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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 318. CONSETT, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1866. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Public Notices.

FOUND on Tuesday last, a YOUNG SPANIEL with chain round its neck.—Owner to apply to Mr. John Booth, Shotley Bridge.

LOST, on Tuesday last, an ACCOUNT BOOK, belonging to the Enginemen's Benefit Society.—Any one returning it to Mr. Pearson, Railway Inn, Blackhill, will be rewarded.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from Iveston on the 2nd inst., a BAY MARE PONY.—Anyone restoring the same to Mr JAMES SHEARER, Butcher, Iveston, will be rewarded, and anyone found detaining the same after this notice will be prosecuted.

TO LET, at Leadgate, a House and Shop, with Cellar, Warehouse, Stables, Cart-shed, and other Conveniences.—Apply to Mr. John Bolam, Ewehurst Farm, near Dipton.

TO LET, a good House, Stable, Cellar, and enclosed Yard, at Leadgate, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Rowe.—Apply to Mr. T. Allen, Annfield Plain, Gateshead.

A HOUSE to LET containing Five Rooms. Apply to ISAAC MURRAY, Front Street, Consett.

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP in Medomsley Road, Consett. Apply to Mr OWEN MATTHEWS, on the premises.

TO LET, Entry at Martinmas, the "SMELTERS ARMS," Castleside.—For Particulars, apply to Mr. ROBERT DAVISON, Four Lane Ends, Castleside.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

TO BE LET, by Contract, the Cutting and Laying in of a Twelve Inch Sewerage Pipe for about 275 yards.

Plans and Specifications can be seen on application to the Inspector, by whom Tenders will be received up to the 4th of December, 1866.

The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GEORGE THOMPSON, INSPECTOR.

Board Room, Consett, 22nd November, 1866.

EXCELLENT BUSINESS PREMISES AND DWELLING HOUSES.

TO BE LET with immediate possession, situate in the Front Street, Blackhill, all that House and Shop, together with Warehouse and Room above, late in the occupation of Mr P. Daley, also, all that Dwelling-house adjoining the above, with Three Stalled Stable, and Hayloft. The above can be let Together or Separately.—Apply to Mr P. OSBORNE, Shotley Bridge. Nov. 17th, 1866.

THE BEST STONE suitable for Monuments, Tomb Stones, Head Stones, Heads, Sills, Jambs, Mantles, Flags, Curb Stones, &c. are to be had at reasonable prices of Mr W. W. BROWN, Howdon Bank, near Lanchester.

STANLEY READING ROOM.

PUBLIC TEA, CONCERT, AND PUBLIC MEETING, ON SATURDAY, NOV. 24TH, 1866.

Major Joicey will preside at the Public Meeting.

GEORGE GODLEY, PORK BUTCHER, FISHMONGER, FRUITERER, AND POULTERER, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Consett, Leadgate, Blackhill, Shotley Bridge, and surrounding neighbourhood, that he has commenced business as above, in the Shop lately occupied as a Reading Room, and hopes, by keeping a fresh supply of the above of excellent quality, to merit public support.

Consett, Nov. 20th, 1866.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

DISTRICT OF LEADGATE.

CONSTRUCTION OF SEWER.

I, MATTHEW COUPLAND, Clerk to the Leadgate Local Board, do hereby give Notice that the abovenamed Local Board do intend, after the expiration of this Notice (24 and 25 Vic., c. 61, s. 4), to commence with a certain Sewer, called the "DYKE ROW SEWER," at Leadgate, commencing at a point near the Iveston Colliery Railway, running along a private street, called the Dyke Row aforesaid, to the Durham and Shotley Bridge Turnpike Road, situate in the Front Street of Leadgate aforesaid, thence through an Archway, situate upon certain property in the occupation of Mrs Tomasine Elliott, being and situate in the said Front Street of Leadgate aforesaid, thence continuing along the South Side of the Pontop and South Shields Branch of the North-Eastern Railway, to a point situate near the back of certain premises, called or known by the name of the "Greyhound Inn," being and situate in the said Front Street of Leadgate aforesaid.

And Notice is hereby further Given, that the whole of the Places and Properties previously described upon the route or site of the said intended Sewer, are all severally situate in the Township of Iveston, Parish of Lanchester, and County of Durham, and that Plans, Sections, and Specifications of the proposed Sewer, are now deposited at the office of the above named Local Board, situate in the Front Street of Leadgate aforesaid, and may be seen on application thereat between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

As witness my hand this 22nd day of October, 1866.

MATTHEW COUPLAND, Clerk to the above named Board.

In Packets only. HIMALAYA TEA. PURE, NATURAL COLOUR. Grown under Government Inspection. Is the BEST and CHEAPEST. The only Uncolored Tea.

Duty off Tea. — Reduction in Price.

AGENTS IN THIS DISTRICT.

CONSETT—IMRIE, CHEMIST.
CHESTER-LE-STREET—Robinson, Chemist.
GATESHEAD—Rippon, Chemist.
„ Urwin, do.
„ Co-operative Stores.
WILLINGTON—Lisle, Chemist.
SUNDERLAND—Scarrow, Apothecaries' Hall.
„ Aslin & Co., 162, High-street.
DURHAM—Co-operative Stores, Claypath.
STAINDROP—Spense, Chemist.
CROOK—Dodsworth, Draper, &c.
THORNLEY—Winpenny, Grocer, &c.

VALUABLE AGENCIES Still Vacant. For particulars APPLY TO THE HIMALAYA TEA COMPANY, 37A, ST. MARY AXE LONDON E.C.

DOWNIE'S LIFE PRESERVING PILLS UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM & INFANTS TEETHING CORDIAL

WILL Purify the Blood. Heal all Sores, and Diseases of the Skin, and remove all Complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail.—Give them a trial, and prove for yourself.

DOWNIE'S INFANTS' TEETHING CORDIAL Is the only Medicine fit for Infants—try it!

Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 43 and 44, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Sold by Peter Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imrie, Druggist; and Guardian Office, Consett; John Reed, Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, Towlaw; William Barkas, Grocer, Blackhill; and may be had of all Chemists and Dealers in Patent Medicines, in Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.

Mrs E. Bell, of West Cramlington, was cured of bad legs for eleven years' standing.—April 19th, 1865.

Mr. Robert Dixon, Chester-le-Street, Durham, says Downie's Pills and Balsam completely cured his wife of asma and difficulty of breathing of many years' standing. Nov. 14th, 1864.

Mrs. Jane Harburn, and her Son, 36, Green-street, South Shields, were cured of scurvy, &c., of 8 years' standing.

Mr. T. Carter, New Road, ... cured of a fearful indigestion of 8 years standing.

Public Notices.

MESSRS TREGELLES, HANBURY, & CO., DERWENT FOUNDRY, BLACKHILL,

ARE prepared to supply Colliery Owners, Builders, Smiths, Farmers, &c., with Colliery Castings, Kitchen Ranges, and Ovens, Sash Weights, Gratings, Fire Bars, Fire Grates, Sham Stoves, Columns, Plough Metals, Turnip Rollers, Tue Irons, Wheels, Windows, &c., at fair prices.

JOSHUA HETHERINGTON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL POTATO DEALER,

BEGS to Inform the Public of Consett and the surrounding neighbourhood that he has opened that Shop at the corner of Market Street, opposite the New Church, for the sale of Potatoes, &c.

HAIRCUTTING AND SHAVING ESTABLISHMENT.

THOMAS LEWIS begs most respectfully to inform the Public generally that he has succeeded Mr Blades in that old-established Shaving and Haircutting Establishment carried on by him for the last Eighteen Years, in Front-street, Consett, and hopes by strict attention to Business to merit a continuance of the favours bestowed on that gentleman.

MR. R. S. SPENCER, ORGANIST OF ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, BENFIELDSIDE,

BEGS to Inform the Clergy, Gentry, and Public of Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Consett, and surrounding neighbourhood, that he is prepared to give lessons on the Organ, Pianoforte, and Harmonium.

FOR TERMS APPLY AT HIS RESIDENCE.

Front Street, Blackhill, July 19th, 1866.

JOHN ILDERTON, TIN AND IRON PLATE WORKER, &c., SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

IN returning thanks to his numerous Friends for past favours during the Twenty Years he has been in business at Shotley Bridge, begs to intimate that in addition to his establishment there, he has taken a SHOP at RIDSDALE for the better accommodation of his friends in that locality, where he will always have on hand an Assortment of Goods for Inspection, and trusts by assiduity and attention, still to merit their approbation and support.

N.B.—Shops supplied.

April 19, 1866.

TO THE PUBLIC OF CONSETT AND SURROUNDING NEIGHBOURHOOD.

JOHN WRIGHTSON, JUN., for many years Traveller to Mr R. Murray, Front Street, Consett, begs to inform the Clergy, Gentry, and general Public of Consett and its vicinity, that he, in conjunction with his Brother, has succeeded Mr Murray, who is declining Business, and intends carrying on the Grocery and Provision Business in that old-established and well-known Shop so long occupied by the aforesaid Mr Murray, hoping by strict attention being paid to all orders entrusted to him, by keeping articles of the best quality, and by working on the good old principle of small profits and quick returns, to receive a share of the Patronage so largely bestowed upon his predecessor.

LIST OF PRICES.

A Good Family Tea, 2s 6d and 3s; Finest Imported, 3s 6d. Sugars, Coffees, Soaps, Fruits, Spices, and all other Articles in the Trade equally Cheap. Cumberland Bacon, Hams, Bladder Lard, Cheese, and Flour, from the Cheapest and Best Markets.

Observe the Address—

WRIGHTSON, BROTHERS, GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

HOPE'S INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE PEOPLE'S FAMILY TEA WAREHOUSE!

The Wonderfully Cheap Beverage,	2s. 0d.	Pound.
The Famous Economical Beverage,	2s. 6d.	
The Genuine Household Beverage,	3s. 0d.	„
The Celebrated Popular Beverage,	3s. 6d.	„
The Unrivalled Imperial Beverage,	4s. 0d.	„

"THE BEST TEAS ARE THE CHEAPEST."

First-Class Teas only Sold—No Common Tea kept.

Samples sent per Post to any Address.

Wholesale Buyers supplied on London Terms.

TERMS—CASH.

FINEST FRESH ROASTED COFFEE.

Every Article in the Grocery and Provision Trade supplied on the very best Terms.

JOHN HOPE, JUN.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TEA MERCHANT, GROCER AND PROVISION FACTOR, CANDLE MANUFACTURER AND FIELD SEEDSMAN, DEALER IN PERUVIAN GUANO AND BLAYDON MANURE, LINSEED, RAPE, AND COTTON CAKE, &C., FORE STREET AND PRIESTPOPPLE, HEXHAM.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE FIELD, THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN'S NEWSPAPER. This Journal is enlarged. THE FIELD is the LARGEST PAPER IN THE WORLD, and contains the news of all nations relating to

Fishing	Shooting
Hunting	Racing
Coursing	Natural History
Veterinary	Country House
Bees and Bee Keeping	Farm
Garden	Poultry and Pigeons
The Kennel	Sporting Expeditions
Acclimatisation	Pisciculture
Athletic Exercises	Yachting
Whist and other Games	Rowing

and all subjects interesting to the Sportsman and English Country Gentleman.

THE FIELD is the acknowledged medium for ADVERTISEMENTS of

Guns, Fishing Tackle, &c.	Shooting, Fishing, & Hunting Quarters
Farming and Gardening	
Horses for Sale	Estates and Farms for Sales
Dogs for Sale	Poultry and Pigeons
Stud Horses	Miscellaneous Advertisements
Stud Greyhounds	of all descriptions
Carriages, Harness, &c.	Wants and Vacancies
Companies and Investments	Yachts for Sale or to Let

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE PEOPL'S GUIDE TO HEALTH," &c.

DR. SMITH, who has had TWENTY YEARS' Practical Experience in the Treatment and Cure of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, PAINS IN THE BACK, INDIGESTION, ERRORS OF YOUTH, SPERMATORRHOEA, &c., has just published a NEW EDITION of 10,000 Copies of the WARNING VOICE, or Private Medical Friend (128 Pages).

This Work contains his highly successful and only safe treatment, and is illustrated with hundreds of cases and testimonials from patients, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health. Sent post-free to any address, secure from observation, on receipt of two postage stamps.

Letters, with details of case promptly answered.

Address, "DR. SMITH, 8, Burton Crescent, London, W.C.

INSTANT CURE OF TOOTH-ACHE. Bunter's Nervine gives immediate and permanent relief in ordinary Tooth-Ache. It also forms a stopping, and saves the tooth, thus rendering extraction unnecessary. It does not injure the other teeth.

From the Medical Testimonials received, the following are selected:—

From J. Hounsell, Esq., Surgeon, Bridport, Dorsetshire "I consider BUNTER'S NERVINE a specific for Tooth-Ache Very severe cases under my care have found instantaneous and permanent relief. I therefore give my testimony of having used it with invariable success, and recommend its use to the Profession and the Public as invaluable to all who suffer from Tooth-Ache."

From E. Smith, Esq., Surgeon, Sherston, near Cirencester.—"I have tried BUNTER'S NERVINE in many cases of severe Tooth-Ache, and in every instance permanent relief has been obtained; I therefore strongly recommend it to the public."

Ask for "BUNTER'S NERVINE;" it may be had of any chemist, at 1s 1½d per packet, or post free for 15 stamps from J. R. COOPER, Chemist, Maidstone.

BROWN'S EYE OINTMENT AND LOTION.

WILLIAM WHEATLEY BROWN (Son and Successor of Mr Anthony Brown, Howdon Bank, near Lanchester, Durham, begs to call the attention of those afflicted with Blindness, Specks on the Eyes, &c., to the above, which, for a great number of years, have been supplied to the public with the most astonishing success.

To Gentlemen, &c., having Horses, Dogs, or other Animals suffering from Specks on the Eyes, he can confidently recommend it as a safe and certain cure.

Price 5s 6d per Pot. Bottles delivered to the Lanchester Railway Station.

WM. W. BROWN, Howdon Bank, near Lanchester.

MAY BE HAD OF THE FOLLOWING AGENTS.

Messrs HARRY, BROOKE, & TOMLINSON, Chemists, Leeds.
Mr ROBERT JACKSON, Guardian Office, Consett.
Messrs SCARIN & WORTLEY, Chemists, Market-place, Durham.

Business Addresses.

SHAWLS, JACKETS, AND FURS, ALL THE LATEST STYLES, Lowest Prices at R. HEDLEY AND CO., BLACKHILL.

CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS, BERRYEDGE, GATESHEAD ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF

GLAZED PIPES.	TRUSSES.
CHIMNEY TOPS.	FERNERY STANDS.
CHIMNEY VENT LINING.	ORNAMENTAL VASES.
RIDGE TILES, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.	GARDEN BORDERS.
GLAZED SINK STONES.	GAS RETORTS.
DO. WATER CLOSET PANS AND TRAPS.	FIRE BRICKS, COMMON BRICKS, QUARLS, &c.

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.

R. DICKINSON & CO., Proprietors.

STEWART WAS RIGHT WHEN HE SECURED THE EARLY TEA PICKINGS FORWARDED FROM CHINA BY OVERLAND ROUTE.

The clipper tea ships have arrived laden with second-class teas, thin and washy in character. All judges who have tasted them pronounce them much below the quality of last season, and far inferior to the Overland Teas of this season.

STEWART'S OVERLAND STOCK

Enables him to advise his friends to secure their supplies as early as possible, if they wish to possess REALLY FINE TEA.

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER, 33, GRAINGER STREET, 27, SANDHILL AND 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE.

STURGEON'S MONSTER CAKE.

J. O. STURGEON

Begs to return his thanks for the kind support that is bestowed towards him for his MONSTER CAKE.

A Gold Watch and Gold Guard will be given away, as in previous years, to parties purchasing allotments, One Shilling each, on or before FRIDAY, 21st December.

The purchaser of each allotment is entitled to one pound of Monster Cake.

There will be secreted within the cake 200 fourpenny pieces, 100 silver thimbles, and 50 stamped keeper rings.

The cake will be exhibited about December 1st, and cut into on Saturday, 22nd December.

Persons residing where there is no agent, purchasing 20 shares or more, can have the cake sent, carriage paid, to or within 50 miles of Newcastle.

J. O. STURGEON, STEAM CONFECTIONARY WAREHOUSE, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

AGENTS:—

Mrs Reed, Barrasford; Wm. Pitt, Embleton; Jas. Scott, Crockham; Jos. Hutchinson, Haydon Bridge; J. Moffett, Longframlington; Mr M. Thompson, Warkworth; William Aynsley, Consett; J. A. and M. E. Archbold, Wooler; R. Robertson, Morpeth; A. Dodds, Aldwick; J. Taylor, Widdrington; T. Cowans, Felton; Thomas Wortley, Durham; Dixon and Son, Rothbury; W. Tranent, Amble; S. Roxby, Easington Lane; William Oliver, Barmoor; Ann Toppin, Hexham.

LEADGATE WESLEYAN DAY AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

PREPARATORY SERVICES in connection with the above.

ON SUNDAY, November 25, 1866, TWO SERMONS will be preached in the Wesleyan Chapel, Leadgate, in the Morning at Half-past Ten, and in the Evening at Six o'Clock, by the Rev. J. C. HARRISON of Shotley Bridge. A Collection after each service in aid of the necessary Alterations of the School Room.

On MONDAY, November 26, A PUBLIC MEETING will be held to be addressed by the Rev. J. C. Harrison, Messrs. John Emmerson, (Towlaw), John Phillipson (Colliery Dykes), and other Friends.

The Chair to be taken at Seven o'Clock, by Mr John Smith, of Medomsley.

The Public are kindly and earnestly invited. No Collection.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1861.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF NORTHUMBERLAND HOLDEN AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

JOHN MARTIN, of Berryedge, in the County of Durham, Labourer, late Beer House Keeper, having been adjudged Bankrupt on the 21st day of October, 1866, a public sitting for the said Bankrupt to pass his last examination, and make application for his discharge, will be held at the said Court, at Shotley Bridge, on the 19th day of December, 1866, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon precisely, the day last aforesaid being the day limited for the said Bankrupt to surrender. Mr WM. TURNER, of Blackhill, in the County of Durham, Ale and Porter Merchant, is the Creditors' Assignee, and Mr. JOHN JAMES BRITTON, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, is the Solicitor in the Bankruptcy.

JOHN BOOTH, JUN., Registrar.

Sales by Auction.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, At Mr D. BRANNIGAN'S, Derwent Hotel, Front Street, Blackhill, on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1866, the undermentioned CATTLE, CONVEYANCES, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, AUCTIONEER.

COMPRISING 1 Roan Milch Cow, in Calf; 2 Incalving Heifers; 1 Pure Bred Ayrshire Incalving Cow; 9 Two-years-old Heifers; 3 Three-years-old Bullocks, all forward in condition; 1 Farrow Cow, nearly fat; 5 Prime Fat Bullocks; 12 Store Pigs; 1 Powerful Draught Horse; 1 Chesnut Horse, suitable for saddle or harness; 1 Handsome Phaeton; Dog Cart; Spring Cart; 1 Set of Gig Harness; 2 Riding Saddles; 2 Snaffle Bridles.

The Furniture consists of Mahogany Press; Mahogany Tables; 6 Birch Chairs; Dressing Table and Washstand; 1 Iron Bedstead and Mattress; 1 Couch; Taproom Tables and Forms; 2 Shop Counters and Shop Fittings; 2 Blocks; 2 Poss Tubs; 2 Large Water Butts, with other useful articles.

Also, a lot of Hardware, including Stock and other Locks, Nails, &c., &c.

Sale to commence at Twelve o'Clock at Noon precisely.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.

MR. SCOTT will SELL BY AUCTION without reserve), the remaining Stock of Home-made BOOTS and SHOES, at his SALE ROOM, Consett, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, November 26th and 27th.

Sale to commence each Evening at 7 o'Clock.

GEORGE HOBSON, Wholesale and Retail FLOUR DEALER, GROCER, DRAPER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT, GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDSMAN, HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN, AND SOUTH MOOR.

FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE, FINE SPRING TARES, PEAS, BARLEY, &c.

Now on hand, a large and carefully-selected Stock of CLOVER and GRASS SEEDS of every description. Finest TURNIP SEEDS, from transplanted bulbs. G. H.'s MIXTURE OF GRASSES for permanent Pasture has been tested and approved for many years by the leading Agriculturists in the neighbourhood. Inspection kindly invited.

CONSETT MACHINE PRINTING WORKS.

ROBERT JACKSON

RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Inhabitants of Consett, Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Leadgate, Towlaw, and surrounding District, that he has erected

A LARGE PRINTING MACHINE, And hopes, from the increased facilities at his disposal, to be able to attend to the Orders of his Customers promptly.

The following List specifies some of the different descriptions of PRINTING which can be done at the above Offices, in first class style:—

Posting Bills.	Check Books.
Hand Bills.	Account Books.
Bill Heads.	Tickets, every description.
Invoices.	Club Rules.
Trade Cards.	Circulars (all sorts).
Window Cards (in elegant style).	Direction Labels.
	Tea Papers.
Funeral Cards.	Tobacco Papers.
Funeral Circulars.	Cloth and Parchment Tallies

LITHOGRAPHIC AND COPPERPLATE PRINTING. In the most artistic style, and moderate prices.

FUNERAL OR WEDDING CARDS ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY ALWAYS ON HAND.

HAWKERS AND SHOPS SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

WILLIAM BELL, STATIONER, NEWS AGENT, &c CRAWCROOK,

Supplies the *Consett Guardian*, *Newcastle Guardian*, and the London Papers immediately after publication.

PRINTING & BOOK-BINDING NEATLY EXECUTED

PRINTING AT THE NEWCASTLE GUARDIAN PRINTING OFFICES, WEST CLAYTON STREET

GARBUTT'S ORIGINAL SPICED LONDON MALT AND DISTILLED VINEGAR for PICKLING.

This Vinegar is a most excellent relish for Cold Meat, Fish of every description, &c., &c. Salt all vegetables in the usual way, and then cover with Spiced Vinegar cold. It is perfectly wholesome.

The extraordinary success attending the sale of GARBUTT'S ORIGINAL SPICED VINEGAR has given rise to a series of bad imitations by unscrupulous persons, who unblushingly pirate C. D. G.'s labels, &c. To induce all purchasers to purchase direct from this establishment, C. D. G. has reduced the price from 2s to 1s. 6d. per gallon, cash price—the same as charged to Retailers,—to be removed from the premises at the purchaser's expense; and all vessels, if supplied by C. D. G., to be paid for and not returnable—this notice is found needful in consequence of the great demand, and cost and loss in carriage and collection of small accounts.

Agent for R. W. & C. POTT, Vinegar Makers, Southwark, London.—28, 30, and 32, Bridge Street, Gateshead.

PRINTING, Of every description, and at the Lowest Remunerative Charges, at the "GUARDIAN" STEAM PRINTING OFFICE, 65, WEST CLAYTON-STREET.

BOOK WORK, PAMPHLETS, REPORTS OF CHARITIES, and other Printing, at the "GUARDIAN" STEAM PRINTING OFFICE, 65, WEST CLAYTON-STREET.

INVOICES, CIRCULARS, AND NOTICES, at the "GUARDIAN" PRINTING OFFICE, 65, WEST CLAYTON-STREET.

COLOUR PRINTING of every description, executed in a style of neatness not to be surpassed by any other establishment in the North, at the "GUARDIAN" STEAM PRINTING OFFICE. 65, WEST CLAYTON-STREET

ALL KINDS OF GENERAL PRINTING Executed with Despatch, and at the Lowest Charges, at the "GUARDIAN" STEAM PRINTING OFFICE, 65, WEST CLAYTON-STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Several makers of Cheap Baking Powders (supplied to Retailers, *Cheap* because adulterated), having imitated the wrappers of BORWICK'S ORIGINAL BAKING POWDERS so closely that Consumers have been deceived thereby to the injury of their own health and to the reputation of Borwick's Baking Powder, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that for the better protection of the Public, the Proprietor has adopted an entirely *New Trade Label* as under (duly Registered), And to imitate which is Felony.

REGISTERED LABEL. TO PREVENT FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. GEORGE BORWICK'S PUDDINGS WITHOUT EGGS. BREAD WITHOUT YEAST. PASTRY WITH LESS BUTTER. BAKING POWDER. NONE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED George Borwick

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER Was pronounced *Pure and Perfectly Wholesome*, by the late Sir W. BURNETT, Director-General of the Medical Department, on its introduction into the Navy.

Dr. HASSALL, author of "Adulterations Detected," pronounced it "Pure and Good," as also Dr. HAMILTON, Dr. ELLIOTT, and other Eminent Medical Men.

