was erased, and the words stated inserted in their stead.)

The statement then proceeds:—I declare I never came out of my room from between six and seven on the Monday evening, the 13th, until I got up from my bed on Tuesday the 14th, my two sons sleeping in the same room with me, and they both swore at the trial that they did so. I ask any man with a family if any charge was brought against them, however unjust that charge might be, who they could apply to under such circumstances, except their own family, to clear them of it. My children proved the truth, but the truth would not do; the truth was not believed, but those who proved nothing but lies, and swore my life away by the blackest and foulest perjury ever given. I make this statement in order that the public may know that my life has been taken away by the most gross and false evidence ever given in a court of justice, all through the hopes of getting money. I say that they have no right to any part of the reward, and I hope they will get none of it. I beg most sincerely that all the religious and charitable people of England will extend their hand to my poor widow and fatherless children, in order that they may gain a livelihood for themselves. The Rev. Mr. O'Callager, of No. 22, Finsbury Circus, has kindly consented to receive any donations for my poor family, who are in great destitution through this charge. My best thanks are due to Mr. Hubert Wood, of No. 4, Coleman street Buildings, my solicitor, and Counsellor Best, for the kind attention paid to my case, and I also thank the two sheriffs, the governor, and Dr. Gibson.

(Signed) JAMES MULLINS.

An extract from a letter written by one of the officers of Leicester Gaol, where the prisoner was confined under sentence of six years' penal servitude, was communicated to the reporters, as bearing upon the character of the prisoner. It was to the following effect:—

His conduct here was very bad, and he required constant watching by the officers. He was removed to Dartmoor with another convict as incorrigible in November, 1854. While crossing the Dartmoor hills, on account of the difficult road, it was usual to let the convicts walk up one or two of the hills, and on this occasion while walking, they each contrived to pick up a large stone, and when they were about to get into the cab, Mullins made a desperate blow at me with the stone, with the intention to take my life and make his escape, and he at the same time made a snatch at my keys, but fortunately the blow had not the desired effect contemplated. I was enabled to trip up his heels, and with the assistance of the cabman succeeded in securing them. The blow struck me on the left cheek bone and almost broke it, and I shall have the mark. Not content with striking me, on approaching the prison he "acted drunk," saying, "I will have that jacket off your back, somehow." It was seen, however, by all the authorities that he was only acting.

Lord Clanricarde, although still suffering a good deal from the effects of his recent accident in the hunting-field, continues to manifest improvement.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

## Foreign Intelligence.

### GARIBALDI'S ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS.

A correspondent of the *Morning Herald* forwards to that journal the following letter, sent by the officers of Colonel Peard's regiment, requesting his resignation:—

Caserta, Nov. 10.

SIR,—With the utmost regret and delicacy, we, the undersigned, officers of the brigade under your command, impelled by a simple sense of duty to ourselves and our men, beg to address you in the trust that our honest wishes for its welfare may be met by you in the same spirit.

The present unfortunate condition of the brigade is no secret; therefore, sir, we do appeal to you as its head, with a view to place its affairs in a more satisfactory condition, and one which will ensure, as much as possible, its entirety and stability, neither of which, to our regret, we are compelled to admit, exists at present.

For your fearless bravery and courage, sir, we entertain the highest respect: but we cannot at the same time blind ourselves to the fact that other qualities besides those are necessary for the welfare of a regiment so peculiarly constituted as the British Legion.

We therefore trust that, under all the circumstances well known, and to which we need not further allude, you will not consider us as trespassing beyond the limits of duty, but, on the contrary, as carrying out what we conscientiously believe to be our duty if, in stating there is not that implicit confidence between the brigade and its head, without which no regiment of Englishmen can exist, we should earnestly beg that you would take the initiative in allowing the command of the regiment to pass into other hands of some soldier and officer more conversant with the interior economy and active management.

We have no wish to go behind your back, with complaints to our military superiors, nor should we do so unless imperatively compelled; but, as officers and gentlemen who have seen the brigade from its commencement, we cannot shrink from doing our best to protect the brigade in its honour and integrity.

In the hope of receiving your early and satisfactory reply, with a view to prevent all future unpleasantness, and to the appointment of an officer who shall possess the full confidence of both officers and men of the brigade,

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed by eight captains and 19 lieutenants.)

*No reply*, says the *Herald's* correspondent, up to to-day (Tuesday, 13th of November) has been sent, beyond a verbal one, through the brigade major, requesting any officers who may feel so disposed to withdraw their names, which instead of being done occasioned others to add theirs to it.

### GARIBALDI'S ARMY AND THE TURIN CABINET.

TURIN, November 16.—I have to-day another document from Naples, which cannot fail to give rise to new and bitter disputes between Garibaldi's friends and the partisans of the Government. It is an order of the day, published by the King:—

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The army of the volunteers commanded in Southern Italy by General Garibaldi has deserved well of the country and of us. I am busy, with my government, in preparing for it a definitive organisation, agreeably to the laws and regulations of the State.

I determine first, that as to the ranks of the officers a commission of General and field officers chosen out of the two armies shall make me suitable proposals on the respective documents; 2d, that the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers disabled from military service by wounds received in war shall receive pensions in accordance with the laws in force in our ancient States. 3rd, the non-commissioned officers, corporals, and soldiers who may wish to return into the bosom of their families shall receive their dismissal, and be supplied with the means of travelling by steamers and railways; they shall, besides, by way of gratification, receive three months' pay as travelling expenses. Such a dismissal does not exonerate those who might have obligations towards the State and the army, according to the laws in force. 4th, the volunteers who wish to remain under arms must engage to serve for the period of two years. They will be organised in conformity with the other corps of the army. 5th, the officers who may tender their resignation will receive a gratification for travelling expenses equal to six months of their pay. 6th, the officers and soldiers of the Southern Mobilised National Guard, who belong to the Southern Army, shall receive a gratification equal to one month's pay.

Given in Naples, the 12th of November, 1860.

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Garibaldi's army may be said to be no longer in existence. At Genoa, at Turin, and all along the railway lines in Northern and Central Italy, we see nothing but the red shirts which ought to be filling the ranks of the four divisions now being re-organised. The country, which was very quiet in their absence, is now all alive with their clamours and complaints of the wrongs and indignities they have suffered, and the slights their hero chief had to submit to.—*Times*.

### THE SIEGE OF GAETA.

PIEDMONTESE HEAD-QUARTERS, MOLA DI GAETA, November 12.—No military operation of any importance has as yet been attempted by the Piedmontese army against the besieged city. Parties of men are daily employed in digging trenches which will enable us to bombard the place, but, owing to the rainy season, which has already begun, the work is proceeding slowly, although unmolested by the enemy.

The position of the 8,000 Neapolitans who have been refused admittance into the doomed city is pretty much the same. They are encamped on that tract of land which is enclosed between the northern bastions of the town and our line of blockade. Yesterday, as I was riding towards our advanced lines, I could see those wretches wandering about through their camp, and from their appearance it is quite evident they are in a state very near to starvation. The general who commands them has offered to capitulate, but both Victor Emmanuel and Cialdini have declined the offer, for they believe that the garrison of Gaeta will one day or other mutiny, and, by compelling Francis II. to leave the town, will open the gates of the city. In order to leave the 8,000 on the look out, Cialdini now and then throws shell and shot over the camp. I was present at one of these uncomfortable salutes, and I never in my life saw such a scene of confusion as ensued from it. At the bursting of the first shell the whole of the camp rose, and the men began to run in every direction. As the shots were soon directed towards the place where these unfortunate men tried to shelter themselves, they fell back towards the bastions of the town, as if to implore admittance. Through our telescopes we could see the wretches making all sorts of gesticulations of distress and supplication. The screaming of women and children—for the Neapolitan officers have their families with them—was really heartrending. The soldiers to whom those pressing entreaties were addressed walked up and down the glacis of the forts of Gaeta, taking no notice of the supplications of their companions in arms. Cialdini, who is as humane as he is brave, soon ordered the artillery to discontinue their fire, and the poor Neapolitans were then allowed to return to their camp.

I spoke to one of those unfortunate soldiers who was allowed to come to the Sardinian camp. He told me that food is wanting in their camp, and that what the governor of Gaeta sent to them from the bastions scarcely sufficed for the wants of half of them. This poor fellow was allowed to remain in our camp, and the good-hearted Piedmontese soldiers soon shared their soup and bread with him.

A party of 400 men, who had been disarmed by the French at Cisterna, have also made their appearance here. They asked to be accepted as prisoners of war, and told Cialdini that if he were to refuse they had nothing better to do than throw themselves into the gulf. The Piedmontese General of course received them, and they were sent on to Naples this morning. To hear the imprecations of these men against Francis II. is at the same time horrible and amusing.

Amongst the prisoners made by the 14th battalion of Bersaglieri, the day before yesterday, there are about 200 men belonging to the Sanfedisti. They were almost all convicts of Procida, who had been let loose in order to perpetrate the atrocities of Isernia and Pian di Sora. I hear that the officers of these volunteer bands are going to be subjected to a court martial.—*Daily News*.

### THE POPE'S PROTEST AGAINST THE ITALIANS.

The following protest against the recent changes in the Roman States has been issued from the Papal Court:—

"There was recently taken, as ground of complaint and protest on the part of the Government of the Holy See, the violent invasion made in several other provinces of the Pontifical States (subsequently to that already effected in Romagna), by a neighbouring Government which, dominated by the extraordinary ambition of extending its reign over all Italy with the spoils of the other legitimate sovereignties, undertook and still pursues the fulfilment of its wicked design, ignoring and despising every right, like he who allows no obstacle to his unbridled temper of usurpation. Having possessed itself of the above-named provinces—the Patrimonio—by means of the most hostile violence and of a war carried on after the manner of monstrous piracies, the Piedmontese Government now fills up the measure of its violation of the Pontifical Sovereignty with the outrageous abuse—already practised by it in the territory previously usurped—by means of the exploration of the so-called national will, pretending to create in this manner a valid element to legitimise the extension of dominion, it has usurped in defiance of the rights of others. It is unnecessary here to note the fraudulent and ignoble artifices by which it is customary to prepare and regulate the pretended appeal to popular will, so that that must be justly ascribed as the produce of a real pressure which it is dared to extol as the result of a free manifestation of the people. The thing is notoriously demonstrated, and, moreover, it is not the manner of the abusive vote that it is now interesting to make observations upon or to bring into relief. That which is important is loudly to censure and reprove the great abuse and disorder by which it is sought to introduce an eminently revolutionary principle, destructive of the rights of the legitimate sovereign. Whatever may be, on such a point, the ideas of a Government which, in strict alliance with revolutions, lends itself to them as their promoter and conductor, the principle it is pretended to establish receives full condemnation from the immutable laws of justice, from the general maxims of the rights of nations, from the fundamental reasons of social and civil order, and from the feeling of all well-regulated nations. And truly, if so strange a principle be laid down, what sovereignty, however strong in its good right, could ever deem itself secure from the danger of being arbitrarily, and from one moment to another, shaken and destroyed? To what fatal uncertainties would not governments remain constantly exposed, and, with them, the whole of civilised society, under the influence of a principle so fruitful, by its nature, of agitations, perturbations, and disorders calculated to lead to general confusion? It is on the ground, therefore, of such very grave considerations that the Pontifical government finds itself compelled to protest against the abuse committed, and which continues to be committed by the usurping government, with the pretended appeal to the vote of the populations to decide on the fate of their sovereign, an abuse equivalent to the introduction of a principle which ignores and vilifies all things; tramples upon the rights and prerogatives of legitimately constituted sovereignties; deforms and subverts the law which, on the basis of solemn treaties and of international conventions, regulates the government of States; tends to overturn the invariable and eternal maxims of justice; establishes the monstrous right of usurpations, and insinuates into society a germ of fatal uneasiness and turbulence. The sentiments of high reprobation with which the other governments have pronounced themselves with respect to the prevaricating policy of that of Piedmont, and to the usurping attitude maintained by that Power as well in other Italian States as in those of the Holy See, do not permit a doubt that they will all be fully agreed in opinion with this last protest now put forward by the Pontifical government in protection and defence of the temporal sovereignty of the Roman Pontiff against the progressive outrageous behaviour with which the usurper insists on fully consummating the horrible and daring invasion of the above indicated provinces, as he already has done in those parts of the States of the Church previously appropriated. And there is every reason to believe that the governments referred to will be disposed to afford their efficacious support to the just remonstrances of that of his Holiness, supporting at the same time the good right which this government feels that it has to render responsible the Sovereign or government of Sardinia for all the detriment resulting from the hostile invasion effected and maintained in the dominions of the Holy See, and to demand and expect complete restitution by the invaders. And, in the above announced persuasion and confidence, the undersigned Cardinal, Secretary of State of His Holiness, invites you to communicate to your government the present note, and, &c.

