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Henry R Bradley

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 268. CONSETT, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1865. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Wanted.

WANTED, Two Journeyman Bootmakers. Apply to M. N. WARD, Boot Maker, Middle Street, Consett.

WANTED, an Apprentice to the Tailoring Business. — Apply to WILLIAM WARDHAUGH, Tailor and Draper, Shotley Bridge.

Money.

MONEY TO LEND.
£200, £300, and £500, may be advanced upon ample security of Building Property. —Apply to Messrs SCAIFE and BRITTON, Solicitors, Front-street, Berry-edge.

MORTGAGE.
£150,000 to be advanced, in one or several Sums, on Freehold or Leasehold Securities, Reversions, Life Annuities, Shares, Debentures, &c., at 4 to 5 per Cent. Interest. Apply to T. DAWS, Esq., 71, High Holborn, London.

Education.

EDUCATION.
WOODBINE HOUSE, TENTER'S-STREET, BISHOP AUCKLAND.
THE MISSES McCULLAGH, assisted by eminent Masters, continue to receive Young Ladies to Board and Educate.
October, 1865.

To Let.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS to be had at Mrs SCOTT'S, Shotley Bridge.

TO LET, FURNISHED APARTMENTS, opposite the NEW CHURCH, Consett. Apply to Mrs PICKERING, end of Middle-street, Consett.

TO LET,
A HOUSE and SHOP at Leadgate. Apply to J. JENKINS, Auctioneer, Consett.

Lost.

LOST, on Thursday Night, the 10th inst., from Carribees, near Berry Edge, a DUN MARE GALLOWAY, 13 hands high, having a Grey Spot on her Face. Any one bringing the same to MICHAEL McDERMONT, Berry Edge, or sending information of its whereabouts to that party, will be Rewarded.

LOST, on Saturday Night, between Berry Edge and Leadgate, a LEATHER BACKBAND, with Three Brass Buckles on. Any one returning it to JOHN BOLAM, Butcher, Leadgate, will be Rewarded.

LOST, on Tuesday, Nov. 14th, from the High Brooms Farm, near Leadgate, a CHEVIOT EWE, marked "I. R." on the side. Whoever will return the same, or furnish information of its whereabouts, to Mr W. CAWTHORN, High Brooms Farm, will be Rewarded for their trouble, and all Expenses will be paid.

LOST, between Leadgate and Carr House Station, on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 1865, a LOCKET, with Brown Guard attached.
Any one Finding it and returning it to the *Guardian* Office will be Rewarded.

Public Notices.

In the Press, and shortly will be Published,
THE FUNERAL SERMON of Mrs. ISABELLA MOWBRAY PORTER, by the Rev. B. HURST, Collierley.

THE GATESHEAD AMATEUR CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give their Entertainment in the TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on MONDAY, November 27, 1865.

JOHN PARKER, Blacksmith, Delves Lane, informs the Public that he will no longer be responsible for the Payment of DEBTS contracted by his Wife, MARY PARKER.
November 16, 1865.

THE JAMAICA INSURRECTION, THE TIMES AND THE BAPTIST MISSIONARIES.—The Rev. J. BROOKS will give a LECTURE on the above Subject in the BAPTIST CHAPEL, HIGHGATE, Shotley Bridge, on MONDAY EVENING FIRST, at half-past Seven o'clock.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a small FREEHOLD COTTAGE or PIECE OF LAND for the purpose of securing a vote for the NORTHERN DIVISION of the County of Durham.
Particulars (stating lowest price) to be addressed to, Mr. DOLPHIN, solicitor, Wolsingham, via Darlington.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.
TENDERS are WANTED for the Erection of FIVE COTTAGES and ONE HOUSE and SHOP. Plans and Specifications may be seen at Mr JOHN MARTIN'S, Victoria-street, Consett, up till WEDNESDAY, November 23rd.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.
TENDERS are invited for the whole or any part of the WORK required in ALTERATION of the TOWN HALL, BERRY EDGE. Plans and Specifications may be seen at my Office, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst.; and Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Town Hall," to be delivered here not later than WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst.
The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
GEO. THOMPSON, Police Station.