It has likewise been approved of by the Queen's Private Baker, &c.

Extract from *Lancet*, June 10th, 1865.

"We were surprised to find that some Baking Powders were adulterated with Alum to the extent of 20 per cent. The use of Alum is universally condemned."

Lancet, July 22nd, 1865.

"Mr Borwick's Baking Powder was analysed amongst others, and found to be *perfectly free from Alum*."

To be had of all respectable Dealers, and at the Factory, 24, CHISWELL STREET, LONDON.

Be careful to look at the Label.

DO YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.! Dr. Russell's Lixivene, an elegantly perfumed toilet compound, for nourishing, preserving and restoring the hair, is guaranteed to produce moustaches whiskers, eyebrows, &c., in two or three weeks, strengthen weak hair, prevent its falling off, check greyness in all its stages, restore the original colour, dispel scurf and dandriff, and make it clean, soft, curly, and glossy. For the reproduction of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at any age, its effects are certain. In thousands of cases it has been successful when all other preparations had failed. In the nursery it is unequalled, as it keeps the head clean and forms the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 2s, sufficient for three months use, sent anywhere free by post, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Dr. G. Russell, 28, Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. "It stopped my hair falling off.—J. Saville." "My whiskers are now abundant and thick.—William Neale." "My hair had gone in patches from illness, but it is now growing nicely.—Miss Webb." "My moustache is envied by everybody.—Major Birch." "For keeping the hair in curl it is the best thing I ever used.—Mr. Pratt." "I was bald for 9 years, but now my head is covered with hair.—J. Spence." Sold by all Chemists. OBSERVE.—Every Genuine bottle has the words RUSSELL'S LIXIVENE moulded in the glass, and is wrapped in a square pamphlet of 16 pages, illustrated by engravings, on the management of the Hair, Skin, and Teeth. Sold by Mr Ismay and H. Downie & Co., Chemists, Newcastle; Mr Imrie, Chemist, Consett.

THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION. Dr. RUSSELL'S KALONICA is the most efficient wash ever discovered for cleansing the skin of all diseases and eruptions, erysipelas, &c., eradicating tan, pimples, black spots, freckles, small pox marks, redness and other disfigurements and discolorations; preserving and invigorating those important functions on which the purity, softness and beauty of the skin depend. Price 2s. 9d. per bottle, sent post free on receipt of 33 penny stamps by Dr. Russell, 28, Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. Sold by all Chemists.

Entirely New Edition, 200 Pages.

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SPORTING ITEMS.

THE ALTCAR CLUB COURSING MEETING.—This meeting is postponed until next week, owing to the frost.

The Duke of Hamilton has entered into a confederacy with the Duke of Newcastle, and his horses will in future be trained by Mat Dawson, at Newmarket.

The destination of the renowned Gladiateur is at length announced, and Middle Park, as has so frequently been conjectured, will have the honour of entertaining this famous horse.

STRANTON FEAST.—The second day's rejoicing at Stranton, West Hartlepool, in commemoration of a time-honoured custom, of celebrating the annual feast, came off on Wednesday, and, as usual, there was a very large concourse of people. Prices were given for races by men, women, and boys, under various amusing circumstances.

LORD GLASGOW AGAIN.—We understand that the Earl of Glasgow, following up his usual precedent of dismissing his trainers and jockeys when his horses are beaten, has "removed his patchments" from his solicitor at Richmond, in consequence of the unsuccessful action against the Rawcliffe Stud Company.

The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Christian have been enjoying some good sport in Windsor Forest. On Saturday, the Royal party bagged 130 pheasants and 100 rabbits, leaving off shooting at one o'clock. On Monday they killed 77 pheasants, 240 rabbits, a woodcock, three partridges, and a hare, again leaving off at one o'clock.

"Argus" has this week been presented by the proprietors of the *Morning Post* with an elegant silver claret jug, with appropriate devices and inscriptions, in recognition of over twenty years' services as the sporting correspondent of that journal.

NEWCASTLE GRAND STAND COMPANY (LIMITED).—A special general meeting of this company was held last Friday evening, at the Central Exchange Hotel, Grey-street, for the purpose of electing a race committee for the ensuing year. Mr L. S. Carr presided, and it appeared that the directors had the power of nominating, from the body of shareholders, four-sevenths of the committee, the remaining three-sevenths to be filled up from among the subscribers to the race fund. Of the former body, Messrs B. Bigger, Fife Scott, J. Dobson, and W. Mason were elected; the chosen of the subscribers being Messrs W. Losh Anderson, G. A. Fenwick, and W. G. Woods.

AQUATICS.

PROPOSED MATCH BETWEEN COOPER AND TAYLOR.—After some discussion on Saturday last respecting the rowing abilities of these Tyne oarsmen, a match at a mile was proposed, and a "fiver" a-side was made good as a preliminary for a race on Christmas Day. According to arrangement, they were to meet at Mr Robert Sterling's, Plough Inn, Newcastle, the same evening, to draw up articles and settle the match, and they met as agreed upon, but the tide having been found unsuitable on the day suggested, the stakes were withdrawn, and the match for the present remains in abeyance. We believe there is a prospect of a match being arranged at a future date.

J. FORSTER AND J. SCOTT.—The match between these youngsters, for £15 a-side, came off on Saturday, and, although the weather in the forenoon was bitterly cold, there was a very good muster to witness the race. The competitors rowed in outrigger skiffs, from the High Level Bridge to the Meadows House. Scott being the elder, and a much stronger and better-built lad, was made the favourite, and as he took the lead at the start and carried it on for a considerable distance, he seemed as though he would eventually reciprocate the confidence of his friends. However, after going three-quarters of a mile he seemed fairly pumped out, and Forster coming up, passed him easily, and won as he liked, by half a dozen lengths. The winner is only seventeen years of age, and in three races he has already pulled he has been successful in each.

BURDIS AND MARTIN.—These men, who hail from the neighbourhood of the Felling, afterwards also rowed three-quarters of a mile (from the High Level Bridge to Cooper's Stairs), on Saturday, in open boats, for £10 a-side. Burdis was a slight favourite, and after an exciting race for half a mile, he took the lead, and won easily by three or four lengths.

J. BRIGHT AND G. CARR.—On Saturday evening last, these rising men were matched to row, in Clasper's open boats, on December 31, for £50 a-side, from the High Level Bridge to the Meadows House. £5 a-side is now down on behalf of the match.

J. TAYLOR AND J. BRIGHT.—These men, as already intimated, have been matched to row, in Clasper's open boats, on December 15, for £50 a-side; the race to be from the High Level Bridge to the Meadows House. £5 a-side is now down in respect of the match.

ROBERT CHAMBERS, OF WALLSEND, AND JAMES PERCY.—On Monday afternoon a sovereign a-side was deposited with Mr Bagnall, at Mr Donald's, Golden Tiger, Pilgrim-street, for these renowned oarsmen to row from the Scotswood Suspension Bridge to the High Level Bridge, for £100 a-side, to start an hour and a half after high water. Mr T. Wigham posted for Percy, and Mr J. Stewart for Chambers. To meet on Saturday evening, at Mr Bagnall's, Wheat Sheaf Inn, Cloth Market, to draw up articles.

JAMES TAYLOR AND HARRY KELLY.—This match is off, the parties not being able to come to terms.

THE SCIENCE OF BETTING.—Mr Charles Dodgson, mathematical lecturer at Christ Church, Oxford, writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that the rule of betting may be used thus:—"Write all the possible events in a column, placing opposite to each other odds offered against it: this will give two columns of figures. For the third column add together the odds in each case, and find the least common multiple of all the numbers in this column. For the fourth column divide this least common multiple by the several numbers in the third column. For the fifth and sixth columns multiply the original odds by the several numbers in the fourth column. These odds are to be given or taken, according as the sum total of the sixth column is greater or less than the least common multiple." The last columns give the relative amounts to be invested in such bet:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	2 to	3	5	12	24 to	36
B	4 to	1	5	12	48 to	12
C	5 to	1	6	10	50 to	10
D	9 to	1	10	6	54 to	6
The field	14 to	1	15	4	56 to	4

An example will make this clear:—Suppose that in a race about to be run there are four horses in the betting, the odds being 2 to 2 on the favourite, which is equivalent to 2 to 3 against. The least common multiple of the third column is 60, and the sum total of the last 68, and as this is greater than 60, the odds in this case are all to be given in the relative amounts given in the fifth and sixth columns. Suppose for example, that I multiply these columns by 10, and make the bets in pounds—that is, I take £360 to £240 on A, I give £480 to £120 against B, and so on. Now, suppose C to win the race; in this case I lose £500, and win £360 + £120 + £60 + £40 = £580. It will be found an trial that I win the same sum, £80, in each of the five events. If all betting men tried to work this system, they would either be all offering odds or all taking odds on each event, and so no bets could be made. But the fact that this system of winning is ever possible arises from the odds being unevenly adjusted, so that they do not represent the real chances of the several events. Supposing this system to be applied only in cases where the odds were evenly adjusted, the sum total of the sixth column would always be equal to the least common multiple, and thus, whether the odds were given or taken, the concluding entry in every betting book would be "Gain = Loss = *Nil*"—a most desirable result.

FENHAM PARK GROUNDS.

An important and interesting day's sport was brought off here on Saturday last, and, the weather being fine, there was a capital attendance of not less than one thousand one hundred spectators. The programme consisted of four events. The first was a foot race of 120 yards, for £10 a-side, between G. Black and J. Aisbet, of Bulman's-village. Betting: 2 to 1 on Aisbet. Black led the whole way, and won with comparative ease by a couple of yards. J. Burns and J. M. Akenhead next ran a mile, for £10 a-side. They took the lead alternately, and Burns increasing the pace about a dozen yards from home, came in first by only a yard. The third event was the race of the day. The competitors were J. Brown, of Manchester, and J. Linsley, of Witton Gilbert, who ran 150 yards, Linsley with one yard start, for £25 a-side, 5 to 4 was offered on Linsley. After considerable time had been cut to waste in effecting a start, the couple went away, Linsley poaching a yard, and he continued to hold his own until half the distance had been covered, when Brown passed him. Linsley, however, got to the front again, but when about twenty yards from home he was once more passed by Brown, who landed a winner by half a yard. Mr Herdman was referee. T. Storey and J. Kinnear wound up the afternoon's sport by a race of 100 yards, for £5 a-side, and Kinnear, who was slight favourite, won easily by half a dozen yards.

MR MERRY'S RACING AGENT.—An examination in the sequestration of Mr Norman Buchanan, merchant and shipowner, took place at Glasgow on Friday. The bankrupt, being examined for the trustees, deponed:—In 1848, I was engaged by Mr James Merry to "back" horses for him at the races throughout England, at which his horses were to run, and also at Tattersall's. I was also engaged to go and visit his training quarters in England, and to see his horses performing and report progress to him. I was also employed to arrange with trainers what races his horses should run in, and generally to take an active superintendence of Mr Merry's racing business. In short I was to be his agent and commissioner in these transactions, and was recognised and known as such on the turf. I acted in the above capacity from 1841 to 1861, both inclusive. I also purchased horses for Mr Merry. My travelling and other expenses incurred in the above capacity could not be less than £1,000 a year. I was constantly travelling from Glasgow to London, and from London to all places where his horses were entered. I was also abroad on Mr Merry's business—three times in Prussia and once in France. I have a claim against Mr Merry for these services, which I have made out and handed to the trustee, and in evidence of the *bona fides* of said claim I refer to numerous letters received by me from Mr Merry, and which I have also handed to the trustee. Said claim is still resting owing to me.—The statutory oath was administered to the bankrupt.—It transpired that the bankrupt's claim against Mr Merry amounted to £19,600.

NORTHERN COUNTIES' AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.—There was a meeting on Saturday afternoon, at the Turf Hotel, Collingwood-street, Newcastle, of the representatives of several cricket and boating clubs for the purpose of making arrangements for the formation of an association of amateur clubs of an athletic character, to be called "The Northern Counties' Athletic Association." The object of the association is to be to hold an annual meeting for athletic sports, and generally to promote the cultivation of athletic powers among the clubs which form the membership. Since the first meeting, a fortnight ago, the principal clubs from the Tweed to the Tees, have been communicated with, and although all have not had time to reply, a number have signified their hearty approval of its objects. There were present at the meeting on Saturday Mr Jas. Dryden (in the chair), representing the Tyne Amateur Rowing Club; Messrs Phillips and H. K. Dryden, from the Durham Cricket Club, Messrs Stanley Kewney, George Little, and J. L. Brown, from the Borough of Tynemouth Cricket Club; Mr Arthur Tranah, North Eastern Cricket Club; and Mr James Davidson, of the Wear Boat Club. Letters had been received with favourable replies from the Morpeth, Carlisle, and Jarrow Clubs. It was resolved, that Messrs Phillips, Brown, James Dryden, and H. K. Dryden be appointed to draw up rules for the proposed association. These rules will be submitted for approval to the various clubs interested.

Foreign Intelligence.

ITALY.

Baron Ricasoli has addressed a circular to the Italian Prefects on the development of order in the interior of the kingdom. Speaking of Rome, he says:—"The Roman question still remains to be solved, but after the fulfilment of the September Convention, that question cannot, and must not, be the motive for agitation. The Sovereignty of the Pope is placed, by the September Convention, in the position of all other sovereignties. Italy has promised France and Europe to remain neutral between the Pope and the Romans, and allow this experiment to be tried on the vitality of an ecclesiastical principality, without parallel in the civilised world. Italy must keep her promise, and await the certain triumph of her rights through the efficacy of the principle of nationality. All agitation having for pretext the Roman question, must, there, be discouraged, prevented and repressed. The double capacity of the Sovereign Pontiff furnishes some persons with a motive for confounding the political with the religious question, and disturbing with doubts the consciences of the timid. The Italian Government does not desire to lessen the independence of the Spiritual Chief of Catholicism. The King's Government in all its acts has shown that it recognises no other rules than those of liberty and legality and that it desires the ministers of religion to be neither privileged persons nor martyrs; to the Chief of Catholicism are due, no doubt, the guarantees for the free and independent exercise of his spiritual ministry. The King's Government, more than any other, is disposed to afford every guarantee for the maintenance of this liberty and independence, being convinced that this may be done without any injury to the rights of nations."

HOLLAND.

The Dutch Chambers were opened on Monday, by a Ministerial commission, acting on behalf of the King. The speech from the throne was delivered by the Minister of Justice. In adverting to the dissolution of the Second Chamber he said: "The King and the Ministers hope that after the last decision of the electors, the people, the Government, and the representation, will vie with each other in fulfilling the constitutional task, the object of which is to ensure the happiness of the country."

The Minister announced the intention of the Government to present bills to the Chambers on various matters of public interest, and before all the Budget. In conclusion he said: "I hope that our common efforts will be characterised by reciprocal confidence, mutual forbearance in debate, and the strict and loyal observance of the constitution."

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government is in hourly expectation of a rising. The military authorities have posted large numbers of troops at the central railway-station at Madrid ready to start off at a moment's notice whithersoever they may be required. Madrid papers say that the South American republics at war with Spain have agreed to accept the mediation of France and England.

HUNGARY.

The Hungarian Diet was opened at Pesth on Monday. The following are the chief points of the Royal rescript, read at the commencement of the sitting:—

"The unalterable aim of the deliberations which are about to be resumed on the basis of the last speech from the throne is the accomplishment of the union of the different parts of the monarchy, and the re-establishment of the autonomous rights of Hungary."

After adverting to the late war and the conclusion of peace, the rescript points out the necessity and urgency of a prompt settlement of internal affairs.

His Majesty declares that the suspension of the deliberations of the Diet was all the more regretted by him, as, precisely at the moment of the adjournment, the sub-committee of the commission on common affairs had drawn up a project which recognised the principle of the Royal sanction, and which he considers as the basis for an understanding on the question of the discussion and treatment of common affairs. "It is gratifying," adds the rescript, "to find expressed in that project the sentiment that it is indispensable that the different countries composing the monarchy should remain united, and thus ensure the existence of the whole monarchy."

The rescript then states some general views for the deliberations which are about to commence. Before all the unity of the army in its direction and organisation, as well as in the principles regulating the terms of service and the recruitment, must be maintained. The customs, the indirect taxes, and the State monopolies, must also be regulated in accordance with uniform principles, which have yet to be laid down. An uniform treatment is not less necessary for the public debt and credit.

"If," continues the Royal rescript, "the Diet's deliberations result in the removal of difficulties connected with the unity of the monarchy, which must be maintained, the wishes and demands of Hungary will also be complied with by the appointment of a responsible Ministry, and by the re-establishment of the municipal autonomy."

"The system of the responsibility of the Government must be established not only in Hungary but in all parts of the monarchy. The questions of detail, as well as the modifications to be introduced into the legislation of 1848, will be settled by means of an understanding between the responsible Ministry and the Diet."

In conclusion, the rescript expresses the hope that the Diet will give its serious attention to these overtures, in order to hasten the establishment of a constitutional organisation.

THE CANDIAN INSURRECTION.

The Vienna journals publish the following from Canea, dated 8th inst.:—

"The insurgents being desirous of effecting a concentration, agreed to an eight days' suspension of hostilities. At the expiration of this delay, on the 6th inst., they notified Mustapha Pasha that they awaited him, arms in hand, at the frontier of Sphakia. An engagement commenced on the 7th, but the result is not yet known. In the eastern provinces the insurgents have been victorious, especially in Heracles. Numerous reinforcements have arrived from Greece."

The Athens journals announce that the Cretan Assembly-General has addressed a note to the foreign ambassadors at Constantinople, denying the rumour of the submission of the insurgents to the Turkish authorities.

The Assembly also asks that vessels should be placed at their disposal for the removal of the non-combatants from the island.

The same papers publish advices from Candia, stating that neutrality is observed by the inhabitants of Sphakia, and that all persons who wish to take no part in the insurrection have taken refuge in that province.

The Sphakiotes do not, however, recognise the Turkish authority, and have not laid down their arms. The greater portion of them have proceeded to other provinces where the insurrection still continues.

AMERICA.

It is reported by the Atlantic cable that the sentence of death passed upon the Fenian prisoners in Canada will be commuted. The Fenian, John S. Levy, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 13th December next. Magrath has been acquitted. A Fenian Protestant clergyman, the Rev. Mr Lumsden, has also been acquitted, and his discharge has aroused considerable ill feeling amongst the Roman Catholics.

We have by ordinary mail later intelligence of the autumn elections. The Republicans have carried New York State. Governor Fenton obtained a majority of 10,000 votes. The Republicans were also successful in New Jersey, Vermont, Michigan, and Massachusetts. The Democrats gained Maryland and Delaware. Gen. Butler and John Morrissey have been elected members of Congress.

The Baltimore difficulty has at length been settled. It seems that the old police commissioners, though removed by Governor Swann, arrested and confined the new Commissioners, with the Sheriff, in gaol, charging them with endeavouring to excite a riot. The latter refused to give bail, and still remain in gaol. Their counsel applied for habeas-corpus, which it was decided the warder of the gaol was not bound to return. General Grant had, however, visited Baltimore unofficially, and conferred with the old and new Commissioners. Through this interposition the difficulty was compromised by the appointment of a Conservative judge and clerk of the election in each district in addition to the judges already appointed. About four thousand muskets have been seized in the stores of different Conservatives in Baltimore.

Fenian indignation meetings were still being held throughout the States.

The Governor of Georgia, in his message to the Legislature, strongly opposes the Constitutional Amendment.

The Boston Republicans have nominated two negroes as candidates for the Legislature.

The *Herald* says that President Johnson, in his message to Congress, will favour peace at home and abroad. The same paper also says that the President has approved General Sheridan's late order regarding Mexico.

MEXICO.

The Emperor Maximilian set out for Vera Cruz on the 31st October, via Orizaba, in order to avoid meeting General Castlenau. A convoy, with two millions and a half of silver dollars, had preceded him to Vera Cruz. Before leaving he verbally appointed Marshal Bazaine temporary regent. The Mexican Ministry, on hearing of Marshal Bazaine's appointment, resigned. General Castlenau arrived in the city of Mexico on the 23rd, and took upon himself the administration of the Government.

Advices from Mazatlan to the 23rd October state that the Liberals had captured and shot twenty Imperialists, including two generals.

General Ortega, one of the aspirants to the Mexican Presidency, has been been arrested in the United States.

AUSTRIA.

A motion was introduced into the Lower Austrian Diet by Herr Pratobevera, on Monday, proposing that a committee of eleven should be elected for the purpose of preparing the draft of an address to the Emperor. The proposed address would express the thanks of the Diet for the Imperial recognition of the patriotic attitude of the nation during the late war, give a frank exposition of the present state of the country, and represent to his Majesty the prejudicial influence of the continued suspension of the constitution. Three members spoke against the motion.

Law Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.—Before the Mayor (W. Hunter, Esq.), Ald. Hedley, and J. Pollard, Esq.

On Suspicion.—Samuel Riggin (40), and George Robson (30), were charged with being found in Queen-street on Saturday night for an unlawful purpose. Mr Joel defended. Detective Parker stated that about six o'clock he saw a number of men, among whom were the two prisoners, watching the movements of a batch of prostitutes, with the view of robbing such men as might associate with them. When the men saw the detective they all ran off, but Mr Parker succeeded in apprehending Riggin and Robson, who were well known to the police, and were each sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Attempting to Commit Suicide.—Ann Mackey (21), a married woman, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by taking poison. Sub-Inspector Moffat said that about half-past three on Friday afternoon, he received information that a female, residing in Manor-chare, had taken poison, and on going down he found the prisoner in a helpless condition, lying in her mother's arms. She had taken half an ounce of liniment poison, and was suffering from its effects. He gave her some water, which brought her round. It appeared, from the other evidence, that the poison prisoner had taken had been provided for the treatment of a bad foot from which her husband was suffering. The husband is a notoriously bad character; a long series of convictions are recorded against him; and the prisoner stated, the statement being supported by her mother, that her husband frequently thrashed her, that he was almost always in a drunken state, that he was lazy enough to refrain from all manner of work, and that their married life, of the fruit of which there is one child, was a most unhappy one. When she took the poison, she said she was so much put about, that she did not know what she was doing. The case was dismissed, Ald. Hedley telling the accused that when her husband thrashed her in future she should apply for a summons, and steps would be taken against him. The father of the prisoner had been one of the killed at the great explosion at Gateshead, and she had been brought up out of the fund raised for those made widows and orphans by that calamity.

Savage Assault.—Peter Black (24), and Catherine Black (21), husband and wife, were charged the male prisoner with assaulting Matthew Perkins, and the female prisoner with assaulting Jane Slater, in the Vegetable Market, at a late hour on Saturday night. Perkins' mother and the male prisoner have stalls in the market, and it seems that the former owes Black a sum of money, for which he made application on Saturday night. Mrs Perkins asked him to send in a written application, and thus the quarrel commenced. Matthew Perkins was three times knocked down by Peter Black, and the female prisoner attacked Mrs Perkins. Jane Slater, who was in the market at the time, tried to save Mrs Perkins, but in doing so she was severely handled by Mrs Black. She was knocked down, severely kicked in the side, and got part of one of her fingers bitten off. P.C. 118 of the C Division took the prisoners to the Prudhoe-street station. Mr Joel, who defended the prisoners, called William Black and Jacob Haydock as witnesses on their behalf; and, after hearing all the evidence, the magistrates inflicted a fine of 30s and costs on each of the defendants.

Felonies by Boys.—Ralph Jackson (12), whose father is a foreman in Hawthorn's factory, was found guilty of having, on Saturday night, stolen a fancy pin box, of the value of 1s, from a stall in the Green Market, the property of Jacob Bone. The prisoner's mother said that he was generally a good boy, and the prosecutor withdrawing the charge, Jackson was ordered to get six lashes, and then to be discharged.——Joshua Robson (14), was charged with having, on Friday afternoon, stolen a cheese of the value of 12s 6d from a cart in the Manor-chare, the property of John Smith, grocer and provision merchant, Westgate Hill. The magistrates said the case must be remanded, in order that further inquiries might be made as to the circumstances of the prisoner's father.

TUESDAY.—Before Ald. Hedley and Joseph Pollard, Esq.