G. Cardinal ANTONELLI.

### VICTOR EMMANUEL AND GARIBALDI.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Turin sends an authenticated narrative of the whole intercourse between the King and Garibaldi. It will be seen that Victor Emmanuel offered to Garibaldi and his army every honour and advantage dictated by gratitude, and only refused what, as a constitutional King, he could not grant. The following is the narrative:—

Garibaldi left this morning at daybreak, with very few of his intimate friends, bound directly for Caprera. As his departure will too probably give rise to bitter polemics and passionate discussions, I deem it useful to tell you all I know about it. I narrate positive facts, which I heard from very credible witnesses, intimate friends of Garibaldi, and who greatly co-operated with those who exerted themselves to keep him here.

His meeting with the King was cordial and expansive on both sides; but the King's advisers were in so far wrong that they allowed themselves to be brought to the moment of that interview without any foresight or preparation against such an event. Towards the close of the conversation, the King and Garibaldi came to talk about military operations. "Well," the King concluded, "we shall attack Capua, and if you, General, wish to give us a hand in the attack, settle it with General Della Rocca." However exempt from personal ambition that excellent soul may be, he could not fail to be wounded to the quick; add to this the reserve adopted by the King's Staff towards Garibaldi's Staff, and you will understand what I meant when I said that Garibaldi had been to some extent slighted. Garibaldi went back to Caserta, and placed General Medici and his division under the orders of General Della Rocca; but for himself took no part whatever in the taking of Capua. The Government became aware of the error they had committed, and tried to make up for it to the best of their ability. The political men who surround the King endeavour to excuse their want of foresight by alleging the necessity of feeling their own way, and to guess what might give pleasure to Garibaldi. "What would you have?" said one of them to me. "Garibaldi's character, on the very account of his immense virtues, of his heroic self denial, is a very difficult one to deal with. One does not know how to lay hold of him. What could we offer him? The rank of Marshal? He will not accept it, out of regard for Cialdini. The great Cordon of the Annunziata? He would answer he wears no orders. The title of Prince of Calatafimi? He would say his name is Giuseppe Garibaldi, and he is quite right if he objects to change his name. A pension to Garibaldi? It would only offend him. An estate? He would say Caprera is all he wants."

There is certainly no truth in all this. They next wished to sound his intentions respecting the army for the future. On Monday, the 5th, one of his friends was sent to question him, and to make some proposals to him on his own bases. This friend went to Caserta; he was four hours with him, but he could not have one minute's *tete-a-tete*. Crispi was always present. Crispi is an honest man—I grant even a practical man—but he has the iron will and the violent passions of a southern man. Garibaldi's friend had to withdraw without accomplishing his mission.

Fears were entertained that Garibaldi might set out for Caprera on the very day on which the King was to enter Naples; it would have been a very grievous scandal, and would have revealed in the face of Europe a dissension which (and keep this well in mind, for I shall have means to prove it) in reality does not exist. It was known that the General had a strong bent towards this; and the order had been given to the Washington, as I wrote, to keep ready precisely for the Wednesday morning. It was well known that from Caserta Garibaldi had written with his own hand, and from his own inspiration, a long letter to the King, in which he especially asked of him the confirmation of all the ranks of his army. This letter was conveyed to the King by Major Nullo. The King answered the bearer, after reading it, that he would take time to answer, an evasive sentence which did not greatly please the General. The latter, moreover, had been for several days in a very bad humour, and when his dark spirit is upon him he concentrates his thoughts within himself, and even his nearest friends cannot guess what resolution he may betake himself to. This dark humour mostly seizes him when he is distracted between contrary feelings and conflicting decisions. But on the eve of his entrance into Naples the King himself went to Caserta, called upon Garibaldi, and remained with him full two hours. Garibaldi looked more cheerful when he parted with the King, a proof that his indecision was at an end; and it was soon known, in fact, that he put off his departure and prepared to accompany the King to Naples. The Neapolitan people were delighted to see him beside the King, both in the carriage, at the cathedral, and on the balcony of the Royal Palace. My impartiality as a chronicler obliges me to state that the King and the Government did all in their power to detain him. These were the proposals made to him:—The four divisions which compose the Southern army, Bixio, Cosenz, Medici, and Turr, would be completed by the introduction of fresh volunteers (they are mere skeletons of divisions). This Southern army would have a special organisation; it would bear the denomination o *Cacciatori delle Alpi*, or *Cacciatori Garibaldi*; it would have preserved, if it so pleased the general, the red blouse which distinguished it. The supreme chief of this arm would be Garibaldi himself, with the rank of marshal, if he would accept it, and if he refused with that of General-in-Chief. As to the ranks of that army, as a reform is loudly called for by many highly distinguished young men, the flower and hope of Italy, who fill those ranks because they acknowledge that some impure element has crept in among them, it was arranged that Garibaldi himself should have appointed and presided over the reforming commission (*Commissione Epuratrice*), a commission to which the Government would have added only one member, Cialdini, a personal friend of Garibaldi, and dearest to him.

All this, so to say, officially; but privately, as friend to a friend, these are the very words. The King offered to create Menotti, Garibaldi's eldest son, his own aide-de-camp; to endow his daughter out of his own privy purse, thus paying a debt of the nation; and tendered to him the gift of a family estate, an old possession of the House of Savoy, with the express purpose of removing from the present anything which might wound the general's overstrained notions of decorum. All this was declined by Garibaldi; but his refusal will not prevent the King from fulfilling what he justly considers to be his duty.

As to the offers respecting the army, the whole day passed off in negociations conducted for the most part by Pallavicino. Garibaldi gave neither an affirmative nor a negative answer, but expressed a desire that all the ranks of the Southern army should be acknowledged and admitted without any examination, and that this army should, in every respect, be put on equal terms with the Northern army. The government gave in; although they well saw the serious difficulties to which such a measure, in itself laudable, would expose them. Garibaldi, always faithful to his system, which is to think only of his friends, asked that the King should appoint Bixio, Cosenza, Medici, and Turr Lieut. Generals. The King acceded to his demand.

On Wednesday evening the greatest hopes were entertained of seeing this serious difference settled, and it was expected that Garibaldi would remain at the head of his army. But on Thursday new difficulties arose. Thursday was an unhappy day. On the morning the King sent, together with a courteous note, the great Cordon of the Annunciata to the Marquis Pallavicino, begging him to wear it on the ceremony of the declaration of the *Plebiscite*, which was to take place that very day, at noon, in the Throne-room. Pallavicino immediately wrote to Garibaldi, and informed him of the honour that was bestowed upon him, which he had certainly not solicited, but which he must needs gratefully accept. At eleven o'clock Pallavicino and the Ministers went to fetch Garibaldi to proceed together to the royal palace. It was a stormy day with Garibaldi, and he received his old friend very harshly. Why was the cordon given to you, and not to Mordini as well? Was he not my representative in Sicily as you were in Naples? There arose a lively altercation, and Pallavicino, not to displease Garibaldi, and not to offend the King, did not attend the ceremony, but sent a written apology explaining the reason of his absence.

Another trifling incident occurred at Court, where Prince d'Equile deemed it his duty to observe to Garibaldi that he had put on his hat in the Throne-room, while the King stood with his hat off. I dwell upon these trifling details because these are matters in which even trifles are of weight. I must add that the King himself explained to Garibaldi how Mordini had anticipated his offer by begging to be excused from any honour which might be conferred upon him, whereupon Garibaldi wrote an affectionate letter of apology to Pallavicino, and sent it by the agency of Gen. Turr.

But we come now to the important part of the subject. Garibaldi, who owed the King a definite answer, signified to him that he could not remain, except only on condition that the civil and military government of these provinces should be intrusted to him for one year, and with full, unlimited powers. The King answered, that even if he wished it, he could not grant this, as he was a constitutional King, and Parliament had charged him with accomplishing the annexation of these provinces under constitutional franchises. Need I tell you that Garibaldi, in his demand, was not actuated by ambition? I certainly need not, for those who read in good faith; but, perhaps, I might do so for those who put a false construction upon words to calumniate men's intentions.

After this Garibaldi left Naples, as I told you, accompanied by very few friends.

This is the statement of facts.

### POPULAR FEELING IN HUNGARY.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 14th instant, says:—

"The Hungarian Obergespane are making preparations for the reorganisation of the counties over which they are to preside, although they continually have occasion to remark that the nation is not satisfied with the concessions which have been made. A person of my acquaintance, who has large possessions in Hungary, yesterday assured me that hardly any one in that country considers the Imperial rescripts of the 20th of October an equivalent for the constitution. At first the *mot d'ordre* was that no appointments made by the Government are to be accepted, but subsequently the moderate Liberals came to the conclusion that it would be unwise not to take advantage of the concessions which had been made. They, therefore, resolved to leave all the more important questions in abeyance until the Diet should meet, and to assist the Conservatives in the reorganisation of the counties. Frequent conferences have recently been held at Foth, a chateau belonging to Count Carolyi, and the result of them is that the Imperial nominees, with the exception of nine, have consented to serve their King and country. Somewhat to the surprise of the Hungarian world, Count Stephen Carolyi has accepted the office of Obergespan of Pesth, and on Saturday next he will confer with 300 of the notables of the county, and at once proceed to its organisation. At Pesth, it is said that an amnesty is about to be granted to all political offenders, but I greatly doubt the correctness of the report. At all events, M. Kossuth, and three or four other persons whom I could name, will do well never to come within reach of the eagle's talons. A list of the proposed members of the Primatical Conference was sent to this city from Gran some days ago, but we learn from Pesth that it has not yet been returned to the Primate of Hungary. Great insecurity prevails in some of the Hungarian counties, and it is said that the leaders of the revolutionary party instigate the lower classes to molest the partisans of the government. What truth there may be in this I am unable to say, but it is a notorious fact that Jews are more frequently robbed and ill-treated by the so-called "poor fellows" than Christians. The Hungarians aver that the government made concessions in order to induce them to fight "properly" against the Italians, and they roundly declare that the Hungarian Diet will grant neither money nor men for the purpose of replacing the Austrian yoke on the necks of the Lombards, Romans, Tuscans, &c. The impression on my mind is that the Hungarians will eventually obtain everything they require, but I doubt whether they will ever consent to send representatives to the Reichsrath. There is now a great political ferment in Sclavonia, the Voivodina, Banat, and Transylvania, but in general the inhabitants of Croatia are indifferent to what is passing around them. The Slavonians appear to wish for a complete re-union with the Hungarians, and the Servians talk of a conditional incorporation of the Voivodina with Hungary, but the inhabitants of the Banat consider themselves Hungarians, as do the Magyars and Szecklers in Transylvania. The Croats are so poor, and have recently suffered so much from famine and disease, that they care very little about politics."

### UNITED STATES.
### THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The royal mail steamship Asia, Captain Lott, which sailed from New York on the 7th inst. and touched at Queenstown on Sunday evening to land mails and despatches, arrived in the Mersey at 3 30 on Monday afternoon. A telegraphic summary of her news has already been published.

The files of journals brought by the Asia are almost entirely filled with the proceedings and the results of the election for the Presidency.

The primary elections for the Presidency of the United States terminated on the evening of the 6th, in all the States of the Union, under the revised regulation of Congress, passed in 1845, and the result, by the vote of New York, is placed beyond question at once. It elects Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, president, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Main, vice-president of the United States for four years, from the 4th March next, directly by the people: these Republican candidates having a clear majority of the 303 electoral votes of the 33 States, over all three of the opposing tickets. They receive, including Mr. Lincoln's own State, Illinois, from which the returns have not yet come, in the

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|---|---|
| New England States | 41 |
| New York | 35 |
| Pensylvania | 27 |
| New Jersey | 7 |
| And the North-west | 61 |
| Total electoral votes for Lincoln | 171 |

Being 19 over the required majority, without waiting the returns from the two Pacific States of Oregon and California.