TO CONTRACTORS.
THE Committee of the Tanfield District Industrial Provident Society (Limited) are prepared to receive TENDERS for the MASONRY, PLASTERING, SLATING, and JOINER WORK required in the Erection of their New Store at Tantobie.
Plans and Specifications may be seen on and after MONDAY, the 27th instant, on application to the Secretary, Mr JACOB BOWELL, Tanfield; and Sealed Tenders addressed to the Secretary must be sent in not later than the 11th of December.
The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the Lowest or any Tender.

IF you want to Buy Better and Cheaper Goods than usual, go at once to
HENRY BROWN'S AUCTION ROOMS, NEW MARKET, CONSETT,
Where there is now Selling off a valuable Stock of Draperies, Aberdeen Winceys, Flannels, French Merinoes, Paramattas, Baratheas, Crapes, Linens, Wool Vests and Drawers, Shawls, Hosiery, Haberdashery, &c.
Wholesale Customers liberally treated with.

SALE BY AUCTION
On Monday and Tuesday Nights, commencing at Seven o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
IF YOU WANT CHEAP CLOTHING TRY THOMAS POTTS & SON'S LARGE NEW CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, BERRYEDGE.

Try our all Wove Tweed Trousers, at 5s. 11d.
Try our Doeskin and Tweed Trousers in 50 Patterns, from 10s. 11d. to 18s.
Try our Cloth Vests, from 3s. 11s. to 6s. 11d.
Try our Cloth Coats, all Shapes, from 7s. 11d. to 30s.
Try our Overcoats, from 10s. 11d. to 30s.
Try our Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, from 6s. 11d. to 16s. 6d.
Try our Men's Moleskin Trousers, from 4s. 11d. to 8s. 11d.
Try our Boys' Cord Tousers, from 3s. 11d.

An immense Stock of good Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Silk and Felt Hats in all the Newest Styles.

A First-class Cutter on the Premises. All Orders punctually attended to on the Shortest Notice. A First-class Fit guaranteed.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

21 & 22 VICT., CAP. 98.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of the Local Government Act, 1858, and of a Petition duly signed as required by the said Act, by Ratepayers and Owners of property resident in Leadgate and its vicinity, in the County of Durham, addressed to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, praying him to settle the Boundaries of a district for the purposes of the said Act, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State as aforesaid, has directed Inquiry to be made as to the genuineness of such Petition, and as to the propriety of the Boundaries proposed therein:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on Tuesday, the 28th of November, 1865, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Golden Lion Inn, Leadgate, Robert Morgan, Esquire, the Inspector appointed for the purpose, will proceed upon the said Inquiry, and will then and there be prepared to hear all persons desirous of being heard before him upon the subject of the said Inquiry.

Dated the Eleventh day of November, 1865.

Business Addresses.

MISSES ATKINSON & BILLANY.
DRESSMAKERS,
MILLINERS, AND STRAW BONNET MANUFACTURERS,
BEG most respectfully to inform their Friends and the Public that they have Commenced Business in NELSON STREET, CONSETT, and hope, by strict attention to all orders entrusted to their care, to merit a share of Public Patronage and support.
A. & B. invite an early inspection of the STOCK OF GOODS, all of the Newest Styles, in STRAW BONNETS and HATS; also, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES, &c.
Hours of Business from Eight in the morning until Seven in the evening, and on Saturday evenings till Ten o'Clock.
Consett, Nov. 1865.

MR. BELL'S
PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT ROOMS ARE OPEN DAILY FROM TEN TO THREE.
At Mr. HEATHERINGTON'S, Coach and Horses, Leadgate.
Beautiful Enamelled PORTRAITS, in Frames, from 9d. Each and upwards; mounted in Magnificent Frames, Cases, Lockets, Brooches, and Pins, at Moderate Prices.
PICTURES COPIED on the shortest notice.
PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED same Size as the Original.
CARTES-DE-VISITE at 7s. per Dozen.
State of Weather no object.

HOPE'S INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.
THE PEOPLE'S FAMILY TEA WAREHOUSE!
The Wonderfully Cheap Beverage, 2s. 0d. per 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.

LEONARD GIBSON,
GENERAL DRAPER, HOSIER, HABERDASHER, HATTER, &c.
6, TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.
REGISTER OFFICE FOR SERVANTS KEPT.