Threatening Language by the Late Cattle Market Keeper.—Mr Frank Sinton, late Cattle Market keeper, and now inspector of dead meat for this borough, was summoned for using threatening language towards Mr Wm. Anderson, of the firm of Anderson and Mack, auctioneers, and who in consequence applied to have the defendant bound over to keep the peace. Mr Brewis appeared for the complainant, the defendant being represented by Mr Joel. Mr Brewis, in opening the case, said Mr Anderson was an auctioneer in this town, and well known as a gentleman who took a very lively interest in local affairs. He had not the slightest ill-feeling towards Mr Sinton, who was some two years ago keeper of the Cattle Market, Newcastle. About that time the complainant attended a public meeting, and made some remarks respecting the defendant; and ever since Mr Sinton had had some ill-feeling against Mr Anderson for doing so. On Thursday night, the defendant stopped the complainant in the street, and used the threatening language which would be stated.—Mr Joel, interrupting, said Mr Sinton was willing to be bound over to keep the peace without any evidence being taken.—Mr Brewis refused to accept this, and decided to allow the case to proceed.—Mr Wm. Anderson, the complainant, was then called. He stated that on Thursday afternoon last, about three o'clock, he met Mr Sinton, with whom he was not personally acquainted. After witness had passed, defendant called out his name, and he (Mr Anderson) turned round, and Mr Sinton held out his hand apparently in a friendly manner. He then said, "Did you not speak against me at a public meeting some time ago?" Witness replied that he did. The defendant said, "Why did you do so?" Witness replied that he thought that he (Mr Sinton) deserved it. If he could have said any meed of praise that the defendant merited, he should have done so. Mr Sinton then said, "D—— you; one night I followed you over the Moor, and it was a question whether or not I ought to go to h—— for you; I will never allow you to die in your bed. Where is your friend Mr Benson now?" Witness tried to get away from him, but the defendant kept hold of him and swore all the time.—Mr Hedley: This was in the public street, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon?—Witness: It was; I could not get away from him for some considerable time. Next morning I took out a summons against him. It is about two years since I spoke respecting Mr Sinton at the public meeting.—In cross-examination by Mr Joel, witness said he did not know Mr Sinton before this transaction. The defendant had had some drink, and every moment witness expected that he would have knocked him down.—Mr Joel said he would have thought that either his friend, Mr Brewis, or his client, Mr Anderson, would have been satisfied with the proposition that had been made, namely, that Mr Sinton should be bound over to keep the peace. Whether it was that Mr Anderson wished his name to appear in the newspapers he could not say. Mr Sinton had not the slightest idea of carrying out the threat he had made. He had no ill-feeling whatever either against Mr Anderson or any other person. The complainant had admitted that the defendant had had a glass or two, and he (Mr Joel) thought that when the spirit was in the threat had come out.—Mr Brewis said his client offered to accept a written apology.—Mr Joel replied that the defendant did not care about his name being published from day to day.—After the magistrates had consulted for a short time, Mr Ald. Hedley said the defendant must be bound over to keep the peace for twelve months, himself in £100, and two sureties of £50 each. Mr Sinton could not be allowed to make use of the language he had used.

Fleecing a Sailor.—Isabella Barrett (21), was charged with stealing 35s, from the person of Patrick Scanlin. Prosecutor, a sailor, had arrived in this port from London on Monday, and in the evening he went to the post-office to post some letters. On returning to his ship he met the prisoner near the Fish Market, and at her solicitation accompanied her to two public-houses, where they had some spirits together. They then adjourned into the Blyth Nook, where the prisoner took the opportunity of putting her hand into the breast pocket, took out the purse, abstracted the money, and then placed the empty purse in the prosecutor's coat pocket. P.C. A 22, Charles Stevenson, was informed of the theft, and apprehended the prisoner from the description that Scanlin gave of her. No money was found upon her. Rather than be sent for trial at the Sessions, she pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

WEDNESDAY.—Before the Mayor (W. Hunter, Esq.), and Joseph Pollard, Esq.

A Prize Fight on the Moor Prevented.—William Longstaffe and James Ord were summoned for having endeavoured to engage in a prize fight on the Town Moor, on the evening of Monday last, for £1 a-side. P.C. 31 said that on Sunday he received information that a prize fight between the defendants was to take place on the following evening, and he went to the Moor with the object of preventing it. There was a large crowd of men at the place, and the combatants were about to commence when the officer appeared. He took the names of the defendants, scattered the crowd, and obtained a summons. Each of the defendants was bound over to keep the peace for twelve months, in the sum of £20.

Violent Assault.—Thomas Charlton was charged with having, at a late hour on Saturday night, committed a violent assault on David Simpson, in the defendant's house in the High-bridge. It appeared that the complainant, along with six or seven other men, went into the defendant's shop and asked for some pies. A quarrel took place, ending in Charlton turning Simpson out, knocking him down, and inflicting two severe injuries on his head, rendering it necessary to convey him to Dr. Rayne's surgery to get his wounds dressed. This was the story for the prosecution, and that for the defence was that Simpson began the quarrel, and that the defendant never struck him at all. The magistrates disbelieved the latter account of the affair, and inflicted a penalty of £2 and costs.

Unsound Meat.—Martin Whitney, 25, Butcher-market, was summoned by Mr F. Sinton, inspector of provisions, for having, on the 10th inst., exposed for sale twenty stones of beef unfit for human food. Dr. Hardcastle said the meat was soft, ill-coloured, flabby, and quite unfit for human use. The defendant said he bought the cow for £8, and only killed her the night before, and this made the meat soft. She was perfectly healthy, though thin. The Mayor said the Bench had no doubt the meat was diseased, and the only question was whether the defendant knew that the animal was unhealthy. They would give him the benefit of the doubt and discharge him, although he must bear in mind that the Bench must, especially at the present time, see that no unsound meat was exposed for human use.

GATESHEAD BOROUGH POLICE COURT.

MONDAY. — Before J. Hewitt, and Wm. Kimpster, Esqrs.

A Band of Young Thieves. — Alexander McLeod, Thomas Gibson, William Ions, and James Gordan, all youths, were brought up on remand, charged with breaking into the brass foundry of Messrs Abbot and Co., South Shore, Gateshead, and stealing 14 stones and 2 pounds of brass. Mr Britton defended the prisoners. A young lad, named John Arkless, stated that on the night of Wednesday last he was in the Pit Lad beershop, and he accompanied the prisoners from thence to Abbot's Works Gibson saying he had to take some one's supper. When near the works Gibson said to McLeod, "We are going to get some more brass." On hearing this Arkless left the four prisoners, who continued onward, and entered the works by the gate. Later on the night, a watcher named Lennox was informed that some men were on the roof of the brass foundry, and having got some assistance, he went to the place and saw some one run along the roof and get away. He found three boxes, containing brass, on different parts of the roof. Sergeant Dodds apprehended a young man named Reed, who at once said, "I know what you want; you want me about those two men on Abbot's foundry roof." He then said that McLeod and Gibson were the two men. The prisoners were apprehended. Reed was called as a witness, and denied having said McLeod and Gibson were the two men who were on the roof. The case was remanded for a week.

Trespassing in Search of Game.—James Patterson and Joseph Stevenson were fined each 10s and costs (19s 6d each), for trespassing on the farm of Mr Noble, Gateshead Fell, in search of game, without leave from Mr Forster, White House. Mr Joel prosecuted, and Mr Britton defended.——George Robson Kirkley was fined 20s and costs (£1 9s 6d) for a similar offence.——Robert Waugh, Joseph Stokoe, and William Barron were charged with the same offence, but the case was dismissed. Mr Joel prosecuted; Mr Britton defended.

Stealing Poultry.—Joseph Jones was charged with stealing a cock and a hen, belonging to Mrs Watson, residing in the Waggon Yard, High-street, on Saturday night. Mrs Watson saw the prisoner twice in her coal house among the hens, and on going to the place she found that a hen had been killed, and a cock almost killed. The prisoner, who had then left the place, was followed and given into custody. The prisoner was sent to prison for three months.

Depositing Refuse in the Tyne.—Andrew Danskin, Thomas Spoor, and Robert Robson, were charged with having, on the 17th instant, deposited a large quantity of slag and other refuse into the Tyne from a keel at Lemington Point. John Downie, superintendent of the river police, said he was up the river on the 17th, and while he was beside the Blaydon Haughs he observed the defendants emptying the contents of a keel into the river. They had created a large heap in the river, which stood above the level of the water some three or four feet. A plan had been prepared for the benefit of the justices to show the spot where the deposit of rubbish was made. The defendants said they were in the habit of removing the slag from the Tyne Iron Works, and had thrown many hundreds of tons into the water at the spot named. Mr Ramsay said it was quite time that this practice was stopped; but as the defendants had not known better, they would only be lightly treated this time, and were accordingly fined 10s and costs.

Criminal Assault.—Patrick Moor, a dirty looking fellow, was placed in the dock charged with having attempted to commit a rape on the person of Ann Duffy, a little girl six years of age at Washington, on the 8th inst. The Bench sent the fellow to prison for four months.

GATESHEAD COUNTY POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.—Before G. H. Ramsay, R. W. Hodgson, and I. L. Bell, Esqrs.

Poaching.—James Fellis and Wm. Dowsie were charged with trespassing in pursuit of game on the lands of Mr J. Walker, at Ryton, on the 9th inst.—William Hardy, gamekeeper to Mr Cowen, said he was riding along the road from Blaydon to Ryton on the day in question, when he heard the report of a gun. He went in the direction of the report, and found the men roaming a clover fog field, which is farmed by Mr Todd. He asked them what business they had there, and what they had lost. They replied that they had shot a partridge; and told him that he had nothing to do with their business there. Fellis had a gun and a brace of pointers with him, and Dowsie had a greyhound.—The case being fully proved, they were each fined £1, with 11s cost.

WEDNESDAY.—Before the Mayor, J. Hewitt, and W. Kimpster, Esqrs.

Uttering Base Coin.—John Brown and John Kelly were charged with uttering counterfeit coin on Thursday week. The prisoners had gone into the "Old Mill," in West-street, and called for some ale, giving in payment a bad shilling, but it was detected. On Sunday, the 11th of November, they had passed a counterfeit shilling at the Waggon Inn. The Mint authorities are to be communicated with.

Stealing Iron.—Margaret Hind was charged with stealing seven stones of old metal from the Tyne Main Colliery waggon-way. George Gilroy, engineer, identified the iron, and said that he thought it would be worth 2s 6d. P.C. 19 said that he saw the prisoner with a basket go on to the waggon-way. After she had gone he went and found three pieces of iron gone. He followed after her, and found that she had them in her basket. The prisoner said that she had an old mother to keep, and that she could not obtain any work. — The bench sent her to prison for fourteen days.

NEWCASTLE COUNTY COURT.

TUESDAY.—Before W. Blanshard, Esq., Judge.

BANKRUPTCY CASES.

Re Robert Wooston, Newcastle, cabinet maker. Mr Britton appeared for the bankrupt, and there being no opposition, he passed and received an order of discharge.

Re James Rowe, Newcastle, publican. Mr Britton appeared on behalf of the bankrupt. He said in 1862 Rowe was adjudged a bankrupt, but at the last meeting he was opposed by the creditors, and Judge Willis, though he allowed him to pass his last examination, adjourned his discharge *sine die*. Since that time the bankrupt had carried on business, but he had lately got into difficulties, and had been thrown into gaol by one of his new creditors. He, therefore, applied that he should have his discharge on the first bankruptcy. His Honour considered that there must have been some reason why Judge Willis refused his discharge, and declined to grant the application. He would, however, allow the bankrupt to appear again in six months.

Re Ephraim Hedley, of Lanshot, late of Newcastle, publican. Mr Ingledew said in this case he appeared for the bankrupt, whose discharge was adjourned *sine die* about three years ago. In consequence of the poverty of Mr Hedley he was not able to file the proper accounts. His Honour at the last sitting of the court had appointed the day for the last examination and for the bankrupt to make application for his discharge. Since the year 1863 Mr Hedley's father had died, leaving him some money, which had been left in the court on behalf of the assignee, and he had no hesitation in saying that everyone of the creditors would receive 20s. in the pound. The debts of the bankrupt amounted to about £159, and the sum Mr Hedley had left him was upwards of £300. His Honour at once passed his examination, and granted him an order of discharge.

WEDNESDAY.—Before W. Blanshard, Esq., Judge.

JOBSON v. ADAMS.

This was an action to recover 19s 1d, or the wages of two weeks' work, less half-a-day. Plaintiff, who was represented by Mr T. Foster, was a young woman who had been employed by Mr Adams, bookbinder and stationer in this town. When she was employed an agreement was made for a week's notice being given on either side previous to the contract being terminated. On going home to dinner she turned unwell, and she thought it unsafe to return. She went to her work the next morning, and she was discharged. 6s 9d was offered to her, but she refused to take it. His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff for the full amount.

SLEE v. HUNTLEY.

Mr Brewis appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Bousfield for the defendant. Mr Slee is a fruiterer in Nun-street, and Mr Huntley in the same business at South Hetton. On the 27th September Mr Huntley purchased a quantity of onions from Mr Slee, which were valued at £6 13s. The defendant when the account was sent to him, refused to pay for them, saying they had been rotten and worthless. Some of the onions had been purchased of Mr Brass, fruiterer of South Hetton, and he, on hearing of their arrival, sent and removed 22 bags, which were afterwards sold at the ordinary prices. It was not denied that those were the same as those purchased by Mr Huntley. There was no proof that the onions had been changed after purchase, and a judgment was given for the full amount.

NEWCASTLE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

TUESDAY.—Before Mr Commissioner Abrahall.

In re E. and J. Morris, Jewellers and Drapers, Newcastle.

Mr Joel applied for the bankrupts' discharge; but on the motion of Mr Dove, for the assignees, they were ordered to prepare some accounts, and the meeting was adjourned for that purpose.

In re Joseph Martin, Ale and Porter Merchant, Newcastle.

Mr Bousfield applied, on behalf of the assignees, for an adjournment. There had been a point raised as to whether the bankrupt was simply an agent of Messrs Hoare and Co., or a buyer on his own account. The case was adjourned for a month.

EXTRAORDINARY REVELATIONS.

In re William Byron, tailor and draper, Hexham.

In the matter of a trust deed for the benefit of creditors, executed by William Byron, of Hexham, tailor and draper, registered under the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, a sitting was held to-day to examine Mr and Mrs Byron.

William Byron, examined by Mr T. Hoyle, said:—About the beginning of April I was threatened with proceedings by my creditors, Mr Hill, of Newcastle, and Mr Field, of London. I sent for Mr Nichol, and he came to my house. I told Nichol the position I was in, and read to him the letters I had received. He said "I have not the money to lend you, or I would do it; but the best thing to do is to give a bill of sale." I asked for how much I should give the bill of sale—for about £100? Nichol said, "While we are at it, we had better make it for £150." I knew nothing about a bill of sale before this. I owed Nichol £10 for cash lent, previously to executing the bill of sale. Nichol was likewise security for £20 to John Armstrong, of Highsider. I have paid the interest upon that money up to about three months ago, and the next interest in due in February. I did not owe him £80. I never received £32 in December, 1864; £20 in March, 1865; or £18 in February, 1866. He said that night he would go and see Mr Welford, solicitor, Hexham, about a bill of sale. The next day Mr Welford came into the shop and said, "Byron, I have had Nichol." He also said all the folk of Hexham knew that Nichol had not the money, but I had better make it for £100. Before I executed any bill of sale, a person brought a writ from Field and Son, of London. Mr Welford, who was in the shop at the time, took it out of my hand. My wife said we would pay it, and Mr Welford said it was no use paying it, as the others would be on us at us. Mr Welford said by making an appearance he would get time to get the bill of sale made—to get it put into some papers to make it legal. Before the bill of sale was executed, Mr Welford said some money should be passed between Nichol and myself, and it was to be understood that he (Welford) knew nothing about my being not indebted to Nichol. Mr Welford told me he would have the money ready in the morning for Nichol to give to me, so that the thing might be legal. The next morning Welford sent for me, and I went to his office. Mr Welford told Nichol and me, in his office, what to do. He said he would have the money directly, and he would give £20 to Nichol, and we would require a witness. I proposed Mr Forrester, but Mr Welford would not have him, and said he would prefer John Toppin, who was a friend of Mr Welford. Mrs Welford then came in with some money in her hand, consisting of sovereigns. He ordered Mrs Welford down stairs. As soon as she had gone Mr Welford said, "Now, Tommy, I'll count the money down here." He then counted twenty sovereigns on his desk, and he told Nichol to take it up, and said, "When Toppin comes in you must count the money down to Byron," and I had to count it also; and as soon as Toppin went out I had to hand Welford the money back again. I carried out Mr Welford's instructions to the very letter. I got the £20 from Nichol; I signed the paper, and so did Toppin. I kept the money in my left hand and wrote my name with my right hand. We had not to let Toppin understand that I had to pay back the money. As soon as Toppin signed his name he went away. That bill of sale was over the book debts and furniture. Mr Welford, in the presence of Nichol and my wife, said it would look bad to have it over everything. I never read the bill of sale, nor was it read to me, nor did I know its contents, except that Nichol and Welford told me it was to gain time that I might get my debts in to pay my creditors. The moment Toppin went away I paid Welford back the money. Previous to my executing the bill of sale Mr Welford told me not to pay away any money until after it was executed; but as soon as it was over to pay away to the extent of £20, or as much as we had towards that amount. The reason he gave for desiring me to do that was, that if the creditors enquired, I might show them the receipts to the extent of £20, supposed to have been lent by Mr Nichol to me. Messrs J. W. Anderson and Co. held an acceptance of mine for upwards of £9, which became due a day or two before the transaction of the bill of sale. Mr Welford told me not to take up that bill, as it would be too soon before executing the bill of sale; if the creditors required the receipts it would be dated previous to the bill of sale, and would not be taken in accounting for the £20 I was supposed to have received. I allowed this bill to come back dishonoured. I remember executing an assignment to Mr Nichol. Previous to this, I was served with Field and Son's writ. Mr Welford told me I would be bound to make an assignment as he had written to Field and Son's solicitor stating that I made one, and that if they knew I had not made one it would knock him over the Rolls. After my assignment to Mr Nichol, Mr Welford and his wife came whilst the man was valuing the stock, and marked certain pieces of cloth and some hats to the value of £8, and said that the cloth he had chosen had not to be included in the measurement. A day or two afterwards Mr and Mrs Welford called and took the cloth and some hats away. Mr Welford has collected nearly £40 of book debts due to me, under the bill of sale to Nichol. Shortly after I executed the bill of sale, my furniture was taken possession of under it, and removed to a cellar kitchen next door, belonging to Welford and Nichol. Previous to any removal, Messrs Thomas' Brothers, traveller, Mr Brown, called on me, and I went with him to Mr Welford's house. He asked Mr Welford whether he had realised under the bill of sale, and Mr Welford said they had realised. At that time the furniture was in my house; but Mr Welford told me to inform Nichol that he had better barricade the door. One of Nichol's men came and fastened a piece of wood between the shop and the house upstairs. It was some time after Mr Brown left. For fear some other creditor should make inquiries respecting it, I, with assistance, removed the furniture. The furniture was removed back to my house after the assignment to Mr Grabham, next day. After the summonses were served upon myself and Nichol, I believe Nichol took possession of my stock, and it has been sold. Nichol never paid me £20 in March, 1865, by John Armstrong's cheque. Mr John Armstrong paid the cheque to me himself. Welford advised me to take the webs of black cloth out to keep it safe from the creditors. Before the assignment to Nichol for the benefit of creditors was executed, he also told me to value the stock and furniture so that the creditors might not think it worth while realising. I did not remove any cloth.

Mrs Mary Byron was next examined. Her evidence was similar to that given by her husband. She said, in the course of her examination: After my husband had executed the bill of sale, I told Nichol I had a good mind to tell the creditors how the thing was, and that we did not owe him the money. He replied that if I did not hold my tongue he would knock me backwards over. After Welford had got in part of the debts, I asked him for some money, and he said he had none, and that I wanted to know too much.

The examinations being finished, the consideration of the matter was adjourned.

In *Re* William Proctor, of Carlisle, ironmonger and marine store dealer.

This was a special sitting to receive his Honour's judgment as to the right of the court messenger to charge for an inventory which had been taken by a broker, it being argued that if an inventory were required (and it was contended to be unnecessary in this instance), the messenger was bound to make it without extra charge beyond costs for possession.

Mr J. T. Hoyle appeared for the messenger (Mr J. Reeves), and Mr William Harle for the assignees.

In delivering judgment, his Honour said that when the question was raised before him, he intimated his intention to ascertain, prior to giving a final decision, the practice observed in the London and District Bankruptcy Courts. He had obtained this information, and the result upon the whole confirmed the propriety of the course that had hitherto been pursued in that court. There were diversities of practice, but no courts in which the services of skilled assistants were not in occasional requisition. The manner in which he interpreted the rule was that the messenger was literally required to make the inventory himself, which would be often incompatible with the discharge of other duties to which he had to attend, and that he was therefore at liberty to entrust this duty to a competent assistant, and that he might employ a broker in that character, but not in the character of a broker, to be remunerated at a reasonable rate, and that payments made for such services might be very properly allowed the messengers under the 32nd section of the statute of 1861, as "reasonable payments" for such assistance. He (the Commissioner) had all along sanctioned the practice in this court, and, until corrected by a higher authority, he approved of its continuance. He was also of opinion that in every case that came into the court, the official assignee should direct an inventory to be taken of household furniture and stock-in-trade, both or either, according as the bankrupt might be trader or non-trader. His Honour allowed the charges in the present case after making a reduction of £2 10s. 0d. in the item for labourage.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE AT SHEFFIELD.

A shocking crime has been committed at Sheffield. Mr Draper, draper, of Barkerpool, has several apprentices, who live at his house, adjoining the shop. Of these, Henry Gabbitas, aged 16, was the junior, and Arthur Allen, 18 years of age, was the next above him. They slept together in one of the garrets of the house,—another apprentice, named Stephen Moss, sleeping in the next room. On Monday night, Gabbitas was unusually silent at supper, and complained of being unwell. About half-past seven on Monday morning he went to the bedroom door of Mr Draper and said, "I have killed Arthur." "What?" "I have killed Arthur—I have done it for revenge." "What can you mean?" said Mr Draper. Gabbitas replied, "I have hammered him with the hammer, and stabbed him with a knife." Mr Draper hurried upstairs, and found Allen lying on his back on the bed, and weltering in blood. He was totally insensible. Two medical men quickly attended, but only to find that the case was hopeless. Allen's head is severely fractured, and he has lain since quite unconscious. The only sound he has uttered has been occasionally faintly to say "Oh!" and once or twice he has opened one of his eyes. Gabbitas said that he committed the dreadful deed about 5-30, when the watchmen were about going off their beats, and that he afterwards went to the police office to give himself up; but thinking that he should not be believed, he did not go in, but returned and told Mr Draper. He walked again to the police office with a senior apprentice, Stephen Moss, talking freely and with apparent composure by the way. He said he struck Allen with the hammer several times, and then stabbed him. And he repeated other particulars he had given to Mr Draper. At the police office he began to say that he gave himself up for killing Allen, but could not finish, and Moss completed the statement. Gabbitas was left in custody, and a policeman returned with Moss to Fargate. He found in the bedroom the hammer and the knife. The hammer was one Mr Draper had used about five on Monday afternoon in opening a box. Two hours after, when it was wanted again, it could not be found. It now appears that Gabbitas had secreted it for his murderous purpose. The knife was a nine-inch carving knife, which had been used at supper on Monday night. It is believed that Gabbitas had gone down stairs and carried the carving-knife up to his bedroom. The origin of this sad affair is a matter of conjecture. Gabbitas had the character of a good boy, and there did not appear to be anything morose or dangerous in his disposition. He and Allen were very good friends, and on Monday night appeared to be particularly so. Mr Draper's conjecture is that the anger of Gabbitas had been aroused by the fact that he had been engaged with Allen in some irregularities, which had led to an order that they should not go out at night. Gabbitas is supposed to have blamed Allen for this, but the supposition does not harmonise with the appearance of friendship that Gabbitas showed on Monday night. He must, however, have been capable of great duplicity, for he had then, no doubt, secreted the hammer with which he first attacked his victim. It is remarkable that no noise was heard by the youth sleeping in the next room. The wounds are on the left side of the head and neck, and there is, therefore, no doubt that the first blow was given while Allen was sleeping, and given so effectually that he uttered no cry.—Gabbitas has been remanded by the magistrates, awaiting the too certain death of his victim. Gabbitas is the son of a painter at Hull. Allen is the son of a surgeon at Gainsborough, lately deceased.

Spirit of the Press.

DON MIGUEL.