Besides the Presidential election, there took place on the 6th, elections for various state officers, assembly-men, and congress-men, in New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, New Jersey, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Delaware. New York had to elect state and judicial officers, a Congressional Delegation, and a House of Assembly; Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Minnesota had to elect state officers and congress-men; and New Jersey, Wisconsin, and Delaware elected congress-men only.

A Washington telegram of the 4th says:—"The most intense excitement prevails here now touching the Presidential election, but it is wholly untrue that we have any panic among business men. The suspension of two houses in Baltimore, from over speculation in copper mining stocks, has not affected the Washington banks in the slightest degree. A number of southern men, just arrived here, report the popular feeling to be in favour of secession, and they express the confident opinion that several States will secede in case of Lincoln's election. Everything is in commotion. The city is quite full of strangers, many remaining here in order to receive early election returns."

The *New York Times*, of the 7th, says:—"The political campaign of eighteen hundred and sixty has reached its termination, and has unquestionably resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the office of President. In reaching this conclusion, we have very imperfect information from States which the consent of all parties had assigned to the Republican interest, but from what have been regarded as doubtful States there are overwhelming majorities for the Republican ticket. The result in this City, where the anti-Republican interest has obtained a plurality slightly exceeding 27,000, has, in connection with such meagre returns as reach us from the counties, demonstrated the triumph of Lincoln in this State; while in Pennsylvania, where a serious reduction of the 30,000 majority of Curtin in October had been looked to by all parties, that majority in favour of Lincoln is swollen to an incredible figure, little less than 100,000. From Connecticut we also have large Republican gains, evincing the astonishing growth of the Republican sentiment. It would be unsafe to estimate the actual majority upon the Presidential ticket, but it is safe to announce the election of Mr. Lincoln, as entirely assured. As incidents of this general result, we may mention that Mr. Bell has probably carried both Maryland and Virginia."

California advices by the overland mail are to the 24th ultimo.

The steamship Cortez sailed on the 20th for Panama, having on board nearly a million in treasure, destined for New York. The vessel lost by the pilot in entering the harbour of San Francisco in a fog turns out to have been the steamship Granada, which sailed from New York on the 14th of July, destined to form, with the Moses Taylor, a new line in the California trade. There is no hope of saving the vessel, though the engines may be recovered. We have reports of more Indian massacres in Oregon. An emigrant train had been attacked by the Shoshones, who killed a large number, and drove the remainder away from the waggons. Two of them had arrived in the white settlements, after subsisting on dried horse-meat for twenty-one days.

## Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Letters from Rome state that Cardinal Antonelli's family have offered for sale all their estates, situate in the Comarca of Rome.

Intelligence has been received at Lloyd's from St. Petersburg that the river is full of ice, and that communication between there and Cronstadt is stopped.

Lady Goldsmid, widow of Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Bart., and mother of Sir Francis Goldsmid, Bart., M.P. died on Saturday, at St. John's Lodge, Regent's Park.

The estate of the late Sir George Simpson (Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company), amounts it is said, to £250,000.

In the Court of Exchequer, on Monday, Mrs. Mayer, a person 40 years of age, brought an action for damages for an assault against Mr. Barnes, a farmer, 75 years of age, residing at Sutton, Lancashire. Mrs Mayer was Barnes's housekeeper; and on the 14th of July last, the defendant returned home after midnight, in a state of inebriety. He caught plaintiff round the neck, and said he would kiss her. She resisted, and a struggle ensued, during which the plaintiff fell backwards over a chair, receiving severe injuries in her spine. She has now to be carried to and from her bed. The defence was that the injuries resulted from a former accident. The jury found for the plaintiff, damages, £75.

FATAL SHIPPING DISASTERS ON THE EAST COAST.—A number of serious shipping casualties have occurred off the east coast during the last few days. Four of the crew of the brigantine Charity, of Goole, were landed at Harwich, on Sunday, by the smack Tryal. The Charity was lost on the Longsand, on Saturday night, the master (Mr. Tewitt), his wife, and daughter, and one of the seamen being drowned. The Charity was bound from Warkworth to Rouen, with coals. A party of twenty-three men, belonging to a French fishing lugger, arrived at Harwich on Sunday, from Lowestoft, for the purpose of being put on board a French corvette, now lying in the port. The lugger was run down a few nights since; the survivors escaped by jumping on board the vessel with which they came in collision, but three or four poor fellows who remained in the lugger perished. The brig Charlemagne, of Dunkirk, from Sunderland to Dunkirk, with coals, has been assisted into Harwich by two smacks, having been run into off Yarmouth. The master and crew of the Charlemagne, with the exception of the mate, left the vessel, and were landed near the scene of the collision.

THE WRECK OF A BRAZILIAN CORVETTE.—The *Morning Post* gives the following additional particulars of the wreck of the Donna Isabel:—The Brazilian corvette, Donna Isabel, of 18 guns, was wrecked at 8 p.m. on the 11th inst., six miles south of Cape Spartel, near Tangier. This corvette was on her return voyage from Marseilles to Rio de Janeiro, with a number of midshipmen whom the Imperial Government annually sends out for nautical experience and instruction. The wreck was complete, and the vessel has gone to pieces. Her commander, Captain Carvalho, 22 officers, the majority of whom were midshipmen, the purser, and 93 of the crew, were saved. The Moors behaved humanely. Those saved placed themselves under British protection. The Brazilian Consul at Gibraltar, immediately on receipt of the sad intelligence, repaired to Tangier in the English corvette Argus, which was promptly offered by the British authorities, and in which those who were saved were conveyed to Gibraltar. They will thence proceed to Lisbon, in order to embark for Brazil."

AN EPISODE IN THE BEXHILL ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS.—When the Duke of Cambridge and his suite dashed down to the Martello tower, to see the result of the firing, the public, a body of 4,000 or 5,000, followed, and were soon active in inspecting every bit of shot or shell that could be found. So busy were they that when the time for resuming operations arrived, all warning to leave the spot was in vain, and for the first time a Martello tower was so resolutely defended by British volunteers as to set Colonel Mitchell and the besiegers at defiance. "Try the effect of blank cartridge on their nerves," was the order of his Royal Highness; but the public instantly detected the fact that the guns were unshotted and steadily maintained their ground. "Nothing for it, your Royal Highness," said the Lieutenant-Colonel, "but a regular volley!" "Well, but be careful," said the Duke, "well over their heads, mind!" The guns were pointed accordingly, but no sooner did "the public" hear the rushing noise of the shot, than a scene ensued, which utterly defies description. They scampered off in all directions; on one side was a ditch, and into it they fell, *pele mele*, till they piled up four deep, amongst the wet and mire. Others were successful in leaping this barrier to their flight, and they finally reached a turnip field with a good-looking crop in prospect upon it. The material, however, of which it was composed, proved to be soft clay, and after the rush of 400 or 500 of the affrighted public had passed over it, all its verdure was gone; it looked more like a brick-field than anything else!—*Sussex Express*.

SIGNING CHEQUES BY PROCURATION.—The question raised some time back as to the responsibility of bankers in paying cheques drawn to order on the signature of a person pretending to hold a procuration is likely to remain without a definite settlement. The facts which induced public attention to the matter were as follows:—An action was brought against the Bank of England to recover the amount of a cheque drawn payable to order, and endorsed by a person purporting to sign by procuration from the payee, but which procuration was denied. The claim was based upon the view that the 19th section of the Act 16th and 17th Victoria, c. 59, which protects bankers from responsibility in paying cheques purporting to be endorsed by the payee, did not extend to cheques purporting to be endorsed by another person by procuration. The action came on for trial at the London sittings in July last, when Mr. Baron Martin held, without argument, that the enactment referred to extended as well to cases of endorsement by procuration as to those purporting to be by the payee in person, the object of this proceeding being to obtain a decision of the full Court upon the question of law in the current term. It appears, however, that the plaintiff has decided not to carry the case further, and that the law must therefore remain in its present unsatisfactory state. At the same time it may be remarked, that few persons can doubt that the immunity to the bankers conferred by the act was intended to be complete. The clause which, in contradiction to the entire spirit of the statute law of the kingdom, exempts bankers from a liability to which all the rest of the community are bound to conform, furnishes the worst example of petty class legislation witnessed in recent times; but so long as it is permitted to remain it will be advisable for the public to regard it in all its stringency.—*Times*.

THE SHERWOOD "MORTARA CASE."—SUSPECTED POISONING OF THE GRANDMOTHER.—On Monday, an inquest was opened by the Dublin County Coroner on the body of Mrs. Ellen Blake, a woman 76 years of age, who was recently committed to the Marshalsea Prison for contempt of court, in the case of her grand-children, the Sherwoods. Mrs. Blake died in the prison on the 14th instant, and the medical officer certified that for some time past she had been in a delicate state of health, and had lost her appetite for the previous ten days; and that her death had been the result of old age, general debility, and a feverish attack. The body was, therefore, interred. Subsequently, however, Dr. White, the city coroner, received a letter from M'Robins, a prisoner committed for an offence similar to that with which the deceased had been charged. In this letter Mr. M'Robins demanded that an inquest should be held, as he alleged that the deceased had died from inhuman treatment. Dr. White still declined to hold an inquest; but, on the representations of the police, it was ultimately determined to exhume the corpse, and to search for traces of poison, the allegation being that Mrs. Blake had been poisoned. The inquiry was adjourned to allow time for a strict analysis.

REFRESHING BALM FOR THE HAIR.—Among the many preparations offered to the public for the possession of luxury and comfort, Oldridge's Balm of Columbia stands pre-eminent, and may be used without fear of soiling the most delicate head-dress or bonnet. No toilette is complete without it. The increased demand for this justly famed Balm proves how valuable it must be in replenishing, invigorating, and preserving the hair, either from falling off or turning grey, it having withstood all opposition and imitation for upwards of 30 years. The use of one bottle of the Balm of Columbia, price 3s. 6d., will prevent the hair from falling off in 48 hours after its first application; the middle sized bottle, price 6s., not only stops the hair from falling off, but likewise, in three weeks, causes a new growth to arise; and the largest at 11s., gives in general a good head of hair to every person. It also prevents the hair from turning grey, makes it look bright and glossy, and frees it from scurf. This Balm seldom fails to produce whiskers, moustache, or eye-brows, in eight weeks, though there were none on the face before, and has lately been found to excel every other article that has been sold as a curling fluid. It is invaluable for children, as it forms the basis of a magnificent head of hair. Sold by Mr. Parsons' Newcastle, and all Perfumers and Chemists, at 3s. 6d., 6s. and 11s. only; also wholesale and retail by the Proprietors, C. and A. Oldridge, 22, Wellington-street, seven doors from the Strand, London, W.C.

Lord Rollo has been elected a representative peer of Scotland.

Sir Hope Grant will most probably be appointed to the coloneley of the 13th Light Dragoons.

On landing at Plymouth, the other day, the Duke of Newcastle rushed to the nearest book stall, and purchased a copy of all the newspapers he could find.

Miss Burdett Coutts has sent to Miss Sheddon a very handsome acknowledgment of the ability she has displayed in arguing her own case before the Judge Ordinary. Miss Burdett Coutts sent a cheque for £200 in her letter.

On Saturday, the Hull brigade of Volunteer Artillery was reviewed by the honorary Colonel, Lord Londesborough, at the Hull citadel. The evolutions were executed exceedingly well, and his Lordship expressed the pride he felt in being colonel of such a fine body of men. The Hull Cadet corps made its first public appearance on this occasion.

The recent reports that the Earl of Derby, although recovered from his late severe attack of gout, will not henceforth take the prominent part in politics which he has hitherto done, receive some encouragement from the assembly, at the country residence of Mr. Disraeli, of the other leading members of the Tory party, including Lord Malmesbury and Lord Stanley.—*Daily News*.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE HOP DUTY.—The collection of the second moiety of the hop duty, due on the 16th of this month, has been postponed to the 1st of March, 1861, in the case of those planters who may desire the indulgence, on their giving security for payment, with interest at the rate of five per cent.; and the collection of the present year's duty has been postponed from the 1st of March to the 16th of August next, on the like terms and conditions.

It is stated that Mr. Hope Scott, Q.C., of Abbotsford, is shortly to be united in marriage to a daughter of the Duke of Norfolk. Mr. Hope Scott married first a daughter of Mr. Lockhart's, a grand-daughter of Sir Walter Scott, who died about two years ago, and by whom he had several children; of whom only one now survives. This the last lineal descendant of the great minstrel, is Mary Monica Hope Scott, aged about eight years, and the heiress of the estate at Abbotsford.—*Border Advertiser*.