TRAFALGAR STREET SALE ROOMS.
JOHN JENKINS,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER, FURNITURE BROKER, GENERAL DEALER AND COMMISSION AGENT,
FRONT STREET AND TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.

J. DAVISON,
CABINETMAKER AND FURNITURE BROKER, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
FEATHERS, FLOCKS, AND RABBIT DOWN.
COOPERY GOODS.
PAPER HANGINGS IN GREAT VARIETY.
PARAFFIN OIL AND LAMPS.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE GOODS, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c., &c.

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.

THOMAS LEWIS,
HIGH STREET,
BLACKHILL,
PROFESSIONAL HAIR DRESSER, &c., &c.,
BEGS to return Thanks for the very liberal Support he has received since his commencing Business, and begs to inform the Town and Country that he still continues his Business in all its Branches.
N.B.—Families attended any day during the week except Saturday.

GAME! GAME!! GAME!!!
GEORGE PROUDLOCK begs most respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Consett and neighbourhood that he has again procured a License to DEAL IN GAME, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of his Customers to merit a share of Public Patronage.
OBSERVE:—MIDDLE STREET (OPPOSITE THE THEATRE).

RICHARD MURRAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
HIGH STREET, CONSETT,
HAS always on hand a Large Stock of FIRST-CLASS TEAS, COFFEES, and General GROCERIES. Likewise Butter, Bacon, Cheese, Lard, Flour, &c., from the first Markets.
Pickles, British Wines, Orange Tonic, Sauces, &c. Wholesale Dealer in Tobacco.

WILLIAM SIDDELL,
IRONMONGER,
BLACKHILL.
KITCHEN RANGES,
SHAM and other STOVES,
JAMBS AND MANTLES,
MARBLE and COMPOSITE, POTS, OVENS, &c., to Order.

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

Sales by Auction.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
MR. SCOTT
Will shortly
SELL BY AUCTION,
AT CONSETT CHURCH,
THE whole of the Scaffolding and other Materials used in the Erection of that Building.
Full particulars in future announcement.

Sales by Private Contract.

TO MEMBERS OF BUILDING SOCIETIES AND OTHERS.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.
BUILDING SITES at Bantling Castle, near East Castle Colliery. Also, BUILDING SITES at Colliery Dykes, near South Medomsley Colliery.—Apply to Mr JOHN SMITH, Architect, Medomsley.
Medomsley, via Gateshead,
Nov. 23rd, 1865.

TO MEMBERS OF BUILDING SOCIETIES AND OTHERS.
BUILDING SITES and COTTAGES FOR SALE near the projected Railway Station, Blackhill, or any description of Houses built to suit without trouble to the Purchaser. Apply to JOHN ROUTLEDGE, Builder, Consett.
Consett, April 6, 1865.

BRICKS FOR SALE, at the Blackfine Brick Works. Apply to RICHARD MURRAY, Consett.

ON SALE.
SPRING TARES AND GARDEN SEEDS.
OIL CAKE, RAPE CAKE.
LINSEED and LINSEED MEAL.
BEACH'S HORSE and CATTLE FOOD.
PATENT FELT for ROOFING, ONE PENNY PER FOOT.
ROBERT BELL,
6 and 8, TOWN HALL BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE.

Business Addresses.

GRAND SHOW of Novelties in MILLINERY BONNETS, STRAW BONNETS, MOURNING BONNETS, FELT AND STRAW HATS, FLOWERS AND FEATHERS, GILT AND FANCY ORNAMENTS, DRESS CAPS, GIMP AND OTHER TRIMMINGS.
The NEW ASTRACHAN and SNOW FLAKE JACKETS, at
RALPH ORD'S, LUTON HOUSE, MIDDLE STREET, BERRYEDGE.
BONNETS AND HATS CLEANED, DYED AND ALTERED.