In an article on Don Miguel, who died on Wednesday last, in the 65th year of his age at his residence, the Castle of Brounbach, near Wertheim, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, the *Times* says:—"Of the latter period of that once important existence the world is not likely ever to hear many particulars. Since the day of his embarkation at Sines, after signing away at Evora Monte his claims to the Crown of Portugal, and solemnly engaging to abstain from all interference in the affairs of that kingdom, Don Miguel withdrew into private life and became entitled to the privileges of obscurity. His actions ceased to be open to public comment; and his hopes and regrets, if they had ever been worth inquiring into, will be buried with him. In the earliest period of his wanderings he was heard of in Italy at the Court of Francis IV. of Modena and Charles Albert of Sardinia, the latter of whom, at that time in the full tide of his reactionary career, was supposed to harbour some vague designs of striking a blow in behalf of his Portuguese brother. Somewhat later, Don Miguel went to Rome, where he exhibited feats of strength and endurance in the Campagna, and often performed, to the amazement of a circle of friends in his box at the opera, the trick of bending a copper baiocco between his thumb and finger. The liberal movement initiated in 1847 by Pius IX. and Charles Albert probably disgusted the Portuguese absolutist with Rome and Italy, and he sought relaxation at various places of resort in the neighbourhood of Frankfort, where, in 1851, just as his age bordered on 50, he contracted marriage with a young lady of 20, the Princess Adelaide of Lowenstein-Wertheim-Rochefort and Rosenberg, and became the father of six daughters and one son. This once renowned Prince, whom the world seems to have so utterly forgotten, continued, however, to rouse something like a grim interest among the simple population of that Maine region by the care he took to have his children born and christened on 'Portuguese ground,' strewing the ground under the nuptial bed and cradle which first received them, and the pavement under the font at the chapel, with earth conveyed from Portugal, the same handful of mould being regularly produced and treasured up on each successive occasion."

THE RECRUITING DIFFICULTY.

The *Spectator*, in an article on the Report of the Recruiting Commission, says:—We take leave to say that it is not the deduction from the bounty, nor the meat ration, nor the smallness of the pay, nor the existence of camps, nor foreign service—far more distasteful, colonial service especially, to the officer than to the soldier—that drives men out of the army and keeps them out. It is the life they lead while in the ranks, which, with some exceptions, seems to be almost designed for the purpose of frightening away all except the most uncultured, least ambitious of improvement, and most easily worried into a dogged submission which is called discipline. If the Royal Commissioners could have suggested a mode whereby the private soldier, even the worst, should be considered and treated as a moral human being, able to render intelligent obedience and capable of improvement, and if, besides, they had insisted that there should be a road by which ability could climb from the bottom to the top, they would have done more to ensure a good supply of soldiers than all the material inducements they can offer. Depend upon it, "a pound of meat, including the bone," and twopence extra per day after twelve years' service, and a shilling a day after twenty-one years' service, will not attract men as even the present allowance would, were they gilded with honour. Look at one of the latest issues of the *Moniteur de l'Armee*. What it contains is a common-place in the French service. We rarely see anything like it in our *Gazette*, whose columns seldom record the names of any but dead or wounded soldiers. Here, taken at random, are a few items from a list of privates who have received the *medaille militaire*:—"Klein, cito comme modele de sa companie." "Castera, vieux soldat, modele de bonne tenue et de discipline." "Winkler, voltigeur, tres vigoureaux, toujours des premiers a l'ennemie." "Adenis, cavalier, bonne conduite, bonne tenue, honorabilite parfaite." What can we show like that, except in the records of the Victoria Cross? But the Royal Commissioners do not even hint at anything which appeals to the higher instincts and nobler passions of men; and that is a clear proof that they do not think a private soldier can be animated by motives similar to those which are supposed to move the commissioned ranks. And for that reason the remedies suggested will fail to bring us soldiers. It is characteristic of the relation of England to the continent that the Royal Commissioners should tell us, "We must look more to our army," and that we must seek a reserve in an efficient militia. In this we fully agree. But we shall neither get a strong army, nor an efficient militia, nor shall we pay the cost of indifferent specimens of both with other than reluctance, while they stand on their present footing. We must "reform it altogether," from base to keystone, before we can again do more than barely man our empire, or "afford to smile at the idea of an invasion."

THE NAVIES OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The current number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* has an article, ascribed to the Prince de Joinville, respecting naval tactics, as exemplified at the battle of Lissa. The writer begins by pointing out that the newly-created kingdom of Italy was able to provide a respectable naval force without much difficulty; that, looking at the ships alone, the result of an encounter between the Austrian and Italian fleets could not be for a moment doubtful, and it was ships alone that superficial observers looked to. The general lesson to be deduced from the battle of Lissa is that the best ships and the most destructive engines are useless when entrusted to the command of men who are too inexperienced or too much afraid of responsibility to use them. The writer glances at what England and France may be doing. He says:—"England, forced in spite of herself into a path which she has not discovered, and which she dislikes, as it threatens to annihilate the colossal wooden navy of which she was so proud, as yet is content to follow in the wake of our inventions; the genius of naval shipbuilding for war purposes, and also of artillery, she seems deficient in. She squanders millions by the hundred, and yet produces nothing that is peculiarly her own, or that she is fully satisfied with. She hesitates between the Monitor and the iron-clad frigate, and seems ever afraid to settle definitively the plan of her naval forces. Will she allow herself to be surprised by a sudden blow, as Austria at Sadowa? We have some difficulty in thinking that, under a Tory Ministry, our national animosity will be gratified by such a sight. Naval supremacy is so much a vital necessity for England, strong in the accumulation of such vast wealth, that, whatever the cost, she shall soon be able to provide with the means of self-defence and victory her vigorous seafaring population, which it is impossible to behold on her coasts and in her harbours without being struck with admiration. Even at present dare we flatter ourselves that we are superior to her in ships or guns? Have America and France anything stronger than the Achilles or the Minotaur, iron-clad frigates imitated from the French. Even already she boasts through the press of having discovered at last a gun and shot (Palliser's chilled shot) that pierce and destroy iron plates as our shell used to pierce and destroy the wooden walls of old. And France, who has given to the navies of the whole world the impulse they are now following, who has invented the ironclad and the rifled gun, we would fain hope that as regards her naval *materiel* she is inferior to no other nation; but public discussion supplies us with too few particulars to enable us to fix with any degree of precision the point she may have attained. Unfortunately, France has not, like England and the United States, treasures and men to lavish recklessly on her naval establishments. Art must supply our deficiencies; and we cannot blunder with impunity. Any mistake that might invalidate the resources of our naval population, so scanty as it is already, or impair the efficiency of our naval staff of officers, would, perchance, on an inauspicious day, as in Italy at present, rouse the indignation of the country against an Administration whose blindness or carelessness had blundered. Let it be borne in mind that the sea has a genius and requirements of her own—you cannot improvise sailors with soldiers, or sea captains with regimental colonels."

Literary Guardian.

A Word on Granite.—Stronger far than the wooden walls which used to be England's defence, more impregnable than the ironclads on which she now depends, are the granite cliffs, which our western shores oppose to all the assaults of man or the elements. They are stern and fantastic warders, with their feet planted in the eternal foam, and their head, crowned with purple heather, thrust high into the drifting mists of the Atlantic. On Dartmoor and its Cornish neighbour, Bodmin Moor, each tor stands in solitary grandeur, like the giants which are fabled to have once upon a time inhabited this corner of the land, gazing in silent wonder at the trains of pigmies which shoot along by their base. Seen again in the precipices of Lundy Island, flecked by the white wings of myriad wild fowl, seamed and riven by the storm of ages, with the timbers of hapless wrecks driven high up their faces, and immovably lodged in their crannies by the force of the waves, granite always exercises a powerful influence over the mind. In it we view the backbone of the land, the oldest of the igneous rocks, the mighty stage on which for countless æons the secondary and tertiary geological periods have wrought their marvellous changes.—*Once a Week*.

The Norsemen and the Sea. — One cannot speak long of these memorable race, which, with all its drawbacks, of ferocity, polygamy, the drinking-horn, the eating of horse-flesh, and what not, has so much natural valour, kindliness, and poetry lying in its heart like unwashed gold, without coming to speak of its special relations to the sea. There were its characteristics ripened and developed. There were its great triumphs gained. And there passed into its very being that love of, that capacity for, sea life and sea glories which, transmitting itself for centuries through the children of the Baltic, has fed Britain with commerce and fortified it with navies. The naval part of our story is the only part which classic antiquity cannot rival. No Nelson appears in Plutarch. And he who draws his lineage from sea-kings and berserkers—from those who discovered America in the depths of old times, ages before Columbus—laughs at the terrors with which the ancients invested the Euxine and the Adriatic. Early in time and deep in sentiment was the feeling of the Norsemen for the salt water. There is a ship in their old mythology. They buried their heroes under tumuli which presented "an uninterrupted view of the sea," as if even in death the consciousness of its neighbourhood, the cheeriness of its breeze, would reach the viking in his last lair. The Sagas speak, too, of the dirge of the ocean for their fallen captains, as if the ocean itself shared in that feeling for them which they felt for it. And this tinge of mysticism which the sea so naturally inspires is still remarked by Northerns to belong to the Scandinavian blood. When they began to spread southward in their one-masted galleys, under the red flag of the raven, the poetry rather than the politics of the race was probably their inspiration. Men do not make their great world-movements from the material motives only which the pedant imputes to them. These of course play their part, but the immortal and the infinite in man—the feeling of wonder, the spur of enterprise—these are the true sources of great movements and great deeds. A vague, potent, unconscious sense of mighty changes to come must also have stimulated the hearts and fancies of their leaders about the time when we find them roaming south; and "the *elite* of the nation," we know, was "on the sea" from the first. How early they began the wild piratical expeditions which ultimately became so famous, formidable, and important, we cannot know with any accuracy. Were they in Scotland in some prehistoric period, and does this all explain the observation of Tacitus on the "Germanic" appearance of the Caledonians; or the unquestionable Teutonic and largely Scandinavian element of the lowland Scottish language? It may be so. It could easily have been so; for their "fleets" we have seen, had attracted southern notice at a very remote epoch—centuries before that eighth century towards the close of which their sails drew tears from the eyes of Charlemagne. Be this as it may, the time last-mentioned found them on the wing; forming the last flight of those great northern swarms which overran and renovated Europe. Till after Charlemagne's death, they made no great movement; but their ships were seen on many shores—heralds (as sailors believe of certain birds) of storm and disaster. Whatever we may think of their ships, or even if we only call them galleys, they served to carry bands of fighting men from the shores of the Baltic everywhere that they can possibly have wanted to go. They had them of various sizes; many of which, when running up rivers, they could drag or carry overland; and some of a build and (may we say it?) tonnage, not contemptible even in the eyes of those who have taken their wine in the gunrooms of the Vernon and the Queen. Thus, in the tenth century, the Long Serpent measured 111 feet, and was not very inferior to a respectable frigate. With a taste which was really art in the bud, and with a love which still belongs to sailors, they delighted to adorn their craft. Their ancient domestic ornaments—bracelets and anklets of pure gold and delicate workmanship, of which specimens are seen in northern museums—indicate progress towards the beautiful in art; and it was natural that they should lavish it all on their ships. Accordingly we read of gilding and painting in them—of cunningly-worked dragons glittering in the prow, and of glowing shields hanging over the gunwale. Giving a slashing breeze, the dragon pointing south, and the young light hearted Vikings with the long fair hair hanging over their bear-skin or wolf-skin jackets,—the picture is a pretty one! There are only decks fore and aft, and in the centre they sit polishing their battle-axes or chanting some old lay, or telling stories, awful, yet with a queer thread of humour in them, about the fairy people of all kinds whom they fancy to live in mountain, cave, and sea. They are pirates, indeed, but their piracy is based on a certain rude principle, by no means extinct yet—that what people cannot hold they are not worthy to keep. You may rob them if you please and can; and if you kill them they will die fighting and laughing—sure of Odin's welcome in Valhalla and endless mead. Such men were Ragnar Lodbrok, Hastings, Hrolf, Rollo, or Rou himself, and other shaggy sea-lions, at whose name mitred abbots crossed themselves in the inmost recesses of England and France, yes, away up the Guadalquiver, and on the pleasant shores of the Mediterranean. The Norsman was the last card in the great game of Gothic blood *versus* all Europe. He came when it all seemed over; when Charlemagne's great scheme of unity threatened to bar him up for ever among his rocks, pines, and rude seas; he came to destroy and make havoc at first, but ultimately to renovate, reinvigorate, and refresh the countries into which he poured. The heavens were opened as if for a deluge, but, when the rain had subsided, still nobler things than ever sprang up from the steaming and apparently exhausted earth. The Norsman resisted civilisation for a moment, only that he might be all the fitter for some of its best work by-and-by.—*Three Hundred Years of a Norman House.*

ART, LITERATURE, AND SCIENCE.

M. Gustave Dore has been engaged to illustrate Edgar Allan Poe's celebrated poem, 'The Raven.'

The *Musical Standard* states that Dr. Sterndale Bennett is engaged on an oratorio for the Birmingham Festival.

The success of the 'Fables de La Fontaine,' illustrated by Gustave Dore, has been such that the first edition, which appeared at Hachette and Co.'s, was exhausted in twenty-four hours.

The whole of Shire Lane, so pleasantly connected with Addison, Steele, and the *Tatler*, is about to be removed, as the site is wanted for the new law courts. Steele's cottage, on Haverstock Hill is also on the eve of being destroyed.

Mr Edmund Sharp has presented to the British Museum a statue of the son of Rameses the Second, about four feet high. He bears a standard on each side; it is of the most beautiful workmanship, on hard polished breccia.

Mr Woolner has just finished one of the most beautiful modern sculptured monuments. This is in alto-relief, to be erected near the altar of the church at Wrexham, and is intended to commemorate the wife of Mr Archibald Peel, son of General Jonathan Peel.

Mr A. Cooper has tendered his resignation as full R.A., and retires to the honorary academicianship. This act creates another vacancy. In the next election of R.A.'s and A.R.A.'s the new laws will be carried into effect, and the associates vote with the full members.

A portrait of the late principal librarian of the Baptist Museum, Sir Henry Ellis, painted by Mrs Margaret Carpenter, has been presented to the trustees by Dr. J. E. Gray. The Museum already possesses the portraits of several of the principal librarians who preceded Sir H. Ellis, as Mr Knight, Dr Matty, and Mr. Plants, the latter by the late T. Phillips, R.A.

Mr Frith is far advanced with that which will be his most important work, a picture which is about eight feet long, and contains many figures. The subject is 'The Last Sunday at Whitehall before the Death of Charles the Second,' as described by the diarist. The persons represented are the king and his duchesses, musicians and courtiers; the diarist himself is placed behind them. This work will appear at the next Academy gathering.

The National Gallery, British School, which is temporarily housed at South Kensington, has just received a noteworthy addition by means of the donation by Mrs Martha Beaumont of two fine portraits on one canvas, by Reynolds, half lengths of gentlemen in Vandyke dresses, the one holds an engraved portrait of a clergyman in his hand, the other looks over. This picture is in good condition, and is entitled 'Portraits of Two Gentlemen.'

Mr and Mrs Howard Paul are at Philadelphia.—Mdlle. Therese Liebe, an infant prodigy in the violinic way, is to appear in Paris in January. She has created a sensation in Strasburg.—We regret to hear that the celebrated cantatrice, Madame Gassier, died at Milan a few days ago.—Lady Don closed a seven weeks' engagement at Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco, on the 22nd September. She has gone with a dramatic company on a tour through the mountain towns, and will return to the Opera House after Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, has played a few weeks.—Last Saturday Rossini gave a reunion, at which Caraffa, Godefroid the harpist, Mdlle. Nicole, daughter to the author of 'Joconde,' and Gustave Dore were present. Gustave Dore sang a Tyrolienne, to Rossini's accompaniment.—Mdlle. Carlotta Patti gave a concert in Amiens on Wednesday, the occasion being a charity. On the 19th she commences her tour through the French provinces by singing in Nantes; thence she will proceed southward to Toulon, and return by Lyons and St. Etienne.

GREAT FLOODS IN THE NORTH.

LEEDS.

The Aire was swollen to a considerable extent during the course of Friday and Saturday. At Kirkstall the river overflowed on to the rails, leaving no distinction between its natural and adopted course than here an overturned porter's box, and there the remains of the wooden passenger station. At Kirkstall Forge the bridge was undermined, the down line of rails having sunk several feet. At the forge itself an immense amount of damage was done, as was the case all along the course of the valley from Keighley. All matters connected with loss of property, however, pale into insignificance when compared with the loss of life which occurred at Leeds Bridge on Saturday morning. The flood gradually declined after midnight on Friday, and on Saturday, in consequence of many of the mills being stopped by back water and other causes, a great many factory girls and operatives wandered along the course of the stream to see the wreck that had been brought down. The bridge over the Aire, at the foot of Briggate, is composed of three arches, and on Friday night, a large boat, laden with coal, was torn from her moorings, and dashed against the buttresses of the bridge. There she obstructed the current, and turned a considerable body of the water through the third arch—nearest Briggate—thus greatly increasing the wash on that side of the stream. Closely abutting upon this arch, and only separated from it by a narrow horseway leading down to the old ford, is Mr Conway's leather factory. Two terraced roadways are built above this establishment, one on the foreshore, and about two feet above the level of the river, and the other several feet higher. On this lower platform or landing, some 35 persons were standing on Saturday morning, most of them mill hands. Suddenly the balcony, which had been washed by the flood since the preceding day, gave way, and the whole mass of people were swept away by the roaring stream. They soon disappeared beneath Mr Swabey's wharf on the lower side of the bridge. Two boatmen broke open the door of an office on Mr Swabey's stage, and succeeded in rescuing two men. A third man had apparently got stunned against the beams of the landing, for though a gallant fellow, named Kirtley, of the sloop Thetis, fastened a rope round his body, and then jumped into the river to recover the body, he found that his labour had been in vain, for life had departed. The corpse turned out to be that of Mr Ellis, a cloth dresser, living in Wilson-street, Leeds, a young man about thirty years of age. Two captains of river vessels fortunately happened to be on Warehouse Hill, where the corn factor's offices are situated, when the alarm of the accident was given. One was Mr Thomas Harrison, of the Clara, of Rawcliffe, near Goole; and the other Henry Stones, of the Vesta, hailing from Lark, in Lincolnshire. They jumped on board a vessel near the quay, and prepared for emergencies. The first sight they observed was that of a number of women clustered together. These women Harrison and Stones rescued. It was at first believed that ten or twelve had thus been deprived of life, but melancholy as the calamity is, we are glad to say that the loss of life is not so great as was supposed. One body has been recovered, and five girls are reported missing. Having made most careful inquiry, the police believe there are no other persons missing. A vast amount of live and dead stock has been carried down the stream, and amongst other articles of property noticed on Sunday were a cottage piano, a kitchen dresser, and a portion of a bedstead. At Low Fold, about half a mile below Leeds Bridge, a great deal of mischief was done. Here the river runs parallel to the canal, the only intervening space being a field. On Saturday and Sunday this neighbourhood presented the appearance of a lake, the accumulated volume of water rushing past Taylor's forge like a cataract. Among the establishments that have sustained damage are those of Mr Thompson, leather and cloth works, a hundred hides having been swept away, as well as a portion of the building; and Messrs Hives and Atkinson, flax spinners, where the water in the A building almost reached up to the threads on the spinning frames. The night shift man at the latter establishment heard a cry for help from a poor fellow who was floating past, but he was unable to render him any assistance, and the man was drowned. Considerable damage has been done to the North-Eastern Extension works, in School Close, the plant and material having been very considerably disarranged.

YORK.

A heavy fall of rain on Friday appeared to have made little difference in the Ouse; but after a heavy fall of snow at night the river, on Saturday morning, was found to have swollen 15 feet. All the meadows above and below the city for miles were covered with water. At the farm known as Grimston Grange, near Tadcaster, the occupier, Mr Wood, from a flock of 350 sheep, lost about one-half; whilst about forty sheep were swept away at Boroughbridge. The traffic on the North-Eastern line, near Ulleskelf, was stopped for some time from the washing away of the foundation of one of the lines; but, fortunately, the damage was soon repaired. Early travellers on Saturday morning perceived on both sides of the line large numbers of drowned sheep.

MANCHESTER.

Great damage has been done by the flooding of the streams from the Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Lancashire Hills. There has been a considerable rainfall during the last few weeks, and on Tuesday evening week, for about seven or eight hours before the great shower of meteors, there was a succession of short but sharp storms, accompanied by thunder, lightning, hail, snow, and rain. The temperature went down considerably, and during the greater part of the night on Tuesday week there was a heavy fall of rain, and the streams were much swollen. A good deal of rain fell on Wednesday and Thursday week, but at night it fell in torrents, and it continued with little intermission till Friday noon. The Irwell is swollen to a frightful height, and much damage has been done. At New Bailey-street the water has risen about 18 feet, and the whole of the lower floors of the warehouses and buildings adjacent to the river are completely flooded. In Quay-street, where there are cellar dwellings, the inhabitants have been turned out in a great many instances. At the Crescent, Salford, in the neighbourhood of Peel Park, the entire extent of low ground for 500 or 600 acres is completely under water. The whole of the property in the neighbourhood of Hough-lane is about six or seven feet under water. In Clowes-street there is five feet of water, and the whole of the lower part of Salford, towards Broughton Bridge, is inundated, and the inhabitants are compelled to leave their houses. The cellars in the lower part of Strangeways are nearly full of water. The water has already reached to the arch of the New Waterloo Bridge, and considerable fears are entertained for the safety of the structure. A great many barrels and hogsheads have been floating down the stream, many of them full. They were supposed to come from Messrs Briggs's works, and contained oil and resin. The carcases of dead horses have also in some instances been carried down the stream. The Medlock and the Irk are also much swollen. Summit Tunnel at Littleborough is full of water, and the trains are stopped. The country for some distance round Clifton Junction is also under water. The flood is still rising.—Friday, three p.m.—The flood still increases; the roads are six feet deep. Hundreds of houses are untenable, and thousands of people homeless. A man was drowned in saving some children, and great excitement prevails.—Eleven p.m.—The rain has ceased and the water is subsiding. Seven hundred people have been relieved at Salford Town Hall, and many are there yet. The tunnel on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway is impassable. The traffic to Yorkshire is diverted, and a portion of the same company's line, near Sough, which is between Bolton and Blackburn, washed away. The other railways have also suffered.

WAKEFIELD.

The banks of the Calder at Wakefield were on Friday morning the scene of intense excitement. The heavy rains of Thursday and the previous days had caused the river to rise to an almost unprecedented height, and flood the surrounding neighbourhood. Two vessels were carried over the damstakes and two men drowned. Early in the morning a billyboy, the Peace, of Beverley, was being lowered from the Hoist in Thorne's Lane to Fawcett's Mill, when the hauling rope broke and the vessel swept down the stream until it reached the damstakes, where it struck fast. The vessel threatened every moment to be washed over the weir, and the mate, fearful of being drowned, tried to gain land by walking on a mooring rope thrown across and holding on to another, but he had hardly gone ten yards before his foot slipped; he hung a few minutes by his hands, screaming out piteously for help, and then he fell into the water and was seen no more. Shortly afterwards a jetty in the front of Dunn's warehouse gave way, and a sloop moored to it was let loose and went swiftly down the stream. It struck fast against a vessel on the left bank, gave a sudden twist round, and then flew with great velocity over the damstakes and banged against the bridge below, shaking the buttresses to their foundations. The other vessel had previously gone over. The banks of the river were lined with people. The river rose until the water above and below the dam was on a level, and until there was but a small portion of the arches of the bridge visible; and the captains were taking advantage of this to float their emptied vessels back over the weir. At a late hour in the afternoon of Friday they had not succeeded. The Manchester corn factors never reached the market at all, in consequence of a tunnel on the line being flooded.

In many other districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire the flood was equally prevalent, and a very large amount of property was lost. At Dewsbury seven lives were sacrificed; at Ripponden, near Halifax, four persons were drowned by the washing away of a bridge; and besides the lives lost at Manchester and Wakefield, there were two more lost at Preston, and one at Otley. All the accounts concur in stating that this was the most disastrous flood that has visited the two counties within living memory.

THE NATIONAL REFORM UNION.

THE CONFERENCE.