We (*United Service Gazett*) have great pleasure in announcing that Admiral Sir Graham Eden Hamond, G.C.B., has been nominated Rear-Admiral of England, vice the Earl of Dundonald, G.C.B., deceased. Sir Graham is perhaps the most distinguished of the old war officers, having served in Lord Howe's flag ship, the Queen Charlotte, on the glorious 1st of June; and having commanded the Blanche frigate, under Lord Nelson, at Copenhagen, in 1801, exclusive of having performed a number of gallant services during the war.

CABINET COUNCIL.—The Ministers assembled in Cabinet Council at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at Lord Palmerston's official residence in Downing-street. The Duke of Newcastle arrived from Windsor-castle, and was present at the meeting. Mr. Milner Gibson arrived from his seat in Suffolk, in order to attend the Council. Earl Granville and the Duke of Somerset returned from a visit to the Queen in the morning, and were also present. The Duke of Argyll, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Gladstone, Lord John Russell, Sir George Lewis, Mr. Cardwell, Sir Charles Wood, and Lord Stanley of Alderley attended. The Ministers remained in deliberation until near four o'clock. Lord Palmerston and Lord J. Russell left town after attending the Council for Windsor-castle, on a visit to Her Majesty.

THE PROPOSED VOLUNTEER TRIP TO PARIS.—Mr. Klotz Rowsell has received the following letter from M. Mocquard, private secretary of the Emperor of the French, dated 13th:—"When you wrote to me to solicit the Emperor's approbation of your project, it was a proposal of a character altogether private, which His Majesty could not oppose, and besides, he would have received with cordiality men who had inscribed on their banner 'Defence and not Defiance;' but since you have chosen to make all your projects an official affair, the English journals have mixed themselves up with it, and have given to a simple excursion proportions which have changed its character. After this, the Emperor thinks it will be better not to pursue any further an idea the initiative of which he nevertheless thanks you for having taken."

FRAUDS IN THE LEATHER TRADE.—At the Mansion-house, London, on Saturday, Lewis R. Poole, of Northampton and New Oxford-street, London, who stands charged with concealing and embezzling property to the amount of 1,200*l*. within three months of his bankruptcy, was brought up for further examination, and Mr. Dawson, a solicitor of Northampton, attended, and called upon Mr. Van Sandan to retract an imputation he had cast upon him in saying that the accounts had been prepared in his (Mr. Dawson's) office, for purposes of deception and fraud; upon which Mr. Van Sandan made an application to the magistrate to commit Mr. Dawson for conspiracy.—Alderman Carden said before he could do that Mr. Van Sandan must take the responsibility of giving Mr. Dawson into custody. Mr. Van Sandan said he was quite prepared to do so, and gave Mr. Dawson into custody on a charge of conspiring with the bankrupt Poole and others to cheat and defraud the creditors of Poole and Bryan. Mr. Dawson was permitted to enter into his own recognizances in 200*l*. to appear on Friday.

SERIOUS COLLISION ON THE MERSEY.—On Saturday morning during a very thick fog, a serious accident occurred to the Birkenhead and Tranmere Ferry steamer Cato. The Cato was on her way from the Liverpool Landing stage, and when between Woodside and Monk's-ferries she was run into by the City of Dublin Company's steamer Birmingham. The starboard paddle-box of the Cato was completely carried away, the paddle shaft and wheel broken, and the vessel completely disabled. The mate, James Hampson, who was steering, was thrown on his face on the deck, and severely bruised. A passenger who was coming up the cabin stairs, alarmed at the shouts preceding the collision, was thrown back and had his head bruised rather seriously. Seeing the disabled state of the Cato, the captain of the Birmingham took her in tow to the Sloyne, and she was afterwards taken to Tranmere-ferry for repairs. The Cervantes, from Manilla, while being towed up the river, was in collision with the ship S. G. Owens, from Charleston, off the Rock Light, and lost foretopmast, jibboom, fore and main yards, &c.

THE COURT.—The unfavourable state of the weather on Saturday morning prevented Her Majesty leaving Windsor-castle. The Duke and Duchess of Somerset took leave in the forenoon, and proceeded to London. Their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Alice, Louisa, and Helena, took equestrian exercise in the riding-school. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent came from Frogmore-house to the Castle in the afternoon, and took luncheon with the Queen. The Duke of Newcastle left for town. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, Lord St. Germans, Lieut-Colonel Keppel, and Major Cowell, dined with the Queen on Saturday evening. The following had also the honour of receiving invitations:—The Duchess of Sutherland, Lord Palmerston, the United States Minister and Mrs. Dallas, Lord and Lady Russell, and Sir Edmund Head. The *Observer* says:—"The invitation of the American Minister on a visit to the Queen at Windsor, so soon after the arrival of the Prince of Wales, in company with the heads of the Government, is a prompt and graceful acknowledgment of the hospitality of the President, and the cordial attention and the enthusiastic reception of the heir to the British throne exhibited by all ranks and classes of the people of the United States."

WINTER CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES, 1860.—A few days ago, the Judges who are appointed to proceed and hold the ensuing winter of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, in and for such counties in England and Wales where the returns of the prisoners are of a sufficient number to justify the issuing of a commission, made their final arrangements as to the days and places they would respectively proceed and hold such assizes. The Judges are Mr. Baron Bramwell, Mr. Justice Byles, Mr. Justice Hill, Mr. Justice Blackburn, Mr. Justice Keating, and Mr. Baron Wilde; and the following are the arrangements made:—Before Mr. Baron Bramwell:—Leicestershire—Monday, 3rd December, at Leicester. Lincolnshire—Wednesday, 5th December, at Lincoln. Northamptonshire—Monday, 10th December, at Northampton. Warwickshire—Wednesday, 12th December, at the Castle at Warwick. Essex—Wednesday, 19th December, at Chelmsford.—Before Mr. Justice Byles:—Kent—Saturday, 1st December, at Maidstone. County of Southampton—Saturday, 8th December, at Winchester. Devonshire—Saturday, 15th December, at the Castle at Exeter.—Before Mr. Justice Hugh Hill:—Northumberland—Monday, 3rd December, at Newcastle. Yorkshire—Saturday, 8th December, at the Castle at York.—Before Mr. Justice Blackburn:—Cheshire—Wednesday, 5th December, at the Castle at Chester. City of Chester—Thursday, 6th December, at the Guildhall of the city.—Before Mr. Justice Keating:—Durham—Wednesday, 5th December, at Durham. Lancashire—Tuesday, 11th December, at Liverpool.—Before Mr. Baron Wilde:—Glamorgan—Saturday, 1st December. Gloucester—Wednesday, 5th December. Worcester—Saturday, 8th December. Stafford—Wednesday, 12th December.—The above are the only places in which a winter assize will be held.

COMMITTAL OF A YOUNG WOMAN FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—On Saturday, a fashionably dressed and good-looking young woman, about 20 years of age, was brought before the South Shropshire magistrates, at Bridgnorth, charged with "killing and slaying Christopher Overton," a boy, eleven years of age. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner had for some time filled the situation of housekeeper to the landlord of the New Inn, at the village of Rudgeheath, near Bridgnorth. The landlord had also lately placed a young man in the house to manage it during his absence. In addition to this person and the housekeeper, there was also the deceased, who acted as errand boy. For some time past the housekeeper had treated the lad very cruelly, frequently striking him, and always on the head. On Sunday the 21st of October she broke a large jug over his head. On the following Wednesday, the 24th, she told him to do some work connected with the house; and he not immediately complying, she seized a heavy rolling pin, and struck him several blows on the head with it. Not content with this, she afterwards struck him on the same place with the sharp edge of a metal cream sieve. The lad then said he would stay no longer in the inn, and went home to his mother's house. Here he was so ill that he was obliged to be placed in bed; and on medical assistance being sent for, and the boy's head examined, it was found to be in a frightful state. On one part of it a large abscess had formed, which, on being cut, left a space on the skull the size of a crown-piece completely bare. He remained in a comatose state up to Sunday week, when he died. On a *post-mortem* examination being made, a quantity of bloody serum was found in the cavity of the brain, and the brain was highly congested. An inquest was held on the body on Friday, and a verdict of "Manslaughter" returned against the prisoner, and on Saturday she was committed by the magistrates to Shrewsbury gaol, to there await her trial at the next assizes.

The *West Sussex Gazette* pronounces the Duke of Norfolk to be gradually sinking.

The sloop Charlotte, property of Mr. Warriner, of Lincoln, unfortunately ran against a sandbank at Trent Vale, late on Wednesday night, capsized, drowning all on board—viz., Captain Taylor, his wife, and two children; the mate (William Hopkinson), a young woman on a visit to her friends in Lincoln, and a little boy, who was being conveyed to the same place. The vessel was bound for Lincoln, from Leeds, with a cargo of rape-cake.

Lord Macclesfield has presented the Rev. George R. Deacon to the vicarage of Leek, Staffordshire.

The London journals of Saturday were confiscated at Paris on Sunday.

A deputation from the Anti-Opium Association had an interview, on Saturday, with Mr. Laing, the new Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The new lighthouse on the Smalls, at the entrance to Milford Haven, is complete as far as the exterior is concerned, the lantern having been placed on the tower, and the workmen being now engaged in finishing the interior.

Many persons in Totnes were creditors, and in most instances to large amounts, of the Baron de Arabet, who some five-and-twenty years since kept a large establishment at Gatcombe, about two miles from Totnes, and who at that time drove some dashing equipages into the town. The Baron became insolvent in 1838, and this insolvency had slumbered until last week, when the creditors received a notice that they can receive a dividend of 5d. in the pound.—*Western Times*.

MR. ROEBUCK, M.P., IN AUSTRIA.—A private letter from Venice, of November 8, says:—"Nothing new here, except that Roebuck has been here and become Austrian. He has been in Vienna, fêted by the Archdukes, and here dined with Toggenburg, and has been speaking strongly against the Italians. He has now returned to Vienna. Since the war last year the artillery have had two red stripes down their trousers, and in consequence of the failure in rifled cannon, the Venetians say, 'Non possono rigare cannone, e dunque hanno rigate i cannoniere.'"

The guard of a passenger train, on the London and North-Western Railway, had a narrow escape at the Stalybridge-tunnel, on Saturday. He had left his carriage for a moment, and before he could get on again, he was knocked down by a train from Leeds. Of course, it was expected he had been killed on the spot; but, when picked up, it was found that a wheel of one of the carriages had slit the sleeve of his coat and his trousers completely down as if cut with a knife. His arm and leg seemed as if they had been scorched. One of his shoes had the upper leather completely stripped off the sole, the nails having been drawn out, and the heel completely crushed. The man luckily sustained no further injury.

In Vice-Chancellor Wood's Court, on Saturday, an application was made on behalf of Mr. Dion Bourcicault, the dramatic author and actor, for an injunction *ex parte* to restrain Mr. Egan, the lessee of the Queen's Theatre, Manchester, from representing the third scene of the second act of a piece called the "Lost Bride of Garry Owen; or, St. Patrick's Eve," announced for performance for the first time on Monday evening, on the ground that such scene was a mere colourable variation of the most important and effective scene in Mr. Bourcicault's piece, the "Colleen Bawn," now being played at the New Adelphi Theatre.—The Vice-Chancellor granted an interim order, extending over the next Seal-day (the 26th).

FEARFUL RAILWAY COLLISION AT GUIDE BRIDGE.—A fearful collision of two goods trains took place at Guide Bridge, near Ashton-under-Lyne, about half-past two o'clock on Sunday morning. It appears a goods train belonging to the London and North-Western Railway Company was shunting at Guide Bridge-station, when a goods train belonging to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Company came in collision with it, and the crash and destruction was most fearful. The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Company's engine was, to a considerable depth, literally buried in the soil, whilst the damage to the North-Western Company's engine was only slight, but many wagons were smashed almost to atoms, and both lines were blocked up for a considerable time. One of the guards was happily only injured in a slight degree, and the firemen being both saved by jumping from their engines. The collision took place in consequence of one of the distant signals not being shown, but whether from negligence, or being fast with the frost, is not at present known.