CHEAP GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT, FRONT STREET, BERRYEDGE.
MRS. M. ALMOND,
GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
BEGS to return her sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Berryedge, Leadgate, Blackhill, and surrounding Neighbourhood for the liberal patronage bestowed on her late Husband during a period of Nineteen Years, and begs to solicit a continuance of the same, as no effort will be wanting to supply the Best Goods at the Lowest remunerative Prices.
TEAS, COFFEES, and every Article in the Grocery Trade, of the Best Quality.
CUMBERLAND BACON, HAMS, CHESHIRE and other CHEESES, &c., &c., of Prime Quality.
Observe—
MRS. ALMOND'S,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

CLAYTON STREET MONSTER CAKE COMPANY (LIMITED).
Capital, £500, in 10,000 Shares of One Shilling each.
Incorporated under the Confectioners' Act, 1856, whereby the liability of the members is limited to the extent of their shares, for each of which they will become the recipients of a substantial pound of the rich and fragrant
MONSTER CAKE,
with a chance of having allotted them some of the following Prizes, which are concealed within the Cake, viz., 200 Fourpenny Pieces, 100 Silver Thimbles, and 50 Stamped Gold Keeper Rings.
Shares are now ready, and those purchasing on or before the 21st December will be entitled to the extra chance of a Splendid Gold Watch and Guard.
The Cake will be ready for Exhibition on or about the 2nd December, and Distributed on Saturday, 23rd December.
N.B.—The Promoters can confidently recommend this as a highly lucrative investment, as in previous years the project has been crowned with entire success, the Shares have been eagerly bought up, the Shareholders being amply recompensed for their outlay, and delighted with the produce.
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.
MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR—
J. O. STURGEON,
STEAM CONFECTIONARY WAREHOUSE, CLAYTON STREET.
AGENTS FOR SHARES OF MONSTER CAKE COMPANY.
J. A. and M. E. Archbold, Wooler; R. Robertson, Morpeth; A. Dodds, Alnwick; J. Mills, Belford; J. Taylor, Widdrington; T. Cowans, Felton; Dixon and Son, Rothbury; W. Trainant, Amble; J. Barker, Warkworth; R. Denholm, Berry Edge; S. Roxby, Easington Lane; Forster Robson, Shotley Bridge; Miss Coulson, Bellingham; Edwards and Son, Earsdon; J. Blackburn, Chemist, Durham; W. Brown, Blackhill; W. Smith, Haltwhistle; J. Morton, Embleton; Mrs Thompson, Newton-on-the-Moor; Mrs Robson, Falstone; Wm. Oliver, Barmoor; Ann Toppin, Hexham; Miss Allen, Glanton.

STEWART IN MOSLEY STREET.
SINCE this enterprising Tea Dealer reduced the Price of his Finest Tea Eightpence per Pound such has been the demand at his Grainger Street and Sandhill Tea Establishments, that it became absolutely necessary, in order to attend to the public wants, that he should open another Branch. It is now due from him to thank those who have patiently waited, and those who have been compelled to leave without being served to say he did his best. Doubtless his friends will be glad to know that he has fitted up and opened a beautiful little Retail Shop, No. 32, MOSLEY STREET. It is conveniently situated between the old Church of Saint Nicholas and the Corner of Dean Street. It is a capital Shop for the people living on the banks of the Tyne who come into town by Steamboat or Rail. Should they pass that way, the Countermen will gladly furnish them with Teas unrivalled and Coffees unsurpassed, and all the family requisites of a first-class business, and at Prices that will secure Permanent Trade, and reflect credit on the Firm. Are you a Stranger, and wish to know the Price of his Teas? Well, then, let us state he has no cheaper Tea than 1s. 4d., and no finer than 3s. 8d. per Pound. If you wish to know about the Quality, inquire of any of his Customers, or, what it still better, call, inspect the goods, and prove for yourself.
WILLIAM STEWART THE TEA DEALER,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS—32, MOSLEY STREET & 17, SANDHILL; CENTRAL—33, GRAINGER STREET.

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

JOHN BARRON,
No. 1, DUN COW INN, BERRY EDGE,
LICENSED TO LET HORSES, GIGS, DOG CARTS, &c., FOR HIRE.
FURNITURE REMOVED,
On the Shortest Notice and on the most Reasonable Terms.
GENERAL CART WORK DONE.