On Monday morning the National Reform Union—a political body of very considerable influence in the North of England—held a conference in the Town Hall, Manchester, to consider the present aspect of political affairs in reference to the Reform movement. The assemblage consisted almost exclusively of delegates representing branch associations, and they mustered in sufficient force to fill the hall, which the Corporation had placed at their disposal. The veteran Corn-law Leaguer and reformer, George Wilson, Esq., occupied the chair, and he was supported on the platform by Sir F. Crossley, M.P., Mr G. Hadfield, M.P., Mr W. E. Forster, M.P., Mr Baines, M.P., Mr Wilfred Lawson, and Mr J. R. Jeffrey. Mr Nicholls, of Bradford, and Mr H. Warburton, of Manchester, were unanimously voted joint secretaries of the association.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings of the meeting, spoke at length of the history of reform and the service the Union had contributed to the cause. He advocated co-operation, and expressed his belief that reformers, united and unanimous, would be irresistible. In conclusion he said:—

The history of reform agitations up to this moment, I regret to say, has been the history of failure and disappointment. It has also been the history of strong faith and perseverance. The Chartist agitation of 1837 and 1848 failed, great as was its conception and powerful as was its organisation, on account of the indiscretion of the leaders and the antipathy of the middle classes to the course adopted. Mr Sturge's agitation failed, though based on similar principles, for other reasons. Both the Manchester and the Birmingham agitations were set aside. In Parliament failures have been equally conspicuous. Earl Russell in 1852 failed in his measure; Lord Aberdeen's, Lord Derby's, and Lord Palmerston's measures equally failed; and finally, we have the failure of Earl Russell's bill in the last session. The Queen's name has been used, therefore, on seven different occasions for the purpose of recommending measures which have been treated as waste paper by the House of Commons. Let us learn wisdom and co-operation by the past. Our strength lies in this fact, that out of 29,000,000 population in this country, by the most forced construction not more than 5,000,000 are represented either directly or indirectly. Twenty-three and a half millions are as much excluded from all participation in the election of members of Parliament as if they resided in Nova Scotia or any other part of North America. The distribution of political power is equally unfair; 160,000 or 170,000 electors return one-half of the members of the House of Commons. In these two facts lies our strength. Let us work together with one will, during the coming winter, so that when the demand is made next session, we may be able by our support to ensure that the great measure of William IV. shall be eclipsed by a greater one passed in the reign of Victoria.

Mr R. Kell, of Bradford, moved, and Mr R. Johnson, of Manchester, seconded the first resolution, which was as follows:—

"Regarding the combination by which the Government Reform Bill was defeated in the last Session of Parliament as factious, and especially dishonourable to a section of the House of Commons who profess to be of the Liberal party, this conference calls upon all friends of Reform to do what they can by every lawful means to prevent the tactics of this section from being repeated with success." This resolution was supported by Mr R. Cooper and Mr Rushers, and was unanimously carried.

Mr Hugh Mason moved, and Mr A. Flatt, of Oldham, seconded the second resolution:—

"Seeing that the history of the Tory party, and especially its conduct during the recent session of Parliament, affords no reasonable ground for expecting at its hands a genuine and substantial measure of Reform, the conference would counsel the people carefully to watch the proceedings of the Government of Lord Derby in relation to this question, and whilst giving to any proposals they may offer a fair and candid consideration to beware of being entrapped by any mere semblance, however specious, and to oppose with all their might any bill which is not calculated to rectify the present unequal and anomalous distribution of political power, and to make the House of Commons fully and honestly represent the will of the nation." After some discussion the resolution was also carried.

The following were the other resolutions:—

"This conference recommends that a committee be appointed to make a digest of the various reform measures that have been introduced since the Act of 1832, and to prepare for public consideration the outlines of a bill or bills."——"The conference earnestly recommends the various reform associations throughout the country to keep their several organisations in thorough working order, so that, at the shortest notice, they may act upon Parliament and the people by deputations, petitions, public meetings, the press, or by any lawful means that the exigencies of the time may demand."——"Looking at the importance of the crisis, and the amount of work to be done, this conference recommends the immediate raising of a guarantee fund."——Mr Hugh Mason, of Ashton, and Mr John Platt, of Stalybridge, each promised £1,000 towards the fund.

Mr W. E. FORSTER, M.P., in the course of the discussion that ensued on the third resolution, said that the meeting was a proof that Reformers were in earnest. Upon the whole he thought it would be better that the resolution should be modified. The idea of digesting the different Reform Bills was good, but he doubted whether the present was the time to define a plan of reform. The strength of the Union was in its advocacy of principles. Bringing forward details would cause a loss of support, and challenge the production of other schemes. It was said the Tories were going to bring forward a bill. If the National Reform Union brought forward a strong bill, they would lose supporters; if they brought forward a mild one, it would be an excuse to the Derby Government to bring forward something less. At present the agitation should be for principles, and Reformers should look with a critical eye for anything which was brought forward by any Government; support it if it met the real wants of the country; but not to pledge themselves to the details of a bill and run the chance of difference of opinion, until there was evidence that no bill could come from any party but themselves.

THE BANQUET.

A Reform meeting, organised by the National Union, was held on Tuesday evening in the Free Trade Hall. Upwards of 900 sat down to dinner, and among the guests were the following members of Parliament—Mr John Bright, Mr W. E. Forster, Sir F. Crossley, Mr E. Baines, Mr A. S. Ayrton, Mr Bazley, Mr R. N. Philips, Mr Hadfield, Lord Houghton, Mr Cheetham, Mr McLaren, Sir J. Gray, Mr H. F. Beaumont, Mr W. S. Allen, Mr Barnes, Mr Dalglish, Mr Crum Ewing, Mr Fildes, Mr Hibbert, Mr Kennedy, Mr Murphy, Mr Platt, Mr T. B. Potter, Mr E. Potter, Mr Samuelson, Mr Whitworth, Mr Young, and Lord Teynham; the Mayor of Salford, Mr J. Heywood, Mr Wilfrid Lawson, Mr E. A. Leatham, Hon. Gen. Neal Dow, Mr Jacob Bright, Sir J. Watts, &c.

Mr GEORGE WILSON presided, and after the usual loyal toasts he gave the health of the guests of the evening.

Lord HOUGHTON responded. He regretted that they were compelled to meet there that day, because he thought that the measure introduced by the late Government ought never to have been rejected, and its passing would have prevented the present agitation. He agreed with Mr Bright, that what was really required was an extension of the suffrage, leaving other questions to find a natural settlement for themselves; and his own opinion was that the Government acted indiscreetly in not confining themselves to a bill of that description. He entertained a firm belief that in the present state of civilisation it was necessary to secure for the country a larger representation of the people.

Mr H. MASON then moved the address to the Liberal members of Parliament who had been invited to the banquet. The address intimated that the members of the Reform Union were willing to accept and give their support to the bill of the late Government as an instalment of reform. They stated that whilst they were willing to accept the bill of the late Government as an instalment of reform they would urge upon the members of Parliament present the absolute necessity of all Liberals uniting, so that a real and adequate and not a sham measure of reform may be passed into law during the next session of Parliament. They wished to tender to the members of the late Government, and to those who voted with them during the late reform struggle, their most hearty thanks. In conclusion they counselled the most cordial union amongst all classes to carry those measures of reform which must tend to promote the moral, social, and political advancement of the people, praying that such efforts might be speedily crowned with complete success.

Mr LEATHAM seconded the address.

The toast was responded to by

Mr FORSTER, M.P., who, as a humble member of the Ministry, thanked them for the address they had voted. He believed the measure of last session if passed would have been productive of much good, and, as a member of the Government, he regretted that it was rejected, but, as a Reformer, rejoiced, because he felt conscious that a much larger and more satisfactory measure would now be passed. With regard to the liberal and reform professions of the present Government, he asked the country generally to receive them with reserve and suspicion. If the Government proved to be in earnest they ought to receive every consideration, but in the meantime it was necessary to look upon their propositions with the utmost suspicion, and the people should try and endeavour to guard against an unlooked for surprise.

Mr BRIGHT next rose to address the meeting, and was received with protracted cheering. He denied that the middle classes stood aloof from the present agitation. Every one of the recent meetings had received the warmest sympathy from the middle classes, not excepting that portion of them conspicuous for wealth, respectability, and intelligence. If there could be any question on this point he would call attention to that hall, that might be the finest and largest hall not only in Great Britain, but in the world. Why, it was crowded by the most influential and respectable representatives of the middle classes; and he doubted if there had ever been a banquet so grand, so respectably, and so influentially attended. It was the fashion of their opponents now to come to the middle classes, and to ask them if they were willing to resign the political power which they wrested in 1832 from the nobility and landowners to the more numerous and dangerous classes, for fear they would be dethroned, and set up a selfish and unreasoning power in their place. He denied that there was any diversity in the interests of the middle and working classes; and it was a miserable and contemptible policy for any set of men, for their own selfish interests, to set class against class, and to ask the middle classes to side with them in excluding for ever the great mass of their fellow-countrymen from the privileges of the glorious constitution of the English nation, whilst they themselves, after all, only enjoyed the semblance, and not the reality, of political power, as it was by the grouping of the constituencies and the distribution of political power, that the middle classes did not enjoy the rights for which their ancestors had so long struggled. Three-fourths of the House of Commons were now returned by the landed aristocracy, and it was the grossest fiction to assert that either legislative or executive power rested with the middle classes. Having illustrated this point by the condition of the present borough constituencies, he stated that the present system was delusive, and defrauded the middle classes of any benefit from the bill of 1832, whilst the working classes of the county constituencies was almost too notorious and too sad a subject to dwell upon. The conclusion, therefore, to which he came was that the working classes were excluded and insulted, and that those who wielded political power despised the middle classes for their long suffering under this system. They were like Issachar, the strong ass crouching down between two burdens. There were seven and a half millions of income tax levied, and twelve hundred thousand paupers in the country, and it was a system of extravagance and wastefulness never seen in any other country, concealed under the hocus pocus of a Parliamentary Government. He rejoiced after so many years toil and labour to believe that the great body of the people were resolved that this state of things should exist no longer. The bill of the late Government was honest, although after all only a tinkering of a very bad system. But the Tories refused to have it even tinkered, and the result would be that the people were now in earnest, and would not be satisfied until a sound and comprehensive measure, which must happen sooner or later, was passed. In conclusion, he ridiculed the idea that a satisfactory measure of reform would be tendered by the present Government. It was said that the Duke of Wellington passed Catholic emancipation and Sir Robert Peel the Corn-laws; but Lord Derby was neither the Duke of Wellington nor Sir Robert Peel. It was very well to say that if the Government brought in a good bill they would support it; but let them consider what the members of Lord Derby's cabinet said and did during the last session. He quoted largely from the speeches of Mr Disraeli, Lord Stanley, Lord Cranbourne, and General Peel to prove that it was idle to expect anything from the present Government, and to show that any measure of Reform which they would propose must be either a fraud or a delusion and a sham. The hon. gentleman spoke for more than an hour, and concluded amidst loud cheers.

Mr Baines, Sir John Gray, Mr McLaren, Mr Ayrton, and Sir F. Crossley, also spoke, and the proceedings were not terminated until a very late hour.

REFORM DEMONSTRATION AT EDINBURGH.

On Saturday, a reform demonstration took place at Edinburgh. The muster ground was Bruntsfield Links, a fine common to the south-west of the city, forming part of the old borough moor. The hour of meeting was ten o'clock, and by that time the whole party of processionists was on the ground. The committee, we believe, estimated the gathering at 18,000; and, judging from other means of calculation, the number of 15,000 to 16,000 might be fairly conceded. The trades of Edinburgh were strengthened for the display by several thousand men from Leith, and by large accessions from Haddington, Musselburgh, and other Lothian towns, as well as by other deputations from the provinces. There was a grand show of flags, banners, streamers, designs, models, mechanical contrivances, and toys. The political element formed an inconsiderable portion of the attractive show. The flags and devices got up for the occasion were for the most part very poor and tawdry, and in some cases the mottoes were very indifferently spelt, as, for instance, when "suffrage" and "ballet" were made to express the working man's claims. It seemed especially hard to get at the spelling of the "Cave," and one poor Haddington flag bore reference to "the happy and increasing family of the Adulumites." But there were at least one or two small political hits. One flag bore a shield in black, surmounted by a death's head and crossbones, and inscribed, "The Elcho Challenge Shield, 1867." A full sized figure in straw, with wax-head, bore a paper inscribed, "Your country member." The brushmakers had devices to show their intention to make a clean sweep; and the chimney sweeps, who also put in their claim to political power, denoted their intention to sweep the cave. The "cabinet" makers had also their standing motto; the bookbinders wanted to forward as well as to finish the work of reform; and the decorators announced their intention to put a finishing touch on the constitution. A great many complimentary references to Mr John Bright, Mr Gladstone, and others—some of which had seen service elsewhere—were exhibited, while Mr Lowe and Lord Elcho were derided in bad grammar and poor wit. "Down with the Tories," appeared on one of the banners, but on the whole, the Tories had a small share of the popular odium, as compared to the gentlemen of the cave. The procession marched by way of Leven-street, Home-street, Earl Grey-street, Downie-place, Lothian-place, Hope-street, Charlotte-square, George-street, South Hanover-street, Princes-street, North-bridge, High-street, Canongate, Abbey, to Queen's Park. The line was a very favourable one for spectators, especially in Princes-street, where the mile of street formed a most advantageous theatre. The windows and front steps and pavements were crowded with spectators, while thousands gathered in the gardens to witness this display. The Scott Monument balconies, the great staircase of the Register house, and many other points were also seized by the immense crowd. The head of the procession reached the Queen's Park by half-past twelve, and by that time the tail of the procession was just leaving the Links. The end of the procession got to the Park about a quarter to two. On the application of Mr M'Laren, M.P., the Queen's Park had been granted for the occasion by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and four platforms were erected in the Park behind Holyrood Palace. The assemblage in the Park might be estimated at about 40,000, only a portion of the spectators having followed the reformers to the end of their route. The speakers included one magistrate and several members of the Town Council, but were all local men. The following resolutions were passed:—"That this meeting protests against the present system of representation, whereby the people are amenable to laws in the making of which they have no voice, as being opposed to justice and to the spirit of the constitution of this country, and declares that no reform bill can be accepted as a permanent settlement of the question unless it includes registered residential manhood suffrage, protected by the ballot." "That this meeting awards its heartfelt thanks to Earl Russell, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, John Bright, John Stuart Mill, Professor Fawcett, M.P., Mr W. O. Forster, M.P., and all other true friends of reform, for their patriotism in defence of the rights of the people in the late session of Parliament." "That a petition, founded on the above resolutions, be drawn up and signed by the Chairman of this meeting, and by the executive Committee, and transmitted to Mr Duncan M'Laren, for presentation; and that Mr James Moncrieff, M.P., be requested to support the prayer of the same in the next session of Parliament." The gathering in the park dispersed about three. In the evening a meeting of the working classes was held in the Corn Exchange, attended by about 3,000 persons. The chair was occupied by Mr Fyfe, a member of the Town Council. Letters of apology were read from the following members of Parliament:—Mr W. E. Baxter; Mr Graham; Mr Daglish; Mr Potter; Mr Young; Mr Moncrieff; and Mr Murray Dunlop. Mr Moncrieff in his letter stated that, while he was averse to refuse any request of his fellow citizens, especially one so courteously made, he thought it desirable in the present instance to follow the example of other members of the late Government in abstaining from taking part in any general agitation on the question of reform. (Hisses and cheers.) Considering the tone of the debates in the House of Commons during last session, no one could be surprised that the working men should give constitutional and temperate but clear expression to their views and wishes on that subject. His own opinions were in no danger of misconception, as during the time he had sat in Parliament he had not only supported every general measure prepared for the extension of the suffrage, but he had introduced into the House of Commons the bills prepared by successive Liberal Administrations from 1852 downwards for the extension of the suffrage in Scotland. He disagreed, however, with the proposals of the Reform League, which he understood to be embodied in the resolutions. Mr Murray Dunlop excused his attendance on the ground of ill health. His presence, however, was not required to give assurance of his hearty zeal in the Reform movement; and, though he classed himself among moderate reformers, he had never become reconciled to the ballot, and preferred a gradual to a violent extension of the suffrage. He should have been thankful if the Tories and exclusive Whigs had seen fit to accept the very restricted measure of Reform proposed by the late Government. He had been convinced, however, by the conduct of these parties on that occasion, that they would yield nothing of the share of political power held by their class that was not actually wrenched from them by the force of a public opinion which they could not resist. (Applause.) He should certainly support no policy so revolutionary and alarming as that which was at such risk persisted in prior to the Reform Act, namely, damming up the current of the popular will till it was about to burst into violence. (Loud applause.)

Mr D. M'LAREN, M.P., moved the first resolution (consisting of the first clause of the first resolution adopted at the day meeting), and expressed his great gratification with the procession and the Queen's Park meeting, which was, in his opinion, attended by even more than were present at the great meeting of 1832, when the number was estimated at 50,000. He said that while he was not prepared to go the length of manhood suffrage, for which the country was not yet sufficiently prepared by education, he would gladly support any measure of reform which enfranchised a large portion of the working classes, by whatever party it was introduced, but he would not consent to view reform as a mere question of party interest, to be used for putting one party in and another party out. (Cheers.) They were told from the newspapers that professed to know the intentions of the present Government, that they had it in view to introduce a bill that would give household suffrage in the large towns, and an £8 franchise in the small ones. Household franchise in the large boroughs would be a very large measure of Reform, but an £8 franchise in the small towns would be a perfect mockery. (Hear, hear.) It was in the small boroughs that the franchise more particularly required to be introduced, because in a large town like Edinburgh, with an increasing population where rents were high, a sprinkling of the working classes were on the roll already; but in the small towns the working man was not to be found on the roll at all. Mr M'Laren went on to advert to the fact that while the working classes had helped to give the suffrage to the middle classes, the favour was barely requited now. It had been like an Irish reciprocity—all on one side. The aristocratic Whigs of Edinburgh, who crowded reform platforms in 1832, had deserted the cause, and become practical Tories—Tories in all but this, that they desired that the Tories should come out of office in order that they should come in. To these aristocratic Whigs in Edinburgh he should apply the words of which Byron had expressed the comparison between the ancient and the modern Greek—

"So coldly sweet, so deadly fair,
We start, for soul is wanting there."

Mr Miller, of Leith, seconded the motion, which was carried.

The other resolutions adopted in the Queen's Park in the forenoon were then carried, and the proceedings terminated.

"TOM BROWN" IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr Thos. Hughes rendered an account of his stewardship during the past session to his constituents in Lambeth, on Monday evening. He set out by saying that he had laid down the rule that he would confine his speaking in the House of Commons to those cases in which he had something to say that nobody else would say. The first subject on which he addressed the House was that of the eviction by railway companies of the poor from their dwelling houses. He opposed the first bill that proposed to do this, and being joined by others, they threw out the bill triumphantly. Two or three nights afterwards another bill turned up, and he set to work and opposed it, and then the Chairman of Committees got up and said it would be detrimental to large interests, and he suggested that, as everybody agreed with the object he had in view, the best thing to do would be to draw up a standing order. He agreed to that, and drew up an order, to the effect that a company seeking powers to take down dwelling houses should be compelled to build an equal number of other houses of a similar description within a certain radius. But when he proposed the adoption of this standing order the Chairman of Committee said this was a great alteration which he did not think they could agree to, and he suggested that it should not be passed as a standing order, but that it should be introduced into Mr Milner Gibson's bill on the subject. Not knowing so much of the House of Commons at that time as he did now, he acceded to that suggestion, and drew up the clauses, but week after week passed on without the bill being proceeded with, and at the end of the session Mr Gibson withdrew it, leaving him out in the cold, and the poor people who were turned out of their houses out in the cold too; for between the time that he proposed that standing order and the end of the session not less than 20,000 persons were turned out of their dwellings. It was found impossible to do anything in that matter during the whole of the session. Mr Torrens had a bill to provide for the erection of improved dwellings for the poor, but at the end of the session he was obliged to withdraw it. Take a contrast. The very first night of the session a measure was brought in by the country party for dealing with the cattle plague. It contained provisions of a very strong character, such as no one thought would ever pass the House, but that measure was forced and carried through the House within three weeks. That showed what a class having a direct representation in the House could do. The next time he addressed the House on the subject of the neutrality laws, in reference to the Alabama. He and Mr Mill advocated the reference of that matter of arbitration. It seemed there was to be a commission appointed on the subject. He was glad to find that Earl Derby said some civil things of America at the Mansion House. His lordship said that the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph by an English company had vindicated England's old claim to the dominion of the seas. Now, he thought that was an unfortunate expression, because there were two sides of that question. He would read some lines in reference to it in an American letter, from Jonathan to John:—

"We own the ocean, too, John
You must not think it hard,
If we cannot think with you, John,
It's just your own backyard.

Ole uncle S.,
Says he, I guess,
If that's his game, says he,
The fencing stuff
Will cost enough
To bust up old J. B."

The next time he had the honour of addressing the House was on the subject of Reform, and the object of his speech was to show that in all cases in which their interests came into collision with the represented classes the unrepresented went to the wall. As instances of this the hon. member referred to the law relating to masters and servants, the state of education (which he said ought to be compulsory), the question of houses, and the inefficiency of the laws for the prevention of adulteration of food and drink. These questions, he maintained, would soon be settled if the people were directly represented. He believed that the Reform Bill of last session would have passed the Commons but for so much talk concerning it. Whether Lord Derby's Government would bring in a Reform Bill he did not know, but if they did, and it gave household suffrage, he would support it. For himself, he was in favour of Mr Hare's plan of giving representation to minorities, and he should like an educational test, not such an one as that provided in Mr Clay's bill, but he thought that if a man could write his name freely he might be allowed to vote. The hon. member then referred at some length to the letter which he wrote in reference to the Hyde Park disturbances, and which appeared to be a sore subject with the meeting. He justified himself on the plea that the Government had offered facilities for referring the matter to a legal tribunal, and that he thought that offer ought to have been accepted. He gave the Reform League credit for every desire to prevent disturbance, and admitted that within their organisation there was no disturbance, but beyond it there was an uncontrollable mob. On this subject he would again quote from the American letter "from Jonathan to John:"

"Our folks believe in law, John
And it's for her sake now
They've left the axe and saw, John,
The anvil and the plough.

Old uncle S.,
Says he, I guess,
If t'weren't for law, says he,
There'd be one shindy
From here to Indy,
Which would not suit J. B."

He only made one other speech in the House of Commons, and that was on the subject of Jamaica. He and Mr Mill, the member for Westminster, urged on Government that it was their duty to put Mr Eyre, the late Governor of Jamaica, on his trial. There were grave constitutional questions involved in this matter which could be settled in no other manner. In conclusion, Mr Hughes thanked the meeting for the patience with which they had heard him, and said that he highly appreciated the honour of being the member for Lambeth, but he had felt ashamed at the recent exposures that in that borough there had been a great number of persons convicted of using false weights and measures, and he hoped that the disgrace would be wiped away.

The Chairman said he was sure Mr Hughes would be glad to answer any question.

An Elector: Very well; then I should like to ask where's his brother chum.

Mr Hughes: There is an answer that was given on a more serious occasion, which I will give now; and that is, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

Miscellaneous News.

The freehold of the mansion, 9, St. James's-square, London, has been sold for the sum of £35,000.

The report that Mr S. Gurney intends to retire from the representation of Penryhn and Falmouth next spring is declared to be entirely unfounded.

The French metrical system has been definitely adopted in Austria, with some few restrictions of but little importance.

The Spanish religious journals recommend the re-establishment of the inquisition in Spain, as the sole means of saving society.

It is stated that the lawsuit between the Commercial Bank and the Great Western Railway, which has been at issue for six years, has been closed by direct negotiations satisfactory to both parties.

An enormous aerolite, weighing nearly 1,800lb., which was found in Mexico by Marshal Bazaine, is to be shown at the French Exhibition of 1867. It will afterwards be presented to the Paris Museum of Natural History.

Five ships have arrived from China with a large quantity of tea.

Eight thousand new buildings were erected in Chicago during the past year.

The benefactions of Mr George Peabody amount to over £600,000.

A Mr Stevens has discovered a new planet at Marseilles.

It is said that volunteer corps will shortly be formed in Belgium on the English system.

A statue of Abraham Lincoln is to be placed in front of the City Hall at Washington.

The Roman Catholics of England recently sent the Pope £8,000 sterling, and the official journal of the Holy See publishes a letter from Bishop Butler, of Limerick, announcing his intention to transmit to the Holy Father the sum of £66 13s 7d.

THE BRIGADE OF GUARDS.—On Monday morning the half-yearly muster of the four battalions of Guards, namely, the 1st and 2nd Battalions of Grenadier Guards, the 2nd Battalion of Coldstream, and the 1st Battalion of Scots Fusiliers, took place on the Parade in St. James's Park, before Colonel Whitmore, the Deputy Adjutant-General.

The Dean of Chichester, in preaching at Horsham on Thursday on the first anniversary of the opening of the church, strongly condemned the ritualists. The *Sussex Express* says:—"He spoke of the tendency in some quarters to ape Romish ceremonies as equally absurd with an English officer decking himself out in Romish uniform."