MR. CRAWSHAY AND THE GARIBALDIANS.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, Mr. Bovill applied, on behalf of Mr. George Crawshay, ex-mayor of Gateshead, for a rule calling upon Mr. John Baxter Langley, publisher of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him in respect of certain articles on the subject of the enlistment of Volunteers for Garibaldi, which appeared in his newspaper in the course of August last. Mr. Crawshay had applied to the magistrates of Newcastle for a warrant against Mr. Langley, under the 59th Geo. III., c. 69; but the warrant, after some consideration on the part of the magistrates, had been refused. The warrant, however, having been thus refused, Mr. Crawshay had been challenged to bring the matter before the Court of Queen's Bench, and it was in pursuance of a pledge given to that effect that the present application was made.—After some discussion, the Lord Chief Justice said: What the Court declares is, that if there should be any interference in the matter it ought to be on the part of the law officers of the Crown. There is no precedent of the intervention of the Court at the instance of a private individual on such an occasion.—Rule refused accordingly.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT AGAINST A TELEGRAPH CLERK.—At the Liverpool Police-court, on Monday, a charge of a very serious nature was preferred by the Magnetic Telegraph Company against H. W. Middleton, a clerk in their employ. It appeared from the statement of Mr. Marshall (solicitor for the prosecution), that the prisoner was the counter receiving clerk for messages, and to him all moneys were paid. The Magnetic Company, like many other companies, in order to accommodate their customers, adopt the stamp system, that is, they sell a certain quantity of stamps, and again receive them in the place of money, as this saves time when messages are sent. By placing old stamps upon messages he has purloined a considerable sum of money. On examination of some messages for 1860 they were found to be stamped with the stamps of the Magnetic Company which were issued in 1857. It is supposed that the old stamps were obtained by Middleton at the half-yearly general destruction of old messages. The case, after some discussion, was adjourned until Thursday. Middleton, who is a gentlemanly-looking man of about thirty, had received a testimonial from the customers of the Magnetic Company, and it was stated had been previously in gaol for eighteen months. Bail was refused.

SINGULAR SUICIDE NEAR CONISBRO'.—A respectable farmer named Wood, who resided at Micklebring, near Conisbro', committed suicide on Saturday morning. The deceased was a tenant under Mr. Nicholson, of Wath, to whom a few days before he had paid half a year's rent. The money included a £5 Bank of England note, which on a subsequent day Mr. Nicholson discovered was a counterfeit. Upon ascertaining this, Mr. Nicholson sent over his servant with a kind note informing Mr. Wood of the fact and wishing him to try to remember from whom he had received the note. Mr. Wood replied that he had received it from a gentleman at Doncaster on the previous market day, in payment for some oats. After this he became desponding, and complained to his wife that he should have to lose the money, and that he thought he would make away with himself. Not much importance was attached to this threat, but on Saturday morning the unfortunate man hung himself in an outbuilding, where he was found dead. During the day the news reached Doncaster market, and the note was shown to the gentleman who had paid it to the deceased for the oats. He remembered paying the note with other money, but of course was not aware that it was a bad one. He recollected from whom he received it, and there is no doubt it was originally paid by certain villains who are now in the district passing off bad notes.

RECORDS OF VOLUNTEER PROCEEDINGS.—The commanding officers of the various regiments have received the following communication, with a view to ascertain the strength and conduct of the same:—"War-office, Nov. 12, 1860.—Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Herbert to request that you will cause the enclosed form of diary to be strictly kept by the adjutant of the corps under your command (from the date of the receipt of this circular), and transmitted through the assistant inspector of the division, on the 1st of every month, for the information of the Secretary of State for War.—I have the honour to be, &c.,—GEORGE ERSKINE. To the Commanding Officer —Rifle Volunteer Corps."—The form accompanying this document is of a very elaborate character, and calls upon the adjutants of regiments to make correctly the following returns monthly, viz: The designation of each corps, station of head-quarters, distance from head-quarters of battalions establishment, companies, sub-divisions, sections, enrolled strength, field officers, captains, subalterns, staff, sergeants, buglers, rank and file—total. Daily distribution of duties, with date, where employed, how employed, the description of parade or drill, and the nature of instruction imparted. Present on parade, field officers, captains, subalterns, staff, sergeants, buglers, rank and file—total. It will be therefore seen that this return will not only embrace the numerical strength at which the various Volunteer Corps muster from day to day, but it will also form a guide to the War-office authorities of how the officers who have been honoured with Her Majesty's commission perform the duties entrusted to them.

PROPOSED VISIT OF THE NEW YORK MILITIAMEN TO ENGLAND.—The American papers state that a correspondence had taken place between Adjutant Coppinger, of the 9th New York Regiment, and Lord Palmerston on the subject of a proposed visit of a company of that regiment to England. In the letter to the Minister, under the date of August 31, the inquiry is made whether a company of 100 men, including a band of music, of the New York State Militia, would be permitted to land in England and parade, armed and equipped as a military company. The letter states that company E, 9th Regiment, New York City Guard, commanded by Captain William Atterbury, is desirous of making an excursion to England next summer, in their military character, and of exchanging courtesies with the Volunteer organizations—their "brother soldiers"—of Great Britain. The reply, dated October 12, states:—"That Her Majesty's Government, as well as the whole British nation, would feel very great pleasure at a friendly visit from any portion of the people of the United States; but it would not be consistent with the laws of the United Kingdom that a body of armed men, organized as a military body, and not being subjects of the British Sovereign, should land in the United Kingdom and move about therein. Lord Palmerston, however, would remark that if any of the members of the corps which you mention were to come over to England in the summer of next year, bringing with them their rifles, for the purpose of entering into competition at the annual rifle shooting meeting, there can be no doubt that they would be most heartily welcomed." The matter was still under consideration, and will be the subject of future correspondence between Adjutant Coppinger and the English Premier, through Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Washington, and Mr. Archibald, the British Consul in New York. Such visits have not been unfrequent between military companies of the United States and the British provinces, and the company hope that they may yet be allowed to visit England in a military capacity. The trip, if undertaken, will occupy nearly two months, at an expense of 30,000 dols., 10,000 dols of which had already been subscribed by eight members of the company.

The leading members of the English Bar propose to invite M. Berryer, the French lawyer, to a public dinner.

The committee of the Glasgow branch of the British Anti-Tobacco Society have resolved that a memorial be addressed to the Lord Provost, magistrates, and council, requesting them to introduce a clause into the new Police Bill prohibiting smoking in the streets. There is a probability, we are informed, that a similar memorial will emanate from the medical gentlemen of the city.—*Glasgow Herald*.

**Business Addresses.**

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

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

THOMPSON & MURRAY,
BUTCHERS,
HIGH STREET, CONSETT,

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

C. D. ARMSTRONG,
BUTCHER,

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

M. BARRON,
BUTCHER,

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

THE NEW SHOP.

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

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

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

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

ON HAND, an excellent Stock of STRONG WINTER BOOTS AND SHOES, suitable for the approaching Season, and for all classes; and ALL ARE GUARANTEED OUR OWN MAKING, and will be Sold at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
SUMMER GOODS.
Also ON HAND the remainder of our Summer Boots, which will be cleared off at prices varying from 1s. 8d. to 4s. 6d. per pair; Children's Light Fancy Coloured Boots and Shoes from 8d. per pair.
REMEMBER ONLY AT
PARK'S,
77, PILGRIM STREET,
(Four Doors below the Old Black House,)
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HOWARD'S INDIAN CONFECTION FLOUR.

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

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

MESSRS. PARKER, M.C.D.E., SURGEON-DENTISTS, of London, may be consulted daily, from 10 A.M. until 6 P.M., at their Residence, 61, BLACKETT STREET, facing ELDON SQUARE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Messrs. PARKER have introduced an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble Nature as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will NEVER CHANGE COLOUR or DECAY, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation; will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication.
Messrs Parker beg to call attention to their CORALITE VULCANIZED SUCTION PALATE, protected by Royal Letters Patent, adapted to their Incorrodible Artificial Teeth; which for beauty, lightness, imperviousness to the acids of the stomach, render it the most successful Mechanical Appliance hitherto adopted. By this material and method, perfect self adhesion is attained; it can be applied with certain success to the most tender or deformed mouth, is perfectly free from TASTE or SMELL, keeps itself clean in the mouth, never requiring to be taken out, and its durability is warranted; supplied from a single tooth to a complete set.
First-class references can be given to the superiority of this new method for increasing the powers of MASTICATION and ARTICULATION.
Messrs PARKER'S PEARL ENAMEL for FILLING DECAYED TEETH, is superior to any Composition hitherto used. It is applied in a soft state like a paste in the cavity of the decayed tooth; hardens into an Enamel, and becomes incorporated with the outer shell, thereby arresting the progress of Decay, converting a decayed tooth into a sound one, and preventing the approach of that dreadful malady, the Tooth Ache.
Loose teeth fastened; Extracting, Scaling, &c.
All *Consultations* free.
Badly applied Teeth remodelled.
Hours of attendance daily, from 10 A.M. until 6 P.M.
MESSRS. PARKER, M.C.D.E.,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
61, BLACKETT STREET,
APPOINTMENTS:
One of the Firm attends Sunderland every Thursday, at 53, Frederick-street, Durham, every Saturday, at 81, New Elvet.

**Business Addresses.**

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

DERWENT MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY,
SCHOOL ROOM, BLACKHILL.

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

IF YOU WANT A GOOD SUIT OF CLOTHES
GO TO
M'NALLY'S,
ALBION HOUSE, LEADGATE.
Where Fit and Durability are guaranteed.
N.B. WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 6 TAILORS, of temperate habits, to whom the highest wages will be given, if competent workmen.

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

EATING-HOUSE AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS.
JOHN BECKWITH

RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Public of Blackhill and Neighbourhood that he has opened Part of his Premises as an EATING-HOUSE and REFRESHMENT ROOMS, when he hopes, by serving articles of first-rate quality, and general attention to the wants of his customers, to merit a share of Public patronage and support.
SOUPS, BEEF and HAM SANDWICHES, always ready.
An ORDINARY every SATURDAY from 12 to 2 o'clock.
Well-aired Beds—Good Stabling.
Blackhill, October, 1860.

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

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


PIGEON SHOOTING, at MR. R. F. JOHNSON'S, TATTERSALL'S INN, on MONDAY, Nov. 26, 1860.

SCRATCH.

| | Yards | | Yards |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas Parker | 21 | John Forster, D.C. | 20 |
| Thomas Parker, jun | 21 | J. Forster, Medomsley | 19 |
| John Lightle | 21 | Phillip Hart | 19 |
| John Lightle, jun. | 21 | Cummins | 19 |
| Thomas Hall | 21 | Thomas Davison | 17 |
| Thomas Walton | 21 | William Stevenson | 17 |
| Thomas Walton, jun | 21 | William Stevenson | 17 |
| William Turnbull | 21 | Robert Thompson | 15 |
| William Turnbull, jun. | 21 | Edward Lenox | 15 |
| William Sayers | 21 | Edward Lenox jun. | 15 |
| Pearson Maughan | 20 | John Jammison | 15 |
| J. Pearson Maughan | 20 | James Reese | 15 |
| Thomas Eltringham | 20 | | |

All Acceptances to be paid to Mr R. F. Johnson, before 12 o'clock, on the 26th inst.; and any one entering falsely, to be disqualified.
A LOTTERY for the above to be Drawn on the Morning of the Shooting, at 11 o'clock precisely.
A MATCH, for £10 a-side, at 10 Birds each, between Thomas Parker, of Berry Edge, and John Johnson, of Tow Law, will come off at Mr Robert Davison's, Lane Ends, Castleside, on the 15th December, 1860.


**To be Let.**

TO LET, Three Convenient DWELLING HOUSES, situate in Delves-lane. Rent Moderate. For Particulars apply to Messrs. TAYLOR and ARMSTRONG, Builders, Consett.

TO LET,
AND MAY BE ENTERED UPON IMMEDIATELY.

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

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

**Sales by Private Contract.**

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

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

FOR SALE,

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, in a good situation, at Consett.
ALSO, a Pleasant Little FARM of FOUR ACRES OF LAND, in a good state of Cultivation, and an excellent HOUSE with all necessary out appurtenances. Very suitable for a Person wishing to commence Gardening in this district.
Apply to
JOSEPH HOWARD,
Commission and House Agent.

SALE OF FURNITURE, JEWELLERY, BIRMINGHAM AND SHEFFIELD WARES, &c., &c.