BUY YOUR WEDDING DRESS AND GEM RINGS,
AT W. COLLINSON'S, BLACKHILL.
Brooches, Gold, Silver, and other Guards; Ironmongery, Paper Hangings in great variety from 3½d per piece; Britannia Metal Goods, &c., &c., at
W. COLLINSON'S, BLACKHILL.

THOMAS ROWE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER, CONFECTIONER,
GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,
AND
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.
RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere Thanks to his numerous Friends for past favours, and begs to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on his part to merit their future orders.
BRIDES' CAKES, Plain and Ornamental, made on the shortest notice.
FUNERALS SUPPLIED on reasonable terms.
PUBLIC and PRIVATE PARTIES supplied to any extent by means of a large Tea Apparatus kept for that purpose.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

ROBERT HUDDLESTONE,
VOLUNTEER ARMS, FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL.
RESPECTFULLY begs to announce to his Friends and the Public generally that he has entered upon the above premises, and hopes by strict attention to the commands of his customers, and by always keeping first-rate articles, to be favoured with their support.
Prime Ales, Porters, &c.

J. LAX,
(SUCCESSOR TO F. SMITH & CO.)
IRONMONGER & FURNISHING HARDWAREMAN, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
BEGS respectfully to tender his sincere thanks for past favours, and hopes by strict attention to all orders entrusted to him to merit a continuance of their esteemed orders.
A well-selected Stock of Goods always on hand.

WILLIAM HORN,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, &c.,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,
WISHES to inform his Friends and the Public in General that he has REMOVED from Nelson Street to the above Place, and also takes this opportunity of thanking them for their kind Patronage and Support, and hopes, through strict attention, still to merit a continuance of their esteemed favours.
Harmoniums, Pianofortes, and all other Instruments carefully Tuned and Repaired.

GENERAL PRINTING WORKS.
ROBERT JACKSON,
PRINTER, ENGRAVER, LITHOGRAPHER,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, BOOKBINDER, &c.,
CONSETT.
Cards, Circulars, Headings, Invoices, Cheques, Posting and Hand Bills neatly and expeditiously executed at moderate charges.
☞ District Agent and Reporter for the *Consett Guardian*. Accredited Correspondent to the *Northern Daily and Weekly Express*, the *Newcastle Daily and Weekly Chronicle*, and *Newcastle Guardian*.
All Orders left at the *Guardian* Office, Consett, or at the LIBRARY, Blackhill, will be immediately attended to.

ONE BOX of CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex, whether acquired or constitutional. Sold in boxes 4s. 6d. each, by F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Apothecaries' Hall, 35, Newland, Lincoln. Sent to any address on receipt of sixty stamps.

BROWN'S EYE OINTMENT AND LOTION.
WILLIAM WHEATLEY BROWN (Son and Successor of Mr Anthony Brown, Howden 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 6d per Pot. Bottles delivered to the Lanchester Railway Station.
WM. W. BROWN, Howden Bank, near Lanchester.
MAY BE HAD OF THE FOLLOWING AGENTS.
Messrs HIRST, BROOKE, & TOMLINSON, Chemists, Leeds.
Mr ROBERT JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett.
Messrs SCAVIN & WORTLEY, Chemists, Market-place, Durham.
Mr GREENWELL HUDSON, 26, Woodbine-street, Sunderland.
Mr JONATHAN STRATFORD, Tudhoe Ironworks, near Durham.
Mr R. C. WHINFIELD, Grocer, 37, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle.
Mr JOHN LAMB, Farmer, Lee Grange, Slaley, near Hexham.