In the Bail Court, on Friday, Mr Tom Taylor brought an action against the proprietor of a theatre at Stockton, named Holloway, for the performance of "The Ticket-of-leave Man," without the consent of the author. The defendant pleaded that he had the consent. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for 40s, the full amount of the penalty. The learned Judge granted execution in two days.

THE SHEFFIELD TRADE OUTRAGE.—Another deputation—this time of working men—has waited upon Mr Walpole to ask that a commission may be appointed to inquire into the recent outrages at Sheffield. The men said their great anxiety was to have a full and searching investigation. Mr Walpole intimated that himself and his colleagues were inclined to grant a commission.

The *Newburyport Herald* tells a story of a newly-married couple who attended a launch in that city. A staging gave way and let the gentleman into the water. Before he was rescued his wig came off and floated away. When he was pulled out, bald and drenched, his wife refused to recognise him, and besought the crowd that they would save her husband, pointing frantically to a bunch of hair drifting down the tide.

A very shocking case of child murder has come to light at Portsmouth. The body of a well-dressed little boy, about six months old, was found floating in the mill dam at Portsea; and it was afterwards discovered to be that of the illegitimate son of a girl named Hurst, the daughter of a respectable railway carrier. The child had been out at nurse, but the payments for its keep being in arrear, the mother called for it, and the next day it was found drowned. The girl is fully committed on the charge of wilful murder.

An inquiry took place at Birkenhead on Saturday before the coroner, respecting the death of Peter Hughes, eleven years of age, who died on the previous Thursday, while under the influence of chloroform, at the Birkenhead Borough Hospital. The deceased, it appeared, had been for some time suffering from gravel, and after a consultation, two or three of the honorary surgeons of the institution, together with the house surgeon and the assistant house surgeon, decided upon an operation. Chloroform was administered, but the operating surgeon had scarcely made an incision when the patient suddenly expired. Three of the medical gentlemen deposed that every care was used, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from the effects of chloroform, which had been carefully administered.

THE FENIAN CONVICTS.—Denis D. Mulcahy, who was convicted of treason-felony at the Special Commission for the trial of the Fenian prisoners, was on Saturday conveyed from Mountjoy Prison (to which he had been transmitted from Pentonville for the purpose) to the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, in the prison van, escorted by a strong body of police, in order that he might formally assign error on the record of his conviction, being the first step to be taken before the argument of the case upon the question raised on his behalf as to the invalidity of the conviction. After some argument, as it appeared that the counsel for the Crown had not had time to consider the matter, the Court made a four-day rule, and the prisoner was remanded back to prison.

DREADFUL MURDER NEAR NOTTINGHAM.—A frightful murder was perpetrated at Nottingham on Saturday night. A rate collector, named Rayner, living at Sneaton Road, near Nottingham, went to his garden, at the village of Carlton, on Saturday afternoon, telling his wife he should return to tea. She waited until half past six, but he did not return. He was found the same evening, on the Midland line, two miles from Nottingham, dreadfully cut and bruised. It is supposed he was way-laid by some ruffians in a lane leading to the village station, by whom he was murdered. The body of the unfortunate man was then, it is thought, carried on to the line, in order that a train might pass over him, and thus disarm suspicion of foul play. He was, however, found before the train passed that way. A man named Watson has been apprehended on suspicion. He was seen at the prisoner's house at six o'clock, which was the last time he was seen alive.

Friday was the last day for inserting in the London *Gazette* and newspapers notices relative to intended new private Parliamentary schemes. Though the exact number of the projects cannot be ascertained with certainty at present, there is no doubt that they will amount to nearly 400. The three principal Parliamentary agents have about 200 bills divided between them, and it is anticipated that the various other agents will have about 200 more, the majority being what are termed "miscellaneous bills." The private bills of most importance to the public which will come before Parliament are—gas, water, drainage, and improvement bills. As far as regards new railway schemes, nothing of importance will be brought forward. The principal railway bills will be for abandonment of lines, or portion of lines, for raising additional capital, for extension of lines, and for amalgamation.—*Sunday Gazette.*

A remarkable case has just been before two of the law courts in Ireland. A beneficed clergyman of the county of Tyrone had been arrested at two suits—one issued by the Queen's Bench, and the other by the Common Pleas. He applied to each court to be discharged from custody, on the ground that at the time of his arrest he was returning from the Archbishop's visitation, and was therefore privileged. The Court of Queen's Bench was unanimous in deciding that the rev. gentleman was privileged, and that he ought to be released, but the judges of the Common Pleas were equally divided. Chief Justice Monahan and Justice Keogh were with the Queen's Bench; Judge Christian and Judge O'Hagan held that a visitation was not a court of justice, and the privilege claimed in attending it was wholly irrelevant. In such matters the junior member of the Bench withdraws his decision. The clergyman thus obtains his release.

The *Law Times* gives the following version of the question of etiquette which has troubled Mr Coleridge, who was retained for the prosecution of Mr Eyre, not, as it is said, in the proper form, as in the case of Regina *v.* Eyre—but in the name of the prosecutor (whoever he may be) *v.* Eyre. A retainer was afterwards sent by the defendant in the proper designation of Regina *v.* Eyre. Which was operative? The defendants contended that Smith (prosecutor) *v.* Eyre was not the same case as Regina *v.* Eyre; for in all criminal cases the Queen is the prosecutor, and the only prosecutor recognised by the law, and therefore the retainer for Smith (or whoever it was) *v.* Eyre was no retainer at all in Regina *v.* Eyre, and as a consequence the retainer received for the defendant was good. As is usual in such cases, this doubtful point of professional etiquette was referred to the Attorney-General, who has decided that the retainer for the prosecution was informal and invalid, and therefore that the retainer for the defendant was obligatory. Mr Edward James, Q.C., will conduct the prosecution.

SIR ROUNDELL PALMER AND THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.—Sir R. Palmer writes to the *Times*:—I certainly have never said that any nation can justify, in a controversy with another nation, any breach of international law by arguments drawn from the state of its own municipal law; nor—which is the same thing in substance—that it can limit its own international obligations by any municipal legislation. Such propositions need only to be stated to be condemned. What I have always said as to the Alabama claims (and what has also been said in the despatches of Lord Russell) is this,—that there has never hitherto been any rule of international law prohibiting the merchants of a neutral country from building, supplying, or selling ships of war, either in neutral territory or elsewhere, to any belligerent; nor, again, from selling and delivering, either on the high seas or elsewhere, articles proper for the warlike equipment of such ships; that this proposition is established by all the greatest American authorities, and illustrated by the public acts of the United States, in former controversies of a like nature; that the prohibition of these things in this country (so far as they are prohibited) depends solely on our own municipal laws; and that the obligation of preventing them, being thus founded upon the powers given to our Government by our municipal laws, must necessarily be limited by those laws.

DEAN CLOSE AND THE RAILWAY WHISTLES.—The Dean of Carlisle has published a protest against the nuisance arising from the smoke and noise from railway whistles. He tells the citizens of Carlisle that unless they are prepared to sit down for ever under the infliction of noise and smoke, "to an extent unrivalled by any city of equal importance in England," now is the time to speak, when several railway companies are about to apply to Parliament for power to extend the station. In the deanery, he says, "we are driven from all the rooms facing westward by the incessant screaming at all times of the day and night, and the windows must be carefully watched, for if they are open when a dozen engines are lighting their fires in the station-houses immediately below us the house is filled with dense black smoke destructive to furniture, in fact one can hardly breathe it. Were it merely the stated screech of regular trains passing through at fixed hours it might be tolerable, but shunting and signalling are recurring continually. Hardly half an hour day or night is there a calm, except on the Sabbath-day, which we enjoy, thanking the Sabbathising propensities of our Scottish neighbours, who procure a respite, more or less, for 24 hours." "Sometimes," continues the Dean, "four or five whistles are going at once—all inventions of some arch enemy, who devised the most piercing, screeching, detestable noise that human ingenuity could devise, and this continues all night, regardless of the weary, and often the sick and suffering, who take repose in vain, starting ofttimes from a vain effort of repose, aroused by some new development of discordant, distressing noise. Yet every one of the locomotives breaks the law every time it stirs; consuming the worst coal and making the foulest smoke, when coke ought to be used; and pouring forth volumes of suffocating smoke, which by law they ought themselves to consume. Can nothing be done? Will the committees of the House refuse to listen to us? I am prepared to go up to town and give evidence, if any defensive combination can be effected."

It now seems to be generally surmised that the Bank official minimum will be supported for the present at 4 per cent.—*Post.*

The taste for horseflesh is increasing in Paris. There are at present in the capital seven butcheries for the sale of that commodity, and which dispose of about 40,000 pounds weight per week. The annual consumption may therefore be estimated at 1,000 tons, or more than ten times the quantity of meat distributed to the poor in the 20 bureaux de bienfaisance. So far horseflesh has been exempt from the octroi duty, and sells at from five sous to 1f. the kilo. of two pounds.

Insects, as ornaments, strange to say, are still in great demand. Beetles are worn as brooches and ear-rings; dragon flies and the small blue flies are made up into head-dresses of the most coquettish style. They are made of enamel, and so exactly do they imitate nature that they frequently look as though they would take wing. Butterflies are copied far less happily, for they look heavy, and lack the transparent, gauzy appearance the living ones possess, consequently enamelled butterflies are not popular; but those imitated in silver and gold filigree work, and studded with precious stones, are, on the contrary, much sought after.—*Paris Correspondent of the "Queen."*

A PUGILIST'S AMBITION.—It has been already stated that Morrissey, the American prize fighter, is a candidate for a seat in Congress. In his address or "card," he tells how he happened to be indicted several years ago for burglary and for assault and battery, but he omits all mention of his prize fights, and gives this reason for his desire to be elected to Congress:—"I have one boy, who is now twelve years of age, who will have the benefit of the best education this country can afford, and will have better opportunities than I had, at his age, to start upon an honourable career. I felt it a duty that I owe to him, my only child, to make my record as clear and honourable as possible, that my manhood may atone for the follies and errors of my youth, and leave behind me memories of which my son in after years may be proud, and that will cast no shadow upon his path through life."

THE LONDON SOCIETY OF COMPOSITORS AND THE REFORM DEMONSTRATION.—Several members of the London Society of Compositors held a meeting in Shoe-lane, on Monday evening, to enter a protest against the society being in any manner mixed up with political demonstrations, such as that which is intended to take place in December. A deputation attended from the Trades' Reform Society, and urged the attendance of the London Compositors, or their delegates, at the forthcoming demonstrations, but the reply was that the society was established merely for trade purposes, and politics were altogether excluded from it. After some discussion, the following resolution was proposed and passed unanimously:—"That this meeting, being of opinion that the London Society of Compositors was established only for trade purposes, repudiates most emphatically the attempt to make it the tool of any party for political purposes."

SUICIDE IN A BATH, AND MURDER.—An extraordinary murder and suicide has been committed in Paris. A stranger, carrying a rather voluminous parcel, entered a bath establishment in the Rue Racine, and having remained considerable time in one of the private cabinets, the proprietor, fearing an accident, ordered the door to be opened, when the man was found to have opened a vein in his arm and to have bled to death in the water. The packet on being opened proved to contain the corpse of a male child about three months old, which had been suffocated. The man was a German tailor, named Springer, residing in the Rue St. Honore; he lived in common with a young woman, by whom he had the child in question, but for which he had always manifested a great aversion, in consequence of some doubts as to its paternity. He had murdered the infant at home during the absence of the mother, and then carried it to the bath, where he committed suicide as above described.

A PRIEST SWINDLED BY A LADY.—A lady swindler has victimised a poor priest to the tune of some three or four thousand francs, all he possessed. Dressed as a sister of charity she accosted her victim in the streets and told him she was charged by a lady of immense property to select objects for charity, hinting also that he ought to participate largely in the donations himself. She said she should like to see his apartment that she might represent to the lady the simple style in which he lived. The priest allowed the swindler to accompany him home, and pointing to his trunk said it contained all he possessed in the world. The lady asked to look at the gold, and said she wished to replace the bag containing it herself. A cab was then hired to convey herself and the priest to the Princess, who would give her a large sum of money for him to distribute in charitable purposes. On the way she said she wished to go and pray at the Chamber of St. Roch for a few minutes. She left the chamber by the back door, and when the priest returned home he found that she had contrived to extract the bag of money which he had showed to her. The sister of charity has not been traced.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON IN BANKRUPTCY.—On Monday, at the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court, before Mr Commissioner Saunders, J. H. Anderson, "The Wizard of the North," better known as "Professor Anderson," came up for his final examination and order of discharge. Mr Griffin, instructed by the trade assignee, Mr Hogan, of Wolverhampton—where the Professor's good luck deserted him—and Mr John Smith, who appeared for the bankrupt, examined the Professor at great length as to the several entries in the balance sheet, which were of a rather extraordinary and amusing character. He was also examined as to the tricks which "took" best, but on this point the Professor was extremely reticent. In regard to an item of £75, for which Mr Wright, a solicitor, was set down as creditor, the Professor explained that in the law suit in regard to St. James's Hall, Mr Pike, his then solicitor, had £120. Shortly after, Mr Wright became his solicitor, and Mr Pike kept £50 for law expenses, and handed the remainder over to Mr Wright.—Mr Wright, who was present in court, said there was as much as £75 due to him for law expenses, and he would send in his bill.—The Commissioner said there did not seem to be any objection to the bankrupt passing; therefore he could take his discharge.

A COLLIER'S IDEA OF A WIFE'S DUTIES.—AN AMUSING SCENE.—A few days ago a couple went to be married at a village church near Wakefield. The bridegroom was a miner, and was evidently one of the most ignorant of his class; and his intended spouse was one in the same station of life. The ceremony proceeded uninterruptedly until the question was put—"Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?" At this point the man turned round to the woman, and to the intense horror of the officiating minister, cooly asked her—"Wi ta clean mi booits?" The bride vouchsafed no answer to the interrogation, although repeated three times, each time with greater emphasis and force, before the clergyman recovered from his surprise, and ordered the "fratching pair" out of the edifice. This was an eventuality as astounding and as unexpected to the bridegroom as his own conduct had been to the parson, but it had the effect of bringing him to his senses, and he piteously begged of the clerk to ask the minister to come back, promising most abjectly to go through the ceremony "all reet." He was nobbut an ignorant mon, he said, and didn't naw he wor doin' wrang. The fact wor, he and his missis had had money a rumpus about booit cleanin' job, and he'd sworn he'd ne'er wed her if she did'na promise to fettle 'em. The clergyman was at last induced to return, and after reading the couple a lecture on the sacredness of the ceremony they were about to go through, and the solemn character of the building in which they were, proceeded with the service, and the two were made one, the "booit" controversy being adjourned *sine die*. It is to be hoped that when resumed the "booit" itself will not be turned into a powerful auxiliary in the discussion.—*Wakefield Journal.*

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held on Wednesday, at Charing-cross Hospital, on the body of Colonel John Henderson, late of her Majesty's 16th Regiment of Foot, who had died there on Friday morning last from the effects of an accident. It was testified that the deceased gentleman was on Thursday evening at the Junior United Service Club, where he entertained two friends at dinner. After dining his friends left, and he, at a little after twelve o'clock, proceeded to the billiard-room, where he took part with seven or eight other gentlemen in a game of pool. The marker observed him at one time sit down and put his hand to his head. Soon afterwards he rose and left the room. A brother officer noticed him going down the stairs towards the lavatory, and saw that he stopped, leaning on the balusters. Very soon afterwards Colonel Henderson was found lying insensible at the bottom of the stairs. He had fallen; and there appeared a considerable bruise on his forehead, where his head had probably struck the ground. He was removed to the lavatory, and a bed was improvised. A doctor was sent for, but he was not able to restore animation. After a while the doctor deemed it expedient that Colonel Henderson should be removed to Charing-cross Hospital, where he could receive more efficient treatment than was possible where he then lay. Accordingly a stretcher was procured, and the colonel, wrapped in blankets, was removed. He was still insensible when he arrived at the hospital, and, notwithstanding the remedial measures which were promptly resorted to, never regained his consciousness, but expired three hours after he was admitted. The resident medical officer at Charing-cross Hospital considered that the death was probably due to apoplexy, but there was a doubt whether it occurred before or after the fall. The coroner summed up, and the jury, after giving in two or three verdicts, ultimately agreed upon the following: "We find that the deceased died from injury to the head, but how caused there was no evidence to prove."

WHO INVENTED THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH?—The great services of Mr Wheatstone are generally acknowledged, and there is no reason to question the claims of Mr Cooke; but as both of the parties to the Brunel award have deservedly acquired both fame and profit by their telegraphic exploits, it is but just that the modest merit of Mr Ronalds, who happily still survives, should not be forgotten. In the preface to his pamphlet of 1823, Mr Ronalds "takes leave of the science" which was destined in his own lifetime to attract the attention and wonder of the world. Without repining and without resentment, he mentions the official answer which had been returned to his proposals for establishing an electrical telegraph, and he merely records his exposition of the method by which "that most extraordinary fluid or agency, electricity, may actually be employed for a more practically useful purpose than the gratification of the philosopher's inquisitive research, the schoolboy's idle amusement, or the physician's tool; that it may be compelled to travel as many hundred miles beneath our feet as the subterranean ghost which nightly haunts our metropolis, our provincial towns, and even our high roads." The date of the discovery is curiously verified by frequent reference to the distance between Downing-street and the Pavilion at Brighton. George IV. was still King, though Mr Ronalds' invention was completed during the Regency, and consequently Osborne and Balmoral were still far off in the future. It was then still believed that ready communication between the reigning Sovereign and the Cabinet was indispensable to the conduct of the Government. The explanation of the process in Mr Ronalds' pamphlet is short and simple, and after Mr Wheatstone's testimony to the priority of Mr Ronalds' claim, it is unnecessary to inquire into the genuineness of the discovery. The inventor has since received a small pension from the Crown but except for the recent discussion, he might have been unintentionally defrauded of his well-earned fame.—*Saturday Review.*

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

The *Consett Guardian* contains all the News of the Week, Reports of Local and Police Intelligence, &c., and all the Latest Foreign and Home News.

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The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1866.

Local and District News.

PUBLIC READING.—On Saturday evening, the usual fortnightly meeting of the Consett Temperance Society was held in Mr Scott's sale-room—Mr T. Harrison in the chair. A reading was given from the *Cornhill Magazine*, entitled "Revelations of Prison Life," by Mr J. Hodgson, which was well received. The meeting was not largely attended.

A CART ON FIRE IN THE STREETS.—The unusual spectacle of a cart on fire was witnessed in Clayton-street, Newcastle, on Tuesday. A cart laden with coke took fire, and had to be emptied, when it was found the fire had burnt the whole of the bottom of the woodwork. The fire was extinguished by means of several buckets of water.

SERIOUS INJURIES FROM THE KICK OF A HORSE.—On Saturday last Mark Bell, a lad about 11 years of age, residing at Kyo, and employed as a driver down South Pontop Pit, was severely kicked on the forehead by a horse which he was driving. The injuries inflicted on the poor lad were very severe, and he had to be removed home at once, where he was attended by Dr. Griffiths, who found that the skull of the lad was severely injured. He is, apparently under the care of the medical gentleman, recovering from the severe injuries inflicted.

A CAUTION TO CARELESS LADS.—A few days ago an accident of a very serious character occurred at the Lizzie Colliery, Annfield Plain. It appears that a young lad named Freak had been in the habit of running about at the bottom of the shaft when the cage descended. He had frequently been cautioned for the offence, and had been chastised by the person in charge for continuing to do so. On the occasion referred to he was running beneath the cage when he was caught, and severely injured by the descending cage. Strange to say he was not killed on the spot, but appears likely to recover.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST MISSIONS.—On Thursday evening, the annual service in connection with the above missions, was held in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Knitsley—Mr T. Hardy, of Consett, presiding. There was a large and respectable audience, and the cause of the missions was ably advocated by the Revs. T. Southern and G. Wood, and Messrs T. Carrick and W. M. Patterson, in speeches of an interesting and impressive character. A vote of thanks was accorded to the Misses Thompson, and Miss F. Chalders for their praiseworthy exertions in collecting for the above cause. The amount realised at the service and by collectors, exceeded that of last year.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—One hope yet remains. However long continued their disease, however severe their sufferings, let no invalid despair of being cured till these potent remedies have had a fair trial. The one or the other invariably succeeds. Both Ointment and Pills operate by purifying and regulating every function. The qualities advantageously display themselves in various diseases which differ in several particulars. The Ointment speedily removes all outward blemishes. The Pills improve the digestion and promote the formation of healthy bile, so essential to digestion, cheerfulness, and vigour. In cases of obstinate costiveness, no purgative can be prescribed so well calculated to produce the desired effect. They relax the bile-ducts, and liberate the natural aperient of the system.

BURNT TO DEATH.—A little girl, named Alice Jane Spark, six years of age, living at the Teams, was left with a younger sister, about half-past three on Monday, while their mother went to Gateshead. Shortly afterwards Elizabeth Cotterall, who was in the house, left them while she went to the well to procure some water. When she returned she heard the little girl shouting, and called some of the neighbours, who, on entering the house, found the poor little child on fire. After the flames had been extinguished, Spark said that she had taken the bleazer down from the fire, and that while doing so her pinafore ignited. She had sustained very severe burns about the chest, neck, and arms, and after lingering on for eighteen hours expired.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE UNITED TEETOTALLERS.—The second quarterly meeting of the teetotal societies of Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, and Consett, which resolved about six months ago to unite their "forces" in order to extend their field of operation and to work it more effectually, was held in the Blackhill Primitive Methodist school-room, on Monday evening. There was a fair attendance of officials. Mr J. Bushby, Benfieldside, was called upon to preside, and, the meeting being opened with devotional exercises, he gave a very encouraging report of the various places he had visited during the quarter. Cheering accounts were given by several other speakers of all the places visited, save two. The speakers' plan was subsequently revised, and resolutions were passed relative to the work for the ensuing quarter.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM IN THE IRON TRADE.—The co-operative scheme by which Messrs. Fox, Head and Co., Newport, Middlesbro', offered their workmen a portion of their profits, has been put into operation. It is now several weeks since the scheme was first proposed, but the men looked upon it with suspicion, and after considering the matter rejected it. This being so, the proprietors of the Newport works, anxious to give their scheme a trial, sought for men at a distance, and succeeded in finding a sufficient number to start six puddling furnaces, and four mill furnaces, on Monday morning. The men signed the agreement, which sets forth that both the masters and the men shall cease to have any connection with their respective unions. It is believed that in the course of a few days the whole of the works will be in full operation.

DEATH THROUGH WANTONLY ANNOYING A HORSE.—An inquest was held at the Royal Oak Inn, Escomb, on Monday afternoon, before Mr Thomas Dean, deputy-coroner, on the body of a lad named Naisbitt. On Sunday, the 28th October last, deceased, with his brother and another boy named Brass, were going by the footpath from Escomb, near Bishop Auckland, to Hunwick, each having a stick. When they got to the top of Needless Wood, they saw a horse on the footpath, and one of the lads getting a prickly stick, struck and tickled it, the others also striking it with their sticks. This caused it to kick, and hitting deceased on the forehead, he was taken home to Escomb and attended by Dr. Kilburn, but never rallied, and died on Saturday night. Verdict "Accidental death."

THE DANGEROUS CONDITION OF THE APPROACHES TO LANCHESTER.—The village of Lanchester has an unenviable notoriety by the approaches to the eastern portion of the village being in so disgraceful a state. We should expect to find in this village where the guardians, highway board, and magistrates hold their meetings, the roads in some sort of decent condition; in place of which the stream running past the eastern part is left in such a disgraceful state as to imperil the lives of those who are compelled to visit this dangerous spot. In one part the stream has washed away a portion of the footpath, and, if the stream should be running anyway strong, the poor fellow who man have fallen into it will have but a poor chance of escape. It is highly discreditable to the inhabitants to allow matters to stand as they are when the remedy is so simple, and we hope that the late disastrous occurrence will be means of such precaution, being taken as will prevent the occurrence of similar disasters.

A THEATRE LESSEE TAKING POISON AT WEST HARTLEPOOL.—At West Hartlepool, on Saturday night, some excitement was caused in consequence of a report that Mr C. Verner, the lessee of the Theatre Royal, West Hartlepool, had committed suicide. It appears that about five o'clock Mr Verner had purchased two ounces of laudanum, stating that be wanted to saturate lint. Mr Verner left the shop, returned to his residence, and almost immediately swallowed nearly the whole of the contents of the bottle. After he had done so, he told his wife, who immediately ran for medical assistance. Dr. Gourlay attended with a stomach pump, but Mr Verner was not willing that it should be used On the tube being inserted in his mouth, he tore and bit it, and resisted as much as he could, Dr. Gourlay left him and went for assistance. Sergeant Kirby and another officer were summoned, and a metal-tube stomach pump was borrowed from another medical men, and by the aid of the police the contents of Mr Verner's stomach were emptied, and he recovered in a short time. He then said that had taken the laudanum in mistake for brandy.