MR. J. JENKINS, AUCTIONEER, respectfully announces that he will SELL BY AUCTION, on Monday and Tuesday, the 26th and 27th of November, 1860, in Trafalgar-street, Consett, the following valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other useful and valuable Articles, consisting of 1 Chiffonier, 1 Sofa (spring bottom), Feather and Flock Beds, Bedding, Blankets, sheets, &c., 1 Chiffonier Bedstead, Four-pole and Camp Bedsteads, Mattresses, 6 Mahogany Chairs, 1 Eight-day Clock, American Clocks, Swing Glasses, Carpets, &c., &c. Jewellery of every description, 1 excellent Gold Watch, Gold Chains, Silver Watches, Gold Brooches, Pins, Necklaces, Silver and other Tea and Table Spoons, Knives and Forks, with a variety of other useful articles
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

CONSETT SALE ROOMS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by MR. H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER, on Saturday Evening, Nov. 24th, a large quantity of HARDWARE and other Goods. The Sale to commence at Six o'clock in the Evening.


## THE FRENCH EMPRESS IN SCOTLAND.

We mentioned in the *Guardian* last week the arrival of the Empress Eugenie in London. Her Majesty travelled *incog.*, and so well was the secret maintained that the flunkeys of Claridge's Hotel, says the "London Jenkins," did not discover the presence of royalty in less than two hours! Her Majesty drove about the British capital in an ordinary cab, and left London on Friday night for Hamilton Castle *via* Edinburgh. The stay at York on Saturday, was prolonged, the French Empress visiting the Minster and Botanical Gardens and Museum in the Old City; after which she honoured the Lord Mayor (G. Leeman, Esq.), and the Lady Mayoress and family with the opportunity of conversing with her. At the York station the Lord Mayor, who is also chairman of the North-Eastern Railway Company, had the honour of attending the French Empress to her carriage. To the Lord Mayor her Majesty expressed the pleasure she had derived from an inspection of the ancient city—its Cathedral, Museum, &c., and hoped on some future occasion to again visit York, and make a longer stay. Before entering the carriage, her Majesty was repeatedly cheered by the company who had assembled to witness her departure, a mark of respect which her Majesty appeared fully to appreciate. Her Majesty and suite were attired in deep mourning, and the Empress wore a pale and languid appearance.

The Empress reached Newcastle at 4·30, her arrival being witnessed by many of the "canny folks" of Newcastle, who displayed their kindliness of disposition by frequent cheers. The French, and other consuls and *attachés* resident in Newcastle and Sunderland paid due honour to Her Majesty, some of whom were presented to the French Empress at the Central Station. The royal train, which was however, of quite a private nature, after remaining about ten minutes, took its departure amid the renewed cheers of the spectators.

The Empress, it is stated by the *Scotsman*, was not to be present at the ball given on Monday night at Hamilton Palace in honour of her arrival. It seems the imperial party were driven to Leith Fort by a mistake of the coachman. Great doubt exists as to her Majesty's future movements. A visit to the Trosachs is spoken of; and, before she leaves, a short stay at Windsor Castle.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—General debility, low spirits, and nervous irritation are the consequences of dyspepsia or indigestion. The Pills soon give tone to the stomach, renovate the digestive powers, purify the blood, and give strength to the whole system. Sluggishness of the body and depression of the mind are succeeded by a cheerful activity of the physical and mental functions. Indigestion is the parent of so many evils, and is so common, so almost universal a complaint that it is a great blessing that such a remedy as this invaluable medicine should have been discovered. No one need long suffer from indigestion with these Pills at hand.

# The Consett Guardian.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
"A PARISHIONER" will see that his object is answered by an article from another correspondent.
"LABOUR AND WAGES."—A notice of Mr. Parker's pamphlet shall appear in our next.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1860.

## THE WINLATON MURDER.

The acts in this drama are passing before us in rapid succession. The murder was committed on the 5th of November, and by a coincidence of dates the Assizes at which the murderer will be put upon his trial commence at Durham on the 5th of December. The case being *sub judice*, as the lawyers say, it would be unfair to prejudge the matter; but we can, without prejudice to the interests of the accused, recapitulate the leading features of the tragedy:—On Monday night, the 5th of Nov., the deceased man, John Baty—a slater by trade, who, from dress and the sums of money he was in the habit of carrying upon his person, varying from £3 to £5, we are led to suppose was removed from the position of a working man—attended a pigeon shooting match in this neighbourhood. He was tipsy at ten o'clock at night; but still he goes to another public-house and has more drink. At midnight he is drunk. He is found in company with the man Thomas Smith, whose cupidity seems to have been awakened by seeing Baty have in his possession a half-sovereign. It appears to have been a night spent in revelry and worse at Blaydon. The police come upon the scene to arrest a young man named Armstrong, for poaching; Smith, the accused, comes to the rescue of Armstrong, and though the police gained the victory, they lost their man as well as failed to secure Smith, who is now accused of murder. Had they been strong enough in force, Armstrong and Smith would have been arrested, and this murder would not have been committed. At that time Smith was unarmed. His morgan-rattler, or his "Man Friday," as he was in the habit of calling it, was at his lodgings, and he was heard to say that if he had had it with him the police would not have got off with clean heads. As it was, the truncheons of the officers left their marks upon his forehead, for he is seen in Parker's house between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, bleeding from those wounds. Now, whether it was with the pre-determination of committing this foul deed, or of simply arming himself against any further attacks from the police, it would be rash to say; but this much is certain, that after the encounter with the police he obtained possession of the deadly weapon mis-named "a life-preserver." There is no evidence, however, that he showed to any of his acquaintances the morgan-rattler during the night and subsequent to the fight with the police. He was at that time clad in a velveteen coat, whose pockets were capacious enough to conceal the weapon. Moving on by steps, he is next seen making up a wager for a dog-fight with the deceased, who deposits his stake, a half-sovereign, in the hands of Bagnall; but in consequence of Baty having remarked that his best dog was dead, Bagnall seems to have concluded that the match should be "off," (to use the sporting term) and returned the money to him. The prisoner saw this; he desired that the golden coin should be changed, but this does not appear to have been done. It is now closing time, and Widow Parker seems to have not had much trouble with her somewhat roisterous company, who dispersed—the deceased and the prisoner leaving the house together, the prisoner remarking in the hearing of some of the company "We two go the same road, and we will go together." They did go together, and that was the last time the murdered man was seen alive. It was then a clear, fine night. At what time the murder was committed there is no saying; and whether the waning moon withdrew her pale light from the scene we cannot tell. There *was* a moon that night. "It shone," said one of the witnesses who afterwards found the dead body,—"it shone through the hedge upon his white drawers." The probability is that the murder was committed soon after the victim and his murderer left Widow Parker's, because it would not take half-an hour to walk from Mrs. Parker's house to the scene of the tragedy. The cool ferocity of the deed makes the flesh to creep. One can imagine the scene. Coming down a gentle decline on the road are two men—the one drunk, so drunk that the other holds him by the arm, while compassing the robbery, if not the murder, of his unoffending companion. They were probably in conversation until they reached the spot where the deed was done. They faced each other, for a moment at least, for the blow must have come from the front; the weapon is drawn from its place of concealment, and the fatal blow falls upon his forehead. It was but one blow, dealt by the hand of a pretended friend, and in a short space of time—how many minutes we know not—the drunken man is hurried out of time, cut off, unprepared, in the hey-day of life, leaving a widow and a little family to deplore his untimely end. One cannot but reflect with emotion on the terrible thought of a man so circumstanced, with bright prospects before him, considering his class and calling, felled to the earth and left to close his eyes upon the scene of life so abruptly brought to a termination with him, without a friendly voice to whisper words of peace in his ear, or the hand of affection to wipe the death-damp from his brow.

What followed—how long the ruthless hand which had dealt the death blow, was engaged in rifling the pockets of the victim; how he proceeded in his diabolical work of stripping the body; whether this was a long or short-timed operation; whether the rustling leaf or the distant sound of voices arrested the murderer in his work, and bid him delay from time to time to listen to the far-off murmur which alarmed him in the intervals, are matters for conjecture. That he succeeded in stripping the body, and in stripping himself; that he arrayed himself in a portion of his victim's attire; that he hid the remainder in one place and his own cast-off garments in another, are facts proved. There was no eye to witness the scene. The murderer and his victim were alone, with the exception of a dog which the murderer owned—a ferocious brute whose ferocity it would seem was, however, more than equalled by that of its owner.

We trace him arriving at Billclough's house, at four o'clock in the morning, wearing the trousers and boots of the man whom he had murdered. Whether he confided to Billclough the secret of the murder is not clearly brought to light; but it is shown that the prisoner was called upon to "get up and wash the blood from off him." Was it his own or the blood of the victim? Then comes his former fellow-lodger upon the scene—Armstrong, and the two wander forth in the fresh morning breeze among the fields, and the murderer confides to Armstrong the terrible secret. Armstrong gives him a shilling, and they separate.

By Armstrong the secret is confided on the following day (Wednesday) to a man named Douglass, and how numerous became the party to whom it was divulged, we have no means of knowing; but it is needless to say that those who admit having known it, kept it locked within their bosoms for a whole week before they divulged it. We will not stay to comment upon the discredit which those parties have brought upon themselves, by taking no steps to arrest the flight of the murderer.

The coroner's jury now assemble; but at first it is mere vague suspicion as to whose hand dealt the fatal blow. "Lanky" has been gone nearly three days, and as if to give him the fullest scope for effecting his escape, those who knew of his whereabouts maintained their own counsel; until at length the troubled conscience of Armstrong would hold it no longer, and being locked up on a charge of assaulting the police, he disclosed the secret which was too big for his breast to hold.

Where the murderer went to we need not speculate upon. He "wandered up and down in the earth" like another Cain, until at length, as if to mark with one more emphatic proof that the finger of Providence points out the murderer, he was led, a "distressed man," into a house at Port Mulgrave, occupied by a person who, as soon as he saw him, exclaimed, "Tom, is that thou?" Yes, it was Tom—formerly Tom Smith, now Tom Harrison. "Do you know me?" he asked of Irvin. "Know you! why we worked together twenty years since." So they did. And the shifting scenes of the drama bring forward directly a lynx-eyed ex-policeman, now a gamekeeper, named Johnson. Johnson is engaged at his work in Port Mulgrave,—which is a little village about nine miles north of Whitby, and fifteen miles south of Redcar—he is engaged in his garden, "manuring and trimming it up," when he sees the accused pass by. It was only for a moment that he saw him, but it was enough for the quick scent and 'cute eye of the ex-hound of the law. Down went the spade, and the murderer was dogged to earth. This done, Johnson resumes his labour and waits patiently until Irvin comes up, and then says, "I say, Irvin, you've got a man at your house, and I'm positive he's the man that's 'wanted' for that Winlaton job." Irvin is at once, and again and again, sent to take "measure" of their man. Link by link is added to the chain of circumstances, and at length that chain is completed. "Tom," says Irvin to the accused—"Tom, had thou anything to do with that Winlaton job?" It is a terrible home thrust, but it has gone direct to the heart, and the accused "after sitting for a minute or two said 'yes.'" The ex-policeman is brought immediately; he "explains the law of England, that any civilian can stand by to arrest a murderer," and at once calls upon the murderer to surrender at discretion. The reader will find in our copious—almost verbatim, report of the coroner's inquest full details of the arrest of the prisoner, and his transfer to the police at Gateshead. And here let us join in the note of praise to Johnson and his confederate Irvin. They did their work well,—they did it "without fee or reward, or the hope thereof," and they deserve to be thanked heartily. Johnson, we learn, is celebrated for his successful captures. In 1857 he succeeded in bringing to light a child murder of great atrocity, which was perpetrated at a place called Freebrough Hill, near Guisbro', by a young woman, who had cut up the body of her offspring and hid the portions in a peat bog on the wilds of Guisbro'. Accompanied by a kind of bloodhound, which had been starved for several days, he set out for the moors, and the half-starved brute unearthed the horribly mutilated remains of the child. This much for Johnson, who now reposes on his laurels in the service of William Brown, Esq.

The prisoner has been transferred to Durham Gaol, there to await his trial. We pass over the inquest and the dramatic effect which the learned coroner introduces, with a brief remark on his peculiar manner of giving to circumstances the strongest effect. The jury are seated; the inquest room is crowded; the prisoner is there, huddled up in a corner; a witness is sworn, and his examination is proceeding when the learned coroner rests his pen and says, "Mr. Squires, you have got a man here named Thomas Smith." The superintendent, who has the honour to belong to the military as well as to the civil service, replies with that smart, sharp tone which distinguishes the soldier, "Yes, sir." "Let him stand forth," rejoins the coroner, and the accused stands up, a miserable-looking object, handcuffed, "the observed of all." Then there is the morgan-rattler paraded, and witnesses are freely asked to give their opinion upon its "friendly" character. For the present there is an interval between the acts of this tragedy, and when the scene rises again, the accused will stand before the offended majesty of the law to answer for his deed. He says he did not mean to kill the man, but "he gave it him rather heavier than he intended." It will be for the judge to rule whether his act amounts to the capital crime of murder. Of its deep atrocity there can be only one opinion.

## Local and District News.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The regular weekly meeting of the friends of the temperance movement was held on Saturday evening last, in the Derwent Company's School-room, Mr. George Lowis in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Joseph Walton, Cutler's Hall, Mr. Edward Colley, and Mr. Turpin, Consett. The audience was unusually large, and the speakers were listened to with marked attention.

THE SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—We have much pleasure in announcing that this corps has made considerable progress during the last few days. Her Majesty having been pleased to accept the services of the corps, and the proposed uniform having met with the approval of the Lord-Lieutenant, the committee invite tenders for the supply of the uniforms, as per advertisement in another column, and they fully expect that the members will all be in uniform by the end of the year. We understand it is the intention of the committee to hold two concerts in aid of the funds of the corps, on Friday and Saturday evenings, the 7th and 8th December, particulars of which will be duly announced, when the band of the corps will make their first appearance in uniform. That accomplished vocalist Miss Leybourne we hear is engaged, and we have no doubt that the concerts will be such as will deserve the patronage of the public, who, we trust, will come forward in support of this truly patriotic movement.

THE CHURCH IN DANGER.—To record strikes of various trades forms one of the many subjects that come under the notice of the journalist; but to record the strike of a parish clerk is an event of no common occurrence. Yet such is a fact at present existing at Ebchester—the clerk who has officiated a number of years has been compelled to adopt such a course of procedure in order to try to bring about the payment of a balance of salary due to him for past services. The cause is attributed to a want of funds, and this want of funds to the apathy of the churchwardens either in collecting or in enforcing the payment of the church-rate from certain "broad brims" in the parish who have for some years been allowed to go "scot free;" and the other ratepayers, seeing those gentlemen escape, have very wisely determined to keep their hands out of their pockets. The consequence now is that the responsive part of the church-service has to be led by the reverend preacher's good lady, and the "ringing-in" is performed by contract. It must be considered that such a state of matters is disgraceful, and the conduct of the churchwarden reprehensible, knowing that if the rate has been legally made the law arms him with powers to deal with refractory Quakers. The sooner, therefore, they are taught to pay the demands and the claims of the poor clerk, the more honourable it will be for all interested in the welfare of our national church in this corner of the vineyard.—*Correspondent.*—[We allow our correspondent to indulge his humour, but cannot sympathize with his spirit or sentiments. The fact is, the church-going parishioners should pay the clerk for sounding forth the people's responses, and not seek to cast the burden upon "broad-brims" or others, who keep up their own places of religious worship without asking Churchmen to contribute.—ED.]

EBCHESTER.—A desirable project is now on foot in order to raise funds for the purpose of having a bridge erected across the Derwent, near this village, on the site of the present bridge, which is only available for foot passengers, and for horses when the river is flooded. The want of a bridge to accommodate the passage of all kinds of traffic has been felt for years, there being no place between Shotley Bridge and Lintz Ford, a distance of six miles or upwards, where the Derwent can be crossed at all times. Now that the scheme is on foot, it may be hoped that the landed proprietors on each side of the river, at and near to the present inefficient structure, will not be backward in carrying out, by such means as they have at command, this desirable work. Mr. Grey, of Dilston Hall, on behalf of the Greenwich Hospital, who are the owners of the large estates at Newlands and Whittonstall, has already promised, we are informed, very material support. Mr. Glover, the agent for the Duke of Northumberland, has also paid a visit of inspection, with the view of reporting to his Grace, who is the owner of extensive estates in the immediate locality, the particulars connected with the projects. It is also extremely desirable that the governors of Sherburn Hospital should be more open-handed than they have been towards the interests of the parish of Ebchester, as they are the owners of all the land and minerals in the parish, except such part as is Lanchester Common. It has never come to our knowledge that the present *regime* of charity commissioners and governors have ever assisted in promoting any object connected with the parish, either in the shape of education or any improvement of any kind. A considerable revenue is derived from the place, and with the exception of augmenting the resident clergyman's income not a coin has succeeded in freeing itself from their capacious maw and finding its way back. In such a beneficial object as the project now on foot, and one also which must enhance the value of their estate, it is to be trusted that they will not only retrieve their present character, but also the character of the master and brethren under the "old school" government, which if anything can be worse than the present, the patrimony of it was. The governors at present may rest assured that in supporting this they are not only conferring a great benefit on the public, but also rendering an important acquisition to their own estate. The promoters of the project will we trust not be deterred in bringing the subject prominently before them and quietly await the *denouement*.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Tuesday night, about nine o'clock, Archibald Scott, landlord of the Dolphin Inn, Delves-lane, returned from Consett with some potatoes. He placed them upon the floor in his own house, and sat down on a chair by the fire, when he instantly expired without a struggle. Notice was given to the police, but as he had been subject to fits it was not thought necessary to hold an inquest; he was 60 years of age.

PAROCHIAL OFFICERS.—For some time past a correspondence has been going forward between Mr. E. O. Tregelles, of Derwent Hill, Ebchester, and the Poor Law Commissioners. The former gentleman had lodged a complaint to the latter against Mr. M. Coupland, the assistant overseer for Ebchester. Mr. Coupland having given an explanation to the charges, an answer has been received by him from the Secretary to the Commission exonerating from the accusation. It is Mr. Coupland's intention, we are informed, to publish the whole correspondence.

LIGHT, MORE LIGHT.—It is a fact, patent to all, that the introduction of street lamps into the villages of Shotley, Blackhill, and Consett has formed a valuable auxiliary to our peace officers in maintaining order and in deterring evil doers from crime. While however we attribute those qualities to the gas lamps, it is to be feared, from the disgraceful state of many of them, the extreme, indeed, almost invisible, smallness of the gas jets, that their usefulness will be very much deteriorated. That there is much room for improvement admits of no doubt, more particularly in the locality of Consett, where some of the lights would look ashamed by the side of a farthing dip, whilst the light, in many instances small, as it is, is intercepted in its course of diffusion by the extremely dirty state of the lamps. It might be commendable on the part of the manager of the gas works to take occasional noctural strolls and see and believe, and also endeavour to remedy this state of things. In doing so we feel assured that he would be conferring a greater benefit upon wayfaring humanity, than by presiding at the festive board, thanking the fates for having dropped him into the lap of luxury, and for rescuing him from the "land of bannocks brose." This hint, we also hope, will induce the inspectors to look after their duties.

DEATH BY BURNING.—A young woman, named Elizabeth Wilson, 19 years of age, in the service of Mrs. Mather, Eldon-place, received such injuries by burning, on Monday morning last, as to cause her death on the following day. Early on the morning of the former day, the family were aroused by the shrieks of the girl, and on Mrs. Mather's sons hurrying down to ascertain the cause, they found her wrapped in a sheet of flame. In her terror the poor girl rushed through some of the rooms, and in her flight set fire to some articles that were met with in her course, thereby endangering also the safety of the house. She was thrown down and the flames were extinguished. Her immediate removal to the Infirmary was found necessary, and there all that could be done for her was obtained, but medical exertion was all in vain. She was lighting the fires when her dress caught hold. An inquest, held on the body on Wednesday night, resulted in a verdict of "Accidental death."

"REPEAL OF THE IRISH UNION."—The spirit of Daniel O'Connell has come again upon his countrymen, and meetings are being held in various parts of the two countries to advocate that measure for which the great Irishman so long contended and collected the "rint." Such a meeting was held in the Lecture Hall, Nelson-street, Newcastle, on Monday night, Mr. D. M'Naulty in the chair. The chief speaker was Mr. O'Hanloe, who moved in an energetic address the following resolution:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland has inflicted great injustice, oppression, and misery unparalleled upon the Irish people; and that the only effectual means for the amelioration of their degraded condition is through the restoration of the Irish Parliament." The speaker urged that they were not "seeking to uproot Protestantism," but for bare justice to the Irish people, and he invoked his brother Irishmen to pursue a constitutional course in the matter: namely, to approach the British House of Commons by petition; to urge their claims to justice and freedom in a temperate manner, and to avoid all disorder or whatever would disgrace their good cause. Mr. M'Intyre seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation; and Mr. Duffy moved the next resolution:—"Resolved, that feeling the necessity for the restoration of the Legislative Union for the independence of Ireland, this meeting deems it the duty of every Irishman to use all legal and constitutional means for the attainment of that object." This was seconded by Mr. Campbell, a gentleman who flattered himself and audience that "if Paddy and Sandy were taken from England she would labour as helplessly as a new-born babe."—The motion was carried, and the meeting broke up.

THE WILL OF THE LATE SIR EDWARD SWINBURNE, BART.—The will, with seven codicils, of Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart., late of Capheaton, and of Edlingham, Northumberland, was proved in London on the 6th inst. The will is written on five large skins of parchment, and the codicils on paper, and, taken together, are of very considerable length, owing to the number and minuteness of the bequests. His eldest son, to whom the bulk of the property was left, has been dead some years, and the heir and successor to the title and estate is the grandson, now Sir John Swinburne, Bart., a Lieutenant R.N. to whom he has bequeathed his furniture and other effects; but the library, with the plate (not otherwise bequeathed) are to be held as heirlooms; the present Baronet also takes the residue of the personalty. The late Sir John's second son, Admiral Charles Henry Swinburne, succeeds to the family estates in Essex. To his daughters he has made liberal provision, and to his daughter Julia he has left a large quantity of plate bearing the arms and crest of the family, as well as some rare antique and costly china; many tokens of remembrance left to his family and friends, and legacies to his servants, together with some charitable bequests.

## BOARD OF GUARDIANS, LANCHESTER.
THURSDAY, NOV. 22ND.

Present—The Rev. Joseph Thompson, Chairman; Messrs. Mitcheson, Balleny, Joicey, Bolton, and A. H. Talmadge, Esq. E. Hurst, Esq., Poor Law Inspector, was in attendance. He strictly inquired into the various manners and customs of paying and receiving paupers, and gave some very excellent instruction on this head; also as to the manner of making calls, stating that all arrears should be paid to overseers after fourteen days notice. All collectors should have at least three weeks or one month's notice, previous to the call being made. If arrears are not paid after fourteen days' notice, the parties to be summoned.

The inspector approved of the minute as to the advance of the relieving officer's salary, and also as to the appointment of relief stations in Consett, &c., providing they were not held in public houses or shops. Some remarks were made as to non-resident paupers; that the relieving officer has no necessity to visit non-resident paupers, but that certificates should be received from time to time so as to show that the pauper is still living.

Mr. Hurst was asked his opinion as regards the minute in reference to the admission or expulsion of reporters. It was his decided opinion that the Guardians had full power to use their own discretion.

The clerk made a statement that there were no able bodied paupers in this parish except from sickness or accidents, labour being in such great demand, and wages extremely high.

The Relief List was then gone into and strictly investigated by the Inspector; as to the orders by medical officers for the large amount of wine and spirits, and annual food orders to out-door paupers. Some remarks were made respecting the brandy now in the workhouse, which was procured during the cholera.—Mr Talmadge made some remarks as to the amount of wine ordered to the out-door poor as extremely large—larger than had come under his knowledge in his previous career. The inspector laid down in very plain terms, some rules for observance by the Guardians, and threw out suggestions for sanitary improvements of the house and the parish. He was glad that the Guardians had already appointed a sanitary committee which, he trusted, would be found beneficial.

A man of the name of Stockley, whose wife is in the Workhouse, and his family at Esh. He had sent his family money from time to time, also twice five shillings to his wife. Letters were sent from him stating that he was quite willing to pay what the Guardians thought fit for her maintenance in the house but that he would never live with her again; that she knew well the cause why he had left her, but that he would provide for her child. She was, however, ordered out of the house, as the workhouse could not be considered a lodging house, she having in her possession, from her husband 4s. 6d.