CAPTURE OF BURGLARS AT COWPEN COLLIERY.—On Monday morning, the county of Northumberland constabulary effected the capture of two men, who have lately been engaged in a series of burglaries, principally on the railway stations in the vicinity of North Shields. At six o'clock on Monday morning a boy was passing the railway station at Bebside when he observed two men in the building whom he felt sure were burglars. The two fellows at once made off on finding they were discovered, but information having been lodged with the county police, they were traced to Cowpen Colliery, and there taken into custody. In their possession was found a quantity of wearing apparel, which had been stolen from the house of Mrs Petree at Bedlington, on Saturday night. It was afterwards found that the prisoners had broken into the house of Mr Johnson Morpeth, saddler, Bedlington, on Saturday night, where they had possessed themselves of a quantity of bacon, butter, bread, and cheese, which they took to a lodging-house at Bedlington, where they regaled themselves with their plunder. They also broke into the railway stations at Cullercoats, Whitley, Longbenton, and Forest Hall, all on the Blyth and Tyne Railway, in the course of last week. Their names are T. Johnson, hailing from Newcastle; and Thos. Graham, from Sunderland. No house-breaking implements whatever were found upon them, but it is suspected that they have been concerned in the numerous burglaries which have lately taken place in the county. With the intention of leading to their better identification, Superintendent Wookey is having a number of photographic likenesses of the two prisoners struck off, which will be sent to the various ocalities where robberies have lately been committed.

MR BEALES IN THE NORTH.—Mr Edmund Beales will address public meetings in favour of Parliamentary Reform in Hartlepool on Dec. 10th; West Hartlepool, Dec. 11th; and Newcastle, Dec. 12th.

A BLACKING FACTORY ON FIRE AT MIDDLESBRO'.—On Monday morning the blacking factory in Vulcan-street, belonging to Mr Wright, was noticed to be on fire. Two officers on duty immediately gave the alarm, and the hose and reel having been brought, the fire was soon extinguished A large number of bags were destroyed, but the amount of damage was not so great as was expected.

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, an accident, which resulted fatally, occurred in the "Isabella Pit," Cowpen Colliery, Blyth, to two brothers named William and Edward Bowart. It appears they were "driving a jenkin" in the "broken" at the above pit, and it is supposed that they had got the "breaker" when the stone suddenly gave way, completely burying them up. Nearly three hours elapsed before the bodies were recovered. When they were found life was quite extinct.

On Saturday last Messrs John Murray and Sons held their annual manure pay at Mr Turnbull's, White Swan Inn Cloth Market, Newcastle, when a large company partook of an excellent dinner, served in Mrs Turnbull's best style Several of the farmers sent samples of their turnips grown by the Pontop Manure, six being shown by E. Young, Esq., of Broomeyholm, near Chester-le-Street, weighing upwards of 25 lbs. each, grown by their X L Manure. Several very appropriate toasts were proposed and responded to. The company dispersed at an early hour.

EDUCATION AT LEADGATE.—The Wesleyans of Leadgate have been making strenuous efforts lately to get a seminary for themselves, in which the youthful population of that village will receive a good elementary English secular education, and will also be instructed in the doctrines of religion. We are happy to inform our readers that the numerously signed petition presented to the managers of the Consett Iron Company to attain that end was most favourably received by those gentlemen, and the prayer was forthwith granted. Our readers will observe by referring to our advertising columns that the preparatory services are to be held on Sunday first, when sermons are to be preached in the Wesleyan Chapel, Leadgate, by the Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Shotley Bridge. A public meeting will be held on Monday night. We would urge upon all lovers of the young to give these services their support.

CONSETT BRITISH SCHOOLS.—The children of these schools had been promised that the result of the yearly examination of the schools by her Majesty's Inspector should not pass unnoticed or unrewarded by the managers, and on Monday last, the 19th inst., a party of 450 children were gathered together for tea, and amusement afterwards. J. Priestman, Esq., D. Dale, Esq., and the Rev. F. Steggall are the managers of these schools, but the first and last-named gentlemen were only present. After tea Mr Priestman addressed some practical observations to the children with reference to the great success achieved by these schools on the previous examinations, especially the last, when 98 per cent. of the children present passed in all the three subjects in which they were examined. Mr Priestman trusted that in every successive year there would be at least equal success: but he reminded the children that much depended upon themselves, and they must second and aid the arduous labours of their teachers.—Mr Steggal followed in much the same strain, and the remarks of both speakers were listened to with the greatest attention. At a little after eight o'clock the room was darkened in order to display the usual effects of a magic lantern which belonged to Mr Wilkinson, of Messrs Dickinson's Brick Works, who was the kind exhibitor on the foregoing occasion. Mrs Imrie provided her usual good cake and bread; and many of the good mothers and friends of the children present were the hardworking tea-brewers, servants, and waiters on this memorable occasion.

THE STRIKE IN THE IRON TRADE.—"Elfin," in the *Daily Chronicle* on Monday last, says:—I never had much hope that the ironworkers would succeed in their present strike. I am now certain that they will be beaten. The men who have acted as their leaders have lost their temper, and, instead of contenting themselves with stating, as they have heretofore done, calmly and temperately their side of the question, they have given themselves over to abusing their employers. This is not only a sign of weakness, but of defeat. When a man has to abandon the region of fair argument, and descend to personalities, it may be set down as a positive proof that he feels himself worsted. Mr Kane's observations about Mr Crawshay, at Darlington, the other day, were delivered in very bad taste, and I think were very unjust. Mr Crawshay has his eccentricities, political and otherwise, and he would be the last man to complain of any legitimate criticism on his course of public action, or modes of thought; but he is, I believe, a very kind-hearted and well-meaning gentleman. Certain I am of this, that the firm of Hawks, Crawshay, and Sons has been known for years in this district as being among the most honourable and generous of employers. I cannot call to my recollection a single instance where the members of the firm could have been fairly charged with illiberal treatment of the men in their employ. I am sure that no old servant of theirs could be found to endorse the very harsh comments of Mr Kane. The whirligig of time works many changes! It is little more than a year ago since the owners of the Gateshead Ironworks were extolled from one end of the kingdom to the other as the only ironmasters in the North of England that refused to join in the last lock-out I have a vague recollection of a certain extremely flattering address that Mr Kane and his colleagues presented to this same Mr Geo. Crawshay, in which his virtues as a man and his generosity as an employer were spoken of in the most eulogistic terms; but not more warmly than he merited. Indeed, the fact that Mr Crawshay has lent himself to the Northern employers in this recent dispute has gone a long way to convince disinterested and unprejudiced men that the masters are in the right, and the men in the wrong. The correctness of Mr Kane's observations about Mr Priestman I have had no opportunity of personally verifying; but I am assured on good authority that Mr Priestman is not entitled to the censure that the President of the Puddlers' Association has thrown upon him. Mr Priestman has a reputation of a similar character to that of Mr Crawshay, and is, I believe, held in high respect by all the workmen employed in the Consett Works, and the entire population of the district in which he lives. Mr Kane has been singularly unfortunate in selecting two of the best men connected with the iron trade in this district for his condemnation.

ELECTION OF CHURCHWARDENS.
PARISH OF CONSETT.

On Thursday afternoon, according to notices affixed on the doors of the several places of worship in Consett, a meeting of the ratepayers of the parish was held in the Iron Company's school-room, Consett, for the purpose of electing two churchwardens for the parish. There was only a small number present, and the business was got through in a very pleasant manner.

The Rev. F. Steggall, in taking the chair, read over the notice convening the meeting, after which he said that the ecclesiastical district of Consett was formed under what was known as the "Peel Act," which created several districts for ecclesiastical purposes only. He had only a right to take the chair at meetings such as the present, which was simply for ecclesiastical purposes. Before proceeding to the election of churchwardens, he wished to state that, according to law, the persons elected must be members of the Church of England.

It was then proposed by Mr Rawes, and seconded by Mr Ainsley, that Mr Thomas Potts be churchwarden until the annual vestry meeting at Easter next, and the resolution having been put to the meeting by the chairman, it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then said that James Ratcliffe, Esq., of Consett Hall, had kindly consented to act as churchwarden, and he therefore had great pleasure in appointing him.

After the passing of a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

THE BODY OF A YOUNG MAN FOUND IN THE RIVER BROWNEY.

It will be remembered that a young man named James Southern, 19 years of age, son of Mr William Southern, blacksmith, of Oxhill, near Lanchester, who had been present at Lanchester Flower Show on Thursday, the 6th of September last, was missed on that evening, and the supposition was that he had been drowned in the Browney. The river was dragged, and every search made without success, but the supposition of his having been drowned would appear to have been correct, for the body was found on Tuesday, in the river Browney, near High Burn Hall, not far from Sunderland Bridge. The unfortunate youth was observed by several persons during the evening going about the village, and he had also been in several public houses. In one of them a quarrel had taken place in the kitchen, and deceased had received a slight wound in the forehead from a jug, which bled rather freely. He afterwards visited the house of Mrs Southern, who kindly offered to dress his wound, but he appears to have considered it not to be of much consequence, as he declined, and afterwards went into the ball-room, at nearly two o'clock in the morning. Here it is said he was reminded that his wound was bleeding, and he left the room. He is supposed to have gone to the river to wash off the blood, and to have overbalanced himself and fallen in, and the stream being much swollen at the time he would be rapidly carried away. On Wednesday, an inquest was held on the body at the house of Mr Geo. Kelsey, Bridge Inn, Sunderland Bridge, when Robert Shaw, George Kelsey, and P.C. Johnson gave evidence as to the finding of the body. Robert Shaw, of Crossgate, Durham, who is employed at the Boyne Pit, near Brandon, was going to his work on Tuesday morning, and when passing by the side of the Browney he perceived the body lying in the water, entangled amongst the roots of a tree. He drew the body on to the bank, and gave information at Mr Kelsey's, at Sunderland Bridge, after which the police were communicated with, and the body conveyed there. The body was in a sadly mutilated condition, being without the head and left hand, and stripped of every article of clothing except the trousers, stockings, and boots. It was in the last stage of decomposition. The terrible mutilation of the body may be attributed to this fact, and to its contact with the jagged roots and branches on the banks of the river during the recent heavy floods. The jury returned a verdict of "Found dead on the banks of the river Browney, left by the rains, but there was no evidence to show how he came by his death." Shortly after the termination of the inquest, Mr Southern, of Oxhill, who had been communicated with by Inspector Dunn, of the Durham Constabulary, arrived at Sunderland Bridge, and identified the boots and trousers on the body as those of his son James, so that there is no doubt of the remains being those of the unfortunate youth. The river runs close by where the ball was held, and we understand the place is a very dangerous one, and without adequate protection, and that complaints have been repeatedly made, but without success.

Latest Markets.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, Thursday.—Beasts, 1,770; sheep and lambs, 6,690; calves, 160; pigs, 210. Beef, 4s to 5s 4d; mutton, 4s to 6s 2d; veal, 4s to 6s 5d; pork, 3s to 5s 0d. Arrivals:—France and other countries:—Beasts, 730; sheep, 2,982; calves, 143; pigs, 165. Choice calves scarces and for such extreme rates readily obtained. Pork dull.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, Thursday.—Sugar: quiet, but rates firm; small business doing in refined, but prices not lower. Coffee: firmer rates asked, but little business at present. Tea: more doing in green; not much in congou; rates full up. Rice: the leading holders will not take former rates. Tallow: no change in value.

GLASGOW PIG IRON MARKET, Thursday.—Sellers, 53s 7½d; buyers. 53s 6d cash.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES.

	THURSDAY, NOV. 22nd.	
Consols for money	—	90⅞
New Three per Cents	88	87¾
Great Eastern	26	27
Great Northern A	126	127
Great Western	53	53½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	114½	123¾
London and Brighton	82	84
London and North-Western	118	117½
London and South-Western	82	84
Metropolitan	125	125½
Midland	123½	124
North Eastern	105	106
South-Eastern	63	64
United States 5-20 bonds	70½	70¾
Anglo-American	15	14½
Atlantic	4	3½
Maintenance		½ dis par

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before M. KEARNEY, A. H. TALMADGE, J JOICEY, and E. T. SMITH, Esqrs.

ASSAULT.—Jonathan Postle, of Leadgate, was charged by W. Hays of the same place, with assaulting him on the 20th ult. The case was compromised by the consent of the magistrates, on payment of costs by the defendant.

TRESPASSING IN PURSUIT OF GAME.—Joseph Couthorn was charged by W. Shuttleworth, with trespassing in pursuit of game at High Bradley, on the 3rd inst. Defendant said he was not the man, but prosecutor affirmed he was. He was sentenced to pay a fine of £5 or two months' imprisonment; immediately on hearing his sentence prisoner produced a game certificate, for Shotley game, and the magistrates then fined him £2 for trespass.

ASSAULT.—John Churchhill Tweddle, of Annfield Plain, miner, was charged by Joseph Elliott, of the same place with assaulting him, on the 7th inst. Fined 10s and costs.

BREACH OF BEER ACT.—John Coyle, of Berryedge, publican, was charged by P.C. Baines, with having his house open on Sunday morning, the 4th inst., during prohibited hours. Defendant said that the whole of the persons present were members of his own family and lodgers. The bench considered it a bad case and fined defendant £1 and costs.

REFUSING TO QUIT A PUBLIC HOUSE.—George Turnbull, of Crookgate, greengrocer, was charged by John Mason, of the same place, with refusing to quit his house, on the 12th inst. Fined 10s and costs.—He was further charged with assaulting Henry Wilson, at the same time. Fined £2 and costs.

CONTRAVENTION OF CATTLE PLAGUE ORDERS.—Joseph Weedy, of Annfield Plain, was charged by Sergeant Wood with driving one cow from Stamfordham to Annfield Plain on the 13th inst. From the evidence of Mr Dickinson, who produced a properly signed cattle pass, the defendant had gone off for the animal and neglected to take the pass which was lying on the office desk. Defendant said that he had neglected to take the pass, and hoped the bench would deal as leniently as they could. Dismissed on payment of costs.

TRESPASSING IN SEARCH OF CONIES.—John Thompson and William Thompson father and son, were charged by Robert Haddon, with trespassing in search of conies, near Lanchester, on the 18th inst. The magistrates thought it was a clear case of poaching, and they were each fined £2 including costs.

USING THREATENING LANGUAGE.—Bridget Crawford was charged by Isabella Riddle with using threatening language to her on the 17th inst. Dismissed, complainant to pay costs.

COAL STEALING.—Mary Glancey, Mary McGee, Mary Donally, and Robert Maxwell, were severally charged by Sergeant Scott, with stealing coals off a railway at Crookhall, the property of the Consett Iron Company. Fined 1s each, damages 6d, and costs amounting to 9s 6d each, or in default to be imprisoned 7 days.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.—Before H. STAPYLTON, Esq., Judge.

His Honour took his seat this morning at ten o'clock, There was a large number of cases set down for hearing, but the following were the only cases of any public importance:—

MCKERNAN v. CONWAY AND MARTIN.—In this case the plaintiff sued defendants for £2 7s for wages and materials supplied. It appeared from the evidence of plaintiff, that he was employed by defendants, who were builders, and were in partnership, and who promised to pay him the best wages going in the district. One of the defendants (Martin) had, since the summons was issued, been adjudicated a bankrupt, and the plaintiff, therefore, had abandoned all claim upon Martin, and decided to proceed against Conway for the amount. There was also another person, named Gordon, who sued the defendants for £1 15s for wages due to him for mason work. Both of these cases were adjourned for the production of the original book in which they had entered their amount of work done by them.

BROWN v. HARRISON.—This was an action brought by plaintiff, who resides near Shotley Bridge, for the value of a watch which was given to defendant, a watchmaker, carrying on business at Hexham, to re-case. Mr Salkeld, of Durham, appeared for plaintiff; and Mr Taylor, of Hexham, for defendant. It appeared from the evidence adduced that the plaintiff had received a small old-fashioned watch from a friend, and wished it to be re-cased. The defendant, who had called at the house, was requested to state what he would charge for doing it; and a bargain was struck by which he had to have 25s for re-casing the watch. After the watch was re-cased, plaintiff sent a neighbour, who gave the name of the maker, Aaron Jones, of Hull, and the number, 1,565, which was the same name as given by plaintiff. The watch, which had been sent to Coventry to re-case, as the defendant did not re-case watches himself, was given to the plaintiff, who, however, returned it, as not being the watch which the defendant had received for her. She then said that the maker's name was Aaron Jacobs, of Hull, No. 1,565. Defendant then sent to Coventry to see whether they had a watch from him marked as last stated by plaintiff, and they sent one down, which had no doubt been engraved for the purpose. Neither of these watches, however, suited the plaintiff, and although she was offered her choice from more, she declined taking any, but chose to bring the present action. Mr Thompson, a person employed by defendant, said he was present and took down the name and number as given by plaintiff's messenger, and the memorandum was produced, as well as the book kept by defendant to enter repairing jobs—both of which were entered Aaron Jones, Hull, No 1565, which corresponded to the watch first given by defendant to the person who called for it. As there was no watchmaker present, except the defendant, Mr Harrison, a person was sent for Mr Marshall, watchmaker, of Highgate, who examined the watches, and said that the name on the watch marked Jones had been engraved for a considerable time, and that the works were old. The other watch marked Jacobs had only recently had the name engraved on it. His Honour then gave a verdict for defendant, who honourably allowed plaintiff to take her choice from either of the watches. His Honour said that if even the case had gone against defendant, he should not have given judgment for more than the value of the watch, which in the opinion of a practical watchmaker, was not worth more than 30s. or 35s., as defendant had endeavoured to settle the matter amicably, and if there had been any accident in giving plaintiff a wrong watch, he had done his best to rectify such mistake.

MURRAY v. KANE.—This action was brought by plaintiff for the recovery of £3 for grocery goods supplied to defendant. Defendant admitted that £1 17s. 11d. was due, but denied receiving a parcel of groceries. Judgment for plaintiff at 6s. per month.

MARCH v. MOYLE.—In this case the plaintiff, who is a miner, sued defendant for £1 15s. for joiner work done by him in fitting up the shop of defendant, for which he charged seven days at 5s. per day. From the evidence adduced it appeared that plaintiff, who was out of health and off his work at the pit, had gone and wrought at various times for defendant, and was in the habit of also getting his food at his house, and the help received from plaintiff, who wrought no regular hours, was understood by defendant as a set-off to the food with which he was supplying him.—Verdict for defendant.

ROANE v. MADDISON.—The plaintiff in this case sued for £5, the value of a pig which defendant had taken. It appeared that plaintiff owed the defendant, who is a grocer in Dipton, an account for groceries, &c., supplied to him, and as he was about to remove he offered the pig to him for £5. The defendant having seen the pig, declined to give so large a sum, but as he saw no probability of getting his account squared, he took possession of the pig with the consent of plaintiff's mother, who had charge of the animal. He had also paid into court the difference between his account and the sum claimed by plaintiff.—Judgment against defendant, who was ordered to pay 15s. 7d., in addition to the amount already paid into court, in seven days, and the residue of sum claimed to be paid in five weeks, so as to give defendant time to issue a summons against plaintiff for the amount of his account.

TURNER v. TUMILTY.—This action was brought for the sum of £9, being the balance of an account for ale supplied by defendant. Defendant said he had forgot his book containing his account with plaintiff, but the debt was only £5 in his book, which he was willing to pay at the rate of 5s. per month.—Judgment for plaintiff, £1 of which must be paid on or before the 15th of next month, and the book to be produced at next court.

TURNER v WRIGHT.—The plaintiff in this case sued for £5 5s., being the balance of an account for been supplied to defendant. Mr Briggs appeared for defendant. The defendant produced his delivery book for goods sent direct from the railway, in which was entered a barrel of ale, the receipt of which was acknowledged by defendant who produced a receipt for the same. This was denied by plaintiff who said that the receipt was for ale supplied direct from his house. The case was adjourned to next court.

APPLICATION FOR NEW TRIAL.—Mr Brignall applied for a new trial in the case of Ayre v. Fenwick, which was heard at the Shotley Court a short time ago, and as no opposition was offered the application was granted.

The Court then sat in bankruptcy.

Re THOMAS MOSS.—The bankrupt attended for his last examination and discharge, and as no opposition was offered his discharge was granted.

THE GREAT BOAT RACE,
THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.
CHAMBERS v. SADLER.

The great boat race between the great Tyneside champion, whose fame is world wide, and Joseph Sadler, an expert and accomplished London waterman, was rowed on the championship course on Thursday, and resulted in the victory of Chambers. Last year the honours of the championship were wrested from the Tyne by the prowess of Kelley, and the London rower then wished to retire on his laurels. The champion American sculler, Hamill, however, roused him from his retirement, and the two races that came off on the Tyne will be fresh in the recollection of our readers. After these races, having amply vindicated his honour, Kelley retired, and Joseph Sadler intimated that as Kelley had retired, leaving the championship, he would row Robert Chambers, from Putney to Mortlake, for the championship of the Thames and £200 aside. If Chambers did not accept, then Sadler would row Robert Cooper on the same terms. The challenge, however, was no sooner seen by the "hero of a hundred contests," than he at once accepted it, offering to row Sadler upon his terms as stated. No time was lost in preliminaries, and the contest came off, as we have said, on Thursday. Since the signing of the articles both men have been in active training, Chambers for the first few weeks under Harry Clasper and Mr W. Oldham, at the hostelry of the former, Scotswood Road. About a fortnight ago he proceeded to London, accompanied by Mr W. Oldham, and took up his quarters at Mr Henry Salter's, the Feathers Tavern, Wandsworth, where he was shortly afterwards joined by Young Jack, and about a week since by the "veteran" himself, who attended him while completing his training. Sadler has been under the care of the champion, Harry Kelley, at the domicile of the latter, The Bells, Putney. Both were the perfection of condition, in the bloom of health, and their appearance proved that they had carefully attended to their training, and were duly impressed with the importance of the contest.

The race was rowed over the recognised champion course from Putney to Mortlake. The Thames, at Putney, is about 250 or 300 yards at high water, and is here spanned by two bridges, scarcely a hundred yards apart; the one nearest London being a wooden viaduct supported by piles, leaving only from 10 to 12 feet between each pair for boats to pass through on their way up the river. In the centre of the bridge, however, a single span is about double that width, to allow of the free passage of steamboats. The other bridge, at Putney, is a single arch of iron, constructed chiefly for the purpose of conducting over the Thames a supply of water from Lambeth Waterworks. From this bridge the boats start for their voyage to Mortlake, the distance being about four miles three furlongs, and on this occasion, in order to give the steamers sufficient room to get astern of the competing boats, the latter started 150 yards above the Putney Aqueduct. From these places the Thames takes a winding and serpentine route to the end of the course. On the left or Surrey side, in front of the iron bridge just alluded to, stands the large and handsome inn, called the Bell's Tavern, held by the noted sculler, Harry Kelley. For about 150 yards higher up, on the same side, more waterside taverns, including the Star and Garter, and others of less note, present their fronts to the Thames. The course is nearly straight for the first half mile, when a bend arises on the Middlesex side at a point called Craven Cottage. It is this bend which renders the toss for choice of water in a race on the Thames more than usually important, for whoever gains the choice takes the Middlesex side, and then, by "hugging" the shore, saves considerable ground in rounding this point. The turn is a long one, but when the boats get fairly round the men find themselves on the broad and smooth surface of the Long Reach. The banks about here are perfectly open and free from houses; the plain on the left being known as Barnes' Common. Skirting this common the Thames runs in the form of a horse shoe. About this place the boat racers who have hitherto rowed on the Middlesex side, cross to the Surrey side and row up to Hammersmith Suspension Bridge, which is one mile and three-quarters from the start. This bridge is a watermark, upon the first arrival at which, of the respective men many place bets usually depend. Above the bridge, the watermen invariably lie well to the Surrey shore, in order to get closely round the next turn. Premising that the river continues its windings, the next point of note is an island on the Middlesex side, opposite to Chiswick, and known locally as Chiswick Eyot, two and a half miles from the start, and is not unlike the Meadows Island in the Tyne. There is no landmark on the somewhat long expanse of water from this to Barnes, but it may be remarked that the Thames here is narrower than at Putney, and it about the width of the Tyne at Clasper's boat-house at Newcastle. The next point is the Barnes Bridge of the South Western Railway, where three miles and a half of the course are completed. The first point of note in the village of Barnes is the whitewashed front of the spacious Bull's Head Tavern. Passing the house, they row along by the side of the village, and pass the White Hart Inn. Beyond this "The Ship," at Mortlake, opposite which the race terminates, appears in sight; but owing to the narrow and bending course of the river, the end of the race is not usually seen to advantage. A boat moored in the middle of the river serves as a winning post.