An application was made by a man from Leadgate for a lodger, who had taken all in his house, and was quite destitute. He was dismissed—the relieving officer to visit the case—No. 161, Leadgate. A young widow with two children made application for relief. Her husband had been a coke burner, and died very suddenly at Annfield Plain. The ovens having come into the hands of the Derwent Iron Company, she had been obliged to come near house. The case was ordered to be attended to by the relieving officer.

An Irishwoman appeared to ask for relief for her husband who had got lamed in the Oxhill Colliery. One of the owners being present, it was ascertained that he would secure 5s per week from the funds of the colliery, therefore it was not a case to be entertained. The certificate was signed by a boy in the surgery of Mr Watson. Mr Watson to be wrote to, to put a stop to such proceedings, and that no certificates signed by the boy will be admitted.

The inspector advised the adoption of a waiting room, as also the fever ward to be removed from under the same roof.

As the railway will very materially curtail the premises, it was suggested that the company purchase the whole premises, and a site for a new house be looked for.

Amount paid in relief for last fourteen days, £63 4s 7½d.

## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

### HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

The Newcastle and Gateshead Harriers meet on Monday, November 26, at the Kennels; and on Friday, the 30th, at White Mare Pool. Each morning at Half-past ten o'clock.

The Morpeth Fox Hounds will meet on Tuesday, the 27th Nov., at Middleton Bridge; on Thursday, the 29th, at Priest Bridge; and on Saturday, the 1st December, at Clifton. Each day at a quarter before eleven.

The Durham County Fox Hounds will meet on Monday, November 26, at Grindon; on Wednesday, the 28th, at Holdforth Bar; on Friday, 28th, at Newbiggin. Each day at a quarter before eleven o'clock.

The Haydon Foxhounds will meet on Saturday, the 24th Nov., at Capon's Cleugh; on Wednesday, the 28th, at Langley Mills; on Saturday, the 1st Dec., at Travellers' Rest. Each day at quarter-past nine o'clock.

The Tynedale Fox Hounds will meet on Monday, the 26th, at Countess Park; on Wednesday, the 28th, at Bolam West Houses; on Friday, 30th, at Bywell; on Monday, the 3rd Dec., at Wark; on Wednesday, the 5th, at Dalton Village; and on Friday, the 7th, at Whittington. Each day at a quarter before eleven o'clock.

AQUATICS.—Challenges are pressing in upon J. H. Clasper from every quarter, and it is evident that he will have to devote both time and attention to his training. This youth (the pupil of his father "Harry") is perhaps one of the most accomplished rowers of the day, and it is apparent that at no distant period he will stand high upon the list of "Conquering Heroes."—Chambers presented a splendid gold ring to Tom Grant, on Wednesday last. The ring, which is set with a very neat sardonox, bears the following inscription:—"From Robert Chambers, Champion of the Thames, to Tom Grant." Tom says he values the compliment more having come from the Champion of England, than if the intrinsic value of the gift were trebled.—After some bantering on the part of the American Champion Waterman (Ward), Chambers at length wishes it to be understood that he has resolved to accommodate the "Yankee" with a match for the "Championship of the World." It is quite possible that the race will come off in the spring of next year, and that Chambers will leave England in February next.

PEDESTRIANISM.—Longhorn and Franklin ran a race on Saturday last in the Grapes Gardens, in Newcastle, and after a splendid contest, Longhorn succeeded in defeating his wiry opponent. The distance was 120 yards, for £15 a-side.—A five mile race was contested in the Victoria Grounds, between Smith and Wood (both soldiers) for £10 a-side, Smith receiving 200 yards at the start. The race was a slow one, yet there was a great deal of excitement caused through the spirited run of both men. It was evident that Wood had held his man too cheap by giving him such a lengthy start, and was ultimately defeated by about 100 yards.

## MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a good supply of wheat from the growers, and a fair coasting and foreign arrival, for which the trade again ruled dull; old was not offered at any reduction, but sellers of new had to submit to a decline of 1s on good and 2s on secondary samples since this day week. Rye, beans, and peas unchanged. Barley moved off very slowly, at a decline of about 1s per qr. Malt was unaltered. Old oats brought late rates, but new were neglected, the arrivals being mostly in very bad condition. Flour 6d to 1s per sack lower.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The imports during the past week consist of 166 good heifers and 189 prime pork pigs from Ireland. The show of stock presented for sale here to-day exhibits an increase of 85 beasts and 190 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, both cattle and sheep, generally speaking, were below an average for the time of year. Our supplies were again principally from South Northumberland; rather more sheep from Cumberland than last week; while from Scotland our arrivals have been trifling for some weeks past. The supply of beasts comprised 1,158 head. The better qualities of both oxen and heifers experienced a fair, good demand, at a decline of about 3d per stone from the rates of last week; but for the middling and inferior sorts trade was heavy, prices lower, and a considerable portion remained unsold. The number of sheep was 5,410. The mutton trade ruled steady. Good wethers scarce, and met with a good inquiry, nearly all being disposed of at full rates of currencies. Pigs: 513 were shown. The pork trade was in an active state, prices had an upward tendency, and all sold. Prices: Beasts, prime heifers, 0s 0d to 7s 6d; secondary sorts, 7s 0d to 7s 3d; good steers, 0s 0d to 7s 3d; middling, 6s 9d to 7s 0d; inferior, 6s, 3d to 6s 6d; cows, 5s 6d to 6s 6d; pork, large, 7s 0d to 7s 6d; smaller weights, 7s 9d to 8s 0d; small dairy-fed, 8s 3d to 8s 6d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep—Good vendable wedders, 7½d to 7¾d; middling, 6½d to 7¼d; tups, ewes, &c., 5½d to 6½d per lb. sinking offal.—Number of store cattle shown, 79. Number and prices of the corresponding weeks in the three preceding years:—

| Date. | No. of Beasts. | Prices per stone. | Sheep and Lambs. | Sheep per lb. | Lambs. per lb. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1857 | 904 | 6s 0d to 7s 0d | 5630 | 5d to 7d | 0d to 0d |
| 1858 | 967 | 5s 0d to 7s 6d | 4330 | 5d to 6½d | 0d to 0d |
| 1859 | 833 | 6s 0d to 8s 0d | 4750 | 6d to 7½d | 0d to 0d |

DURHAM CORN, PROVISION, &c., MARKETS, Saturday.—At our market to-day, there was an inferior supply of grain, which sold as follows:—Red wheat, 17s 6d to 0s 0d; oats 6s 0d to 8s 6d per boll; barley, 8s 0d to 9s 6d per boll. Corn returns for the week ending Monday, Nov. 12, 1860:—Wheat, 53 qrs. 2 bushels, at £2 9s 7½d per qr.; oats, 8 qrs. 2 bush., at £1 6s. Beef, 6d to 7½d; mutton, 6½d to 7½d; pork, 0d; veal, 7½d to 8½d; lamb, 0d to 0d per lb. Butter, 1s 4d to 1s 5d per lb; eggs, 10 to 12 for 1s. Potatoes, 1s 2d; beans, 0d to 0d; peas, 0d to 0s 0d; apples, 8d to 1s 6d per stone. Ducks, 1s 10d to 2s 3d; geese, 5s 6d to 6s 6d each; chickens, 1s 6d to 0s 0d each; pigeons, fancy, 1s 6d to 2s per pair; turkeys, 6s 0d.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED CORN MARKET, Saturday.—There was a good supply of grain to-day. In wheat the trade was inanimate, at about late rates. Barley plentiful, more especially secondary samples, which were sold at about 1s per qr under late rates; fine samples were unchanged. Oats neglected, and 1s per qr cheaper.

ALNWICK CORN MARKET, Saturday.—There was about an average supply of grain at this market to day, and though the samples are still much out of condition, yet generally the parcels manifested slight symptoms of improvement, and as we have had a beneficial change of weather we may expect that improvement to continue. Trade was dull, and prices were rather easier than last market.

MORPETH CORN MARKET.—Average prices and quantities of British corn sold in this market for the week ending Nov. 17:—Wheat, 239 qrs. 0 bush., at 51s 8d; oats, 8 qrs. 0 bush., at 27s 4d; barley, 208 qrs. 0 bush., at 38s 3d; beans, 0 qrs. 0 bush., at 0s 0d; peas, 0 qrs. 0 bush., at 0s 0d; rye, 2 qrs. 4 bush., at 40s.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Monday.—Quantities and prices of British corn sold in this market during the week ended Saturday, Nov. 17th:—Wheat, 28 qrs. 2 bush., at £2 16s 6d; barley, 20 qrs. 5 bush., at £1 14s 6d; oats, 13 qrs. 5 bush., at £1 8s 9d per qr.

## BIRTHS.

At Consett, on the 12th inst., Mrs Ann Morris, High Conside, of a daughter.—On the 13th, Mrs Gurk, of a son.—On the 12th, Mrs Dodds, of a daughter.—On the 13th, Mrs Brownlee, of a daughter.—On the 17th, Mrs Joseph Gibson, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

At St. Mary's Church, Blackhill, on the 12th inst., Michael Burn to Ellen Moan.—On the 10th, at same place, Thomas M'Donald to Susan M'Glade.

At St. Cuthberts', Brooms, on the 12th inst., Thomas Gascoigne to Harriett Storey.

At St. Cuthberts' Church, Benfieldside, on the 19th inst., Mr Robert Scott to Miss Mary Westgarth.

At Spennymoor, at St. Paul's Church, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. A. R. Carter, curate, Mr John Bailey, of Crook, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr R. Brass, of Spennymoor, cordwainer.

At Bishop Auckland, at St. Ann's Chapel, on the 19th inst., Mr Joseph Shields, of Byers Green, to Miss Jane Laws, of Bishop Auckland.—Same day, Mr Henry Nicholson to Mrs Jane Mason.

At Crook, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, on the 16th inst., Mr Michael McCann to Miss Margaret Welsh, both of Witton Park.—At the Registrar's Office, on the 17th inst., Mr J. Thirkell, of South Church, to Miss Jane Dunn, of New Shildon.—Same day, Mr T. Kirby, of Tudhoe, to Miss Ann Clough, of Etherley Lane.

At Dinnington, at St. Matthew's Church, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Horace Seeward Wood, M.A., vicar, Mr James Lyall, of Blagdon, to Alice, daughter of Mr Thomas Gallon, of Sunniside, near the former place.

## DEATHS.

At Leadgate, on the 19th inst., Sarah Jane Gardiner, aged 6 years.—On the 18th inst., Joshua Goundry, 11 months, son of Wm. Hill, Top Esh.

At Durham, in Gilesgate, on the 19th inst., aged 63, Mr Thomas Hall, boot and shoemaker.

At South-street, on the 18th inst., aged 60, Mr John Bird.

At Cassop Colliery, on the 18th inst., aged 71, Ann, widow of the late Mr Robert Birtley.

At Coxhoe Joint Stock-row, on the 17th inst., aged 90, Mr Ralph Smith.

At Pit House-lane, on the 18th inst., aged 18, Mr Matth. Craggs.

At Crook, on the 17th inst., Thomas, infant son of Mr Thos. Simpson, shoemaker.—On the 20th inst., aged 5 weeks, John, son of Mr Wilkinson.

At Sunnybrow, on the 19th inst., Robert, infant son of Mr Wood.

At Witton Park Ironworks, on the 14th inst., David, infant son of Mr Richard Meredith, puddler.

At New Shildon, on the 16th inst., aged 4 years, Dorothy Ann, daughter of Mr Christopher Sowerby, engine driver.

At Tottenham, near Coundon, on the 18th inst., Robert, infant son of Mr John Robinson, colliery joiner.

At Barnardcastle, on the 17th inst., Margaret, infant daughter of Mr T. Welford.—Same day, aged 51, Mr Thomas Dalkin.

At Cotherstone, on the 18th inst., aged 35, Elizabeth, wife of Mr Thomas Waite, stone mason.

At Sunderland, in High-street, on the 18th inst., aged 9 years, John, son of Mr John Wolstenholm, grocer.—On the same day, in Deans Yard, aged 10 years, William, son of Mr John Wardropper, engineman.—On the 19th inst., in Burleigh street, aged 4 years, Benjamin, son of the late Mr Benjamin Clark, mariner.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1860.