The spectators, says the correspondent of the *Express*, who assemble to witness the issue of a professional sculling match are not to any great extent the same as those who turn out to see the annual contest between the youth of the Isis and the Cam. There is almost as marked a distinction between the two sets of lookers-on, as there is between the frequenters of the drawing-room, concert, and the music hall. The plash of the University oars mingles with the merry laugh of "gay girl graduates," with ankles of the neatest shapes, and bonnets of the newest modes. The shrill voice of the coxswain is drowned in the hoarser shouts of the men from Oriel, Trinity, St. John's, and Balliol on the shore. The apron of the bishop and the shovel hat of the dean modestly struggle through the crowd. Carriages throng the bridge and horsemen scatter destruction on the banks. The whole proceedings have about them the characteristics of a fashionable *fete*. But on such occasions as the present, work rather than pleasure is the order of the day. For every one who comes simply to see the race there are nine who are there to speculate upon it. Very thirsty souls are these for stakes and spirits; bets and beer would seem to have an affinity. Nor is the gift of tongues denied them. Laying wagers appears to create excessive excitement in the region of the organ of language. For a downright head-distracting, ear-splitting, and general nerve-destroying row, commend me to a good central position in a throng of bookmakers. Come out unscathed from *that*, and you may take the odds that your tympanum is secure for life. Add to the betting men a contingent of "irrepressible niggers," a plentiful sprinkling of peripatetic vendors of nuts, and 'winkles, and fusees, a select few who know what genuine rowing is when they have the luck to see it, and a very much larger number who are there only because they are always good for a sight, and a very fair idea may be formed of the nature of the crowd which, with a self-sacrificing spirit beyond all praise, shouts itself hoarse for the good of its fellow-creatures. "May the best man win," was the sentiment with which the rivals were sped to the starting-point. The match was made in all good faith, and even local bias gave way to the desire to see installed in the champion's place him to whose keeping the dignity of the office could most safely be entrusted. The discovery of the worth of the two men is not a thing of yesterday. To Newcastle readers what need be said of Chambers? In how many contests has he thrown up his sculls the victor, and in which of his defeats has he failed to surrender with honour? His tenure of the championship was a series of brilliant successes, and though fatally terminated last year by Kelley at Putney and King's Lynn, he came alongside Sadler on Thursday as formidable an antagonist as the pluckiest would like to meet. Sadler's brief career has been one which gave him a *status* from the first. Beaten by Kelley and Chambers, he encountered Drewitt and Tagg, and Cook and Cannon, leaving them all entirely "nowhere," while Hoare himself was unable to stand against him. No wonder, then, that from the hour it was announced that a match had been made between these two aquatics giants, expectation had been upon tiptoe. Their every movement has been watched with jealousy, and the Mentors of both have outdone all their previous efforts in the way of preparing their men. There is no disguising the fact that Sadler was all along the favourite, though the Tynesiders never for a moment shrunk from honestly backing their own countryman. By way of colours, Chambers flew a white handkerchief, with a dark blue border, his name worked in the centre, and a star in each corner. Sadler sported a white handkerchief, with a border of light blue, a pair of sculls in the corner, and his initials in the middle.

THE RACE.

Long before the appointed hour for the men to be in their boats the competitors were eagerly scanned as to their condition, but most attention seemed to be centered in Chambers—the old 'un, as he is familiarly termed. His muscular fitness satisfied everybody, and although he pulled down nearly a stone more weight than the Cockney, this was considered to be to his advantage. Sadler, too, was in fine fettle, and when both went to the scratch equally confident of success, a fair and game race was looked forward to; indeed, not the shade of a suspicion against either athlete has ever been whispered. Adopting the wise plan followed at the late international contest, both skiffs were piloted by "sights," J. H. Clasper steering Chambers, and Kelley standing the mentor for his *protege*. Neither were the steamboats allowed to trouble the pullers, an expressed understanding having been come to with the skippers that their boats should be moored far astern of cutters, in order to give the men a fair field and no favour. The weather was very favourable, and the water fine and smooth, a light breeze blowing across the river. The steamers behaved themselves remarkably well, and duly kept their distance. W. Oldham and Kelley tossed for sides, and the favourite position on the north side was won by Chambers's umpire. This was augured to favour the north country hero, and the nerves of the metropolitans were rather shaken on this head. Still betting was on the side of Sadler, but the Chambers party were ready as of yore in backing their man. There was no time lost at the start; both men are too well up to their work for that. They went away well, and, if anything, Chambers had the advantage, notwithstanding the boasted quick starting powers of Sadler. Chambers, however, did not long maintain his supremacy, for the fast strokes of the London man soon brought the boats on a level. After fifty yards had been pulled over, and as the boats were still on even terms, both men plied their oars vigorously, Sadler seeming for a while to have the advantage with his short, quick strokes. The long sweep of Chambers, however, served him in good stead, and stem and stem marked the race to the first mile. Before this period Sadler managed to clear Chambers, when the Cockneys became quite jubilant, and the other party equally depressed. Still there was confidence in the Northern man, his lasting powers being looked to to save the money and win the honours. At a mile and a half, and between that and the next quarter of a mile, Sadler went ahead, but Chambers gave him all his work to hold his own. When the mile and three-quarters was neared, Bob put on a spurt and came up wonderfully. Now the boats were too near each other, and every sign of a foul appeared. Fortunately, or unfortunately, as our readers may be of opinion, the foul did actually occur. Sadler bored on his opponent, and the boats touched. Still Sadler maintained the lead, and, nothing daunted, the pair pulled ahead vigorously. After this the race needs no description, for the men maintained their respective positions, Sadler first, Chambers astern. The latter, however, confident in his success, steered ahead to the goal at a clipping pace, never tried to pass his man, and came in about three lengths astern. The time was 25min. 2sec.

On an appeal being made to Mr Ireland, the referee, that gentleman at once gave his fiat against Sadler, and thus has the much-coveted championship again been lodged in our midst, and Chambers has added another to his long list of victories.

Sporting Intelligence.

RACING FIXTURES.
DECEMBER.

Donnington 4, 5

RACING FIXTURES, 1867.

MARCH.

Nottingham Spring	5-6	Chelmsford Spring	12-13
Derby Spring	7		

APRIL.

Northampton	2-3	Newmarket 1st Spring	22-26
Windsor Spring	4-5	Chester	30
Newmarket Craven	8-12		

LEAMINGTON AND WARKWICKSHIRE HUNT MEETING.

TUESDAY.—TALLY-HO STAKES of 3 sovs each, with a Cup value 50 sovs added, for three-yr-olds and upwards. Two miles on the flat.

Mr Tharme's The Dane, 3 yrs, 10st 12lb	Milward	1
Mr Wilson's Tiger, aged, 14st 4lb	Owner	2
Mr Steven's Lady Melbourne, 5 yrs, 11st	Dadds	3

Betting: 7 to 4 on The Dane, 4 to 1 agst Tiger. Won by a length, a bad third.

HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, 3 ft, with 25 added. Half a mile.

Isis, 3 yrs, 5st 12lb	Kenyon	1
Volunteer, aged, 10st 3lb	Cannon	2
Risk, 4 yrs, 6st 4lb	Cameron	3

Betting: 2 to 1 agst Volunteer, 9 to 1 agst Isis. Won by half a length; two lengths between the second and third.

SELLING NURSERY HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, 2 ft, with 50 added, the winner to be sold for 100 sovs. Three-quarters of a mile.

Busy Body, 7st 6lb	Hibberd	1
Leases, 7st 3lb	Adams	2
Miss Alice, 8st	Grimshaw	3

Betting: 6 to 5 agst Leases, 5 to 1 each agst Miss Alice and Grafton, 7 to 1 agst Busy Body. Won by a head; bad third.

DONNINGTON HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, 3 ft, with 50 added. Three-quarters of a mile.

Landlord, 3 yrs, 5st 9lb	Butler	1
Mistletoe, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb	Kenyon	2
Isca, 5 yrs, 6st 10lb	Cameron	3

Betting: 2 to 1 agst Landlord, 5 to 2 agst Mistletoe, 5 to 1 agst Isca. Won by half a length, a neck between second and third.

NURSERY HANDICAP of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, with 100 added, for two-yr-olds. Three-quarters of a length. (34 subs.)

Mr Heathcote's Lady Pam	Hibberd	1
Mr Porter's Challenge	Mordan	2
Duke of Hamilton's Greenback	Carroll	3

Betting: 2 to 1 agst Greenback, 4 to 1 agst Challenge, 5 to 1 agst Lady Pam. Won by a head, same between second and third.

WELTER HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, 3 ft. Three-quarters of a mile.

Indigestion, 8st 13lb	Custance	1
La Dauphine, 10st 6lb	Adams	2
Overtonian, 10st 2lb	Reeves	3
Claxton, 10st	Bevill	4

Betting: 6 to 4 agst Indigestion, 2 to 1 Claxton, 7 to 1 bar 2. Won by three-quarters of a length, a head between second and third.

RACING STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 25 added, for two-yr-olds. 5 furlongs.

Adamanthea, 8st 5lb	Hartfield	2
Changeable, 8st 5lb	Cannon	1
Leases, 8st 7lb	Carroll	3
Highland Sister, 8st 5lb	Edwards	4

Betting: 5 to 2 agst Leases, 5 to 1 each agst Changeable and Adamanthea. Won by three-quarters of a length, a good third.

FREE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 5 sovs each, with 30 added. About two miles. Over five flights of hurdles.

Mr Porter's Fortunatus, 3 yrs	Sadler	1
Mr Llewellyn's Nuneaton, 5 yrs	White	2
Mr Linton's Diomed, 5 yrs	Griffiths	3

Betting: 7 to 2 agst Nuneaton, 4 to 1 agst Fortunatus. Won by six length, a bad third.

WEDNESDAY.—WELTER HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, 3 ft. One mile.

Dermot Asthore, 9st 9lb	Mr W. Bevill	1
Cadiz, 10st 7lb	Mr Edwards	2
Greyfoot, 10st 9lb	Custance	3

Betting: 5 to 2 agst Dermot Asthore, 5 to 1 each agst Cadiz and Greyfoot, 6 to 1 agst Forester, 100 to 12 agst Pelios. Won by a length, three lengths between second and third.

HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, 3 ft, with 25 added, for two and three-yr olds; winner to be sold for 100 sovs. Three quarters of a mile.

Soiled Dove, 7st 1lb	Mordan	1
Venturesome, 8st 6lb	Heartfield	2
Amour Propre, 6st 7lb	Peppler	3

Betting: 4 to 1 each agst Soiled Dove and Venturesome, 5 to 1 agst Laura, 100 to 15 agst Amuor Propre, 7 to 1 agst Chicken Hazard. Won by half a length, the same between second and third. The winner was sold to Mr Nightingall for 160 guineas.

SELLING RACE of 3 sovs each with 30 added. Three qrs. of a mile.

Bravura, 5st 13lb	Kenyon	1
Topsail Colt, 6st 2lb	Neale	2
Changeable, 6st 11lb	Peake	3

Betting: 6 to 4 agst Bravura, 100 to 30 agst Changeable, 100 to 15 agst Melody colt, 10 to 1 each agst Amour Propre and Bigote. Won by half a length; a length between second and third. The winner was sold to Mr Fleming for 125 guineas.

GUY CUP, value 150 sovs, by subscription of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, with 50 added. Five furlongs.

Salliett, 8st 7lb	Grimshaw	1
Wild Agnes, 8st 4lb	Edwards	2
Indian Star, 6st 10lb	Kenyon	3

Betting: 2 to 1 agst Indian Star, 5 to 1 agst Volunteer, 6 to 1 each agst Wild Agnes and Belmont, 8 to 1 each agst Cedric and Salliet, 10 to 1 agst Queen of Trumps. Won by a head; a length and a half between second and third.

MAIDEN PLATE of 50 sovs, for two-yr-olds. Five furlongs.

Mr Trimmer's Mimulus, 8st 1lb	Payne	1
Mr Fulke's Thetis, 8st 7lb	Grimshaw	2

Betting: 2 to 1 on Mimulus. Won by 10 lengths.

SECOND NURSERY FREE HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, with 50 added, for two-yr-olds. Five furlongs.

Lady Craven, 7st 1lb	Sopp	1
Huntsman, 8st 6lb	Payne	2
Vice Versa, 6st 13lb	Cameron	3

Betting: 5 to 2 each agst Huntsman and Lady Craven, 5 to 1 agst Challenge, 6 to 1 agst Vice Versa, 10 to 1 agst Jeannie Deans. Won by three-quarters of a length; two lengths between second and third.

HANDICAP PLATE of 50 sovs, winner to be sold for 200 sovs. Five furlongs.

Vigilant, 7st	Cameron	1
Custard Castle, 7st 4lb	Jarvis	2
Wave, 6st 10lb	Mordan	3

Betting: 5 to 2 agst Paris, 3 to 1 each agst Vigilant and Vexatious, 6 to 1 agst Effervescence, 8 to 1 agst Wave and Custard Castle. Won by two lengths, bad third.

GREAT AUTUMN WELTER CUP of 200 sovs, the rest in specie, by subscription of 20 sovs each, 10 ft, 5 if declared. One mile.

Duke of Hamilton's Beadle, 9st 9lb	Mr Crawshaw	1
Mr Wadlow's Sandal, 10st 4lb	Mr Bevill	2
Mr Morgan's The Plover, 10st 3lb	Mr Blake	3

Betting: 3 to 1 each agst Beadle and Sandal, 4 to 1 each agst Pearl Diver and Valient. Won by a length, bad third.

WARWICK HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 5 sovs each, with 50 added. Two miles.

King of Hearts, aged, 10st 3lb	Sadler	1
Diomed, 5 yrs, 10st 4lb	Page	2
Bridesmaid, aged, 10st 6lb	Reeves	3

Betting: 9 to 4 agst Diomed, 100 to 30 agst King of Hearts, 9 to 2 agst Garus, 8 to 1 agst Grace Darling. Won by six lengths, bad third.

MATCH of 500 sovs, p.p. Three miles over the Hunt Cup Steeplechase course.

Mr Robertson's The Vet, 12st	Page	1
Mr Halford's Whalebone 12st	Mr Thomas	fell

Betting: 7 to 2 on Whalebone.

MATCH of 200 sovs. Three miles.

Captain Owen William's Maroon, 11st, receives forfeit from Mr Stirling's Vousden, 11st.

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Saturday.—The trade dung the past week has been marked by much activity nd a fair amount of business passing at an advance of 1s per qr, on last week's rates with an improved trade. At to-day's market the delivery of wheat from the growers was large and met a good sale at 2s per qr. above the prices of last week. Factors experienced a good demand for English and foreign at prices 2s per qr. above those obtained at this day week with a free sale. Barley steady sale, Beans and Peas unaltered, Rye little doing, Malt dull sale, Flour free sale at 1s per stone advance above last week's prices. Wheat, 60s. to 63s; Barley, 40s. to 41s; Beans, 45s. to 48s; Peas, —s. to —s; Rye, 31s. to 33s; Malt, 68s to 70s; Flour households 41s. to 42s; Whites, 42s. to 44s.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—A very active demand for wheat, and all sorts were 2s to 3s per qr. dearer than on Saturday, making the advance 4s to 5s per qr. since this day week. Barley in good request for choice malting sorts, but secondary neglected. Oats firm.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—A good supply of wheat; fair demand at an advance of 4s per qr. The supply of barley is large, and there is a brisk demand at an advance of 3s to 4s on last week's rates. Oats are a large supply, but demand is slow, at about late quotations.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted only of 8 head of cattle from Aberdeen and the counties of the North-East Coast of Scotland, 92 beasts and 340 pigs from Ireland, and 37 beasts and 92 sheep were from foreign.

The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 22 beasts and 950 sheep as compared with that of last week.

Respecting quality, that of cattle was considerably below an average; while sheep were a fair seasonable show.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

The supply of beef comprised 772 head. There was a steady good demand for all breeds, and the currencies of this day se'nnight were fully supported; the intense cold state of the weather, and the favourable accounts from London yesterday, both of which tended to increased firmness, caused a good clearance at the close of business.

The number of sheep was 5,500. The mutton trade varied considerably; the finest class of wedders were somewhat scarce, and were in good demand at previous rates, but the middling and inferior sorts (especially ewes) experienced a sluggish trade, and although the reduction was not to any extent. the tendency was in favour of the buyer, with a slow dull finish, and part remained unsold.

Pigs: 507 were shown. The pork trade was rather less active to-day, but prices varied very little from those of Tuesday last, nearly the whole changed owners.

Numbers shown:—Beasts, 772; sheep and lambs, 5,500; pigs, 507; store cattle, —.

Prices to-day:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d; secondary sorts, 8s. 0d. to 8s. 6d.; inferior sorts, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 0d; first-class oxen, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 0d; middling, 7s. 6d. to 8s 0d; cows, 5s. 6d. to 8s. 0d. Sheep—good vendable wedders, 8½d to 8¾d; large fat, —d to —d; middling, 7½d to 7¾d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 5½d to 6d; lambs, 0d to 0d per lb. sinking offal.

Number and prices of the corresponding week in the last three years:—

	Beasts.	Price ⅌ st.
1863	1,256	5s 6d to 7s 9d
1864	1,100	6s 9d ... 9s 0d
1865	1,420	5s 0d ... 8s 9d

		Sheep ⅌ lb.	Lambs ⅌ lb.
1863	3,830 sheep & lambs	6d to 8d..	0d to 0d
1864	3,580 do.	6½d ... 9d...	0d ... 0d
1865	5,400 do.	6½d ... 9d...	0d ... 0d

SALFORD, Tuesday.—Best beef, 7d to 7½d per lb.; middling, 6d to 7d; inferior, 4d to 5½d; best wedders, 8d to 8½d; middling ditto, 7d to 8d; ewes, 6d to 7d, lambs, 0d to 0d; calves, 6d to 9½d. Number of beasts, 2,063; sheep and lambs, 5,490; calves, 110. There was a short supply of good beef, which sold readily at quotations. Sheep and middling qualities of beef about the same as last week.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

	£ s d		£ s d	
Old land hay	6 10 0	to	7 0 0	⅌ ton.
Do. this year's growth	5 10 0	to	6 10 0	"
New land hay	0 0 0	to	0 0 0	"
Do. this year's growth	5 10 0	to	6 15 0	"
Clover hay	2 0 0	to	3 16 0	"
Wheat straw	0 3 0	to	0 4 6	⅌ thrave.
Barley straw	0 2 11	to	0 3 3	"
Oat straw	0 3 0	to	0 4 6	"

Carts at market: hay, 172; straw, 51.

NEWCASTLE POTATOE MARKET, Thursday.—A short supply. Scotch Regents, 13s 0d per load of 20 stones by rail. On the Quay, by ship, 11s 6d per load of 20 stones.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Notices of births, marriages, and deaths are inserted free of charge. Such notices must be left at the *Guardian* office, 65, West Clayton-street.

BIRTHS.

NEWCASTLE.—At 5, Carlton Place, on the 16th inst., the wife of William Mason, Esq., of a son.

At 11, Shieldfield Green, on the 19th inst., the wife of Mr Robert Bell, of a daughter.

At Elswick East Terrace, on the 20th inst., the wife of Mr Wm. Woodifield, compositor, of a son.

At 26, West Parade, on the 21st inst., Mrs Alexander Hannay, of a daughter.

GATESHEAD.—At West-street, on the 19th inst., the wife of Mr J. H. Kendal, chemist, of a son.

At Havelock Terrace, on the 16th inst., Mrs Frank Ferguson, of a son.

SUNDERLAND.—At 2, Douro Terrace, on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr George Matthew, of a daughter.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES.—On the 15th inst., the wife of the Rev. A. D. Hutton, of a daughter.

MANCHESTER.—On the 17th inst., the wife of Mr William Bryant Nightingale, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DURHAM.—On the 17th inst., Mr Nicholas Scott, to Miss Rebecca Winch, both late of Whitehall Farm, near Cold Rowley.

NEWCASTLE.—At St. Andrew's, on the 18th inst., John, eldest son of Mr W. Lillie, to Catherine, second daughter of Mr John Mitcheson, Fell House.

At St. John's Church, on the 20th inst., Mr Joseph Hurst, late of the East Indies, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr John March, firebrick maker, Elswick.

FELTON.—At the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. A. Hoy, Mr William Potts, to Catherine A. Jowsey, second daughter of the late Mr John Jowsey, of Linden East Farm.

BOLTBY, near Thirsk.—On the 15th inst., by the Rev. William Lindsay Palmer, vicar of Hornsea, assisted by the Rev. Robert Sweeting, Richard Rowed, Esq., of Dinan, Brittany, to Mary, third daughter of the late Samuel Walker, Esq.

DENHAM CHURCH.—On the 14th inst., by the Rev. C. Hall, rector, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Besly and the Rev. C. Joy, Colonel Fytche, of Killoskehane Castle, H.M.'s Commissioner of the Tennasserim and Martaban Provinces, to Maria Achsah, eldest daughter of N. G. Lambert, Esq., of Denham Court, county Bucks, and formerly of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

LONDON.—At St. Peter's, Pimlico, on the 15th inst., Geo. Abbott, Esq., to Eliza Frances, eldest daughter of the late Charles Bague, Esq., of Coleshill-street, Eaton Square, and niece of the late Capt. Bague, R.N.

At St. Botolph, on the 18th inst., Lewis Evans, of Dolgelly, North Wales, to Emily Cross, fourth daughter of the late Mr Edwin Stokes, Woodford, Essex.

DEATHS.

NEWCASTLE.—At Marshall's Court, on the 9th inst., aged 58, Mr John Wilson, paviour.

At 8, Percy Place, on the 17th inst., aged 8, George Edward, eldest son of Mr George Hepple, gasfitter, 7, Gosforth-street, Shieldfield.

At 9, Trafalgar-street, on the 15th inst., Mr John Armstrong.

At Hare-street, Scotswood Road, on the 17th inst., Jane, wife of Mr John Thurlaway.

At the Ouseburn, on the 15th inst., aged 2, Thomas, son of Mr John Armstrong.

GATESHEAD.—On the 17th inst., aged 25, Jane Ridley, wife of Mr George Watson, bookseller.

At 29, James'-street, on the 15th inst., Isabella, twin daughter of Mr Wm. T. Rogers.

SHERIFF HILL.—On the 20th inst., aged 6, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr George Anderson.

WIDTOPEN.—On the 19th inst., aged 28, Mr Robt. Ramsay.

BELLE VUE, near Gateshead.—On the 18th inst., Jane Elizabeth, wife of Mr Ridley R. Warham, and daughter of the late Mr Robert Barnes, of this town.

MORPETH.—On the 14th inst., aged 50, Mr John Lyon, tailor.

LONG FRAMLINGTON.—On the 18th inst., aged 16, John, only son of Mr Thomas Simmons, auctioneer.

ALNWICK.—On the 13th inst., aged 31, Mr Robt. Straughan, butcher.

HUMBLETON BUILDINGS, near Wooler.—On the 19th inst., aged 67, after a long illness, which he bore with Christian resignation, Mr James Short, farmer.

PENRITH.—On the 14th inst., aged 84, Mr James Horn, formerly tobacco manufacturer.

AMBLE LINK HOUSE.—On the 16th inst., aged 76, Miss Mary Ann Hall.

SEAHAM HARBOUR.—On the 21st inst., T. G. Shaw, Esq., chief agent to Earl Vane.

WARKWORTH.—On the 17th inst., aged 75, Mrs Catherine Hall.

ROTHESAY.—On the 11th inst., aged 76, John Robertson, Esq., M.D.

SCARBOROUGH.—On the 16th inst., in the 20th year of her age, after a very short illness, Mary Tindall, third daughter of the late Rev. G. B. Kidd, of Scarborough.

DERBY.—At his residence, Trinity Terrace, on the 14th inst., in the 57th year of his age, Mr Benjamin Wm. Spurgeon.

BROCK HILL, near Exeter.—On the 16th inst., Elizabeth, widow of the late James Whitehead, Esq., and last surviving daughter of the late John Stobart, Esq., of Hexham.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—At Market Basen, on the 20th inst., aged 79, Hannah, widow of the late Mr John Goldie, of Stockton-on-Tees.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1866.