☞ NO ONE CAN DENY IT!!!
DOWNIE'S ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM.
DOWNIE'S UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT.
DOWNIE'S LIFE PRESERVING PILLS,
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.
Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 43 and 44, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Sold by Peter Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imrie, Druggist; and *Guardian* Office, Consett; John Reed, Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; H. Snowball, Druggist; W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, Tow law; 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.
Mr. Robert Dixon, Chester-le-Street, Durham, says Downie's Pills and Balsam completely cured his wife of asthma and difficulty of breathing of many years' standing.—Nov. 14th, 1864.
Mrs. Jane Harthurn, and her Son, 38, Green-street, South Shields, were cured of scurvy, &c., of 8 years' standing, by taking only two small boxes of the pills.—Sept. 1, 1864.
Denton Chare, Newcastle, November 18th, 1864.—Mr. Downie, Dear Sir,—Your Life Preserving Pills and Universal Healing Ointment have made a complete cure of my bad leg, after ten months of intense suffering. The large sore on the ancle is now quite healed by a short use of your invaluable medicine, and after a physician had failed in doing me any good. I would highly recommend all sufferers to try them.—Yours respectfully, JOHN ROBSON.
Mr. Alexander Wishart, Ballast Hills, Newcastle, was cured in three days of a violent cough, with spit, and pain in the chest, by the use of only one small box of pills, and one small bottle of balsam.—Dec. 1st, 1864.
Mr. Thomas Spencer, North Shore, Newcastle, was cured in ten days of a bad leg of 15 years' standing.
Mrs. Mary Elliott, Skinners' Burn, Newcastle, was cure in three days of bronchitis and a cough of 13 years' standing. Dec., 1863.
Mr. Wm. Purvis, 51 years old, Teams, Gateshead, was cured in a few days of dropsy, liver complaint, and nervous debility.—Aug. 8th, 1863.
Mrs. Brown, 78 years old, Gateshead, was cured in four days of a cough with spit, soreness in the chest, &c., of two and a half years' standing.—Feb. 6th, 1864.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF BURNOPFIELD AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.
MR. JOHN FENWICK, of BURNOPFIELD, has been appointed AGENT for the *Consett Guardian* in that neighbourhood; where all orders received will have due attention.

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, SPERMATORRHŒA, &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."

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.—Mrs 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.

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ALARMING RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR ROXBURGH.

A most alarming and frightful collision took place between six and seven o'clock on Saturday night, on the Kelso Branch of the North British Railway, at the Heiton Siding, near Roxburgh, and about three miles distant from the junction of the Berwick and Kelso Railway. The accident occurred by the express train due at Kelso at 6·29 p.m. running into a special goods train, which was standing on the down line, and for which preparations were being made to shunt several of the goods waggons on to the Heiton Siding. The result of the collision has been, that at least fifteen passengers, male and female, have been more or less seriously injured, though in no case, we believe, is a fatal result expected. The train arrived at the Roxburgh station for Kelso some minutes late, and left there at about half-past six o'clock. At a short distance from Roxburgh, and while crossing the high bridge over the Teviot, Lawson and Wright, the engine-driver and stoker, saw a danger signal; but as the ordinary signals marked their route to be clear, they believed it to be on the up-line, and went on accordingly. On approaching nearer, however, they observed through the darkness which prevailed, that the danger signal was on the down-line, and they were now about fifty yards from it. They immediately shut off the steam and applied the brake; but it was too late, as they were now within a few yards of the goods train, and seeing their great peril, both of them jumped or were thrown off. Henry Lawson, the engine-driver, landing on his right side, and sustaining a severe injury to the right shoulder, besides other bruises; while William Wright, the stoker, had his left arm considerably injured, though it is surprising he escaped so easily, for he rolled head over heels to the bottom of the embankment. The speed of the engine had been very little lessened, as it had been coming down an incline, and it wildly dashed into the guard's van of the goods train. The crash was terrific, and the consequences most serious. The passengers, of whom there were about thirty, were pitched about the carriages in all directions—some against the sides, some against each other, whilst others were tumbled head foremost over the seats, and those of them who even escaped uninjured had a dim and confused idea of what had taken place. A boy named James Hope, who was in charge of a hunting horse, leaped out of a window of one of the carriages, but something or other caught his necktie, and he was nearly strangled before he could extricate himself. However, he escaped with a few slight bruises on the breast and legs. Several of the seats in his carriage were smashed by the violence of the concussion. All the persons in charge of the passenger train were injured. In addition to the engine-driver and the stoker, the guard—whose name is Alexander Kedie—received very severe injuries, having sustained concussion of the brain, besides several cuts and bruises, and was instantly rendered unconscious. Among the passengers a farmer from Ancrum Craig, whose name has not transpired, had his legs severely bruised. The Rev. Mr Gordon, a Free Church minister, who had come from Edinburgh to officiate in Sprouston Free Church, Kelso, on the Sunday, suffered severe injuries on the head, chest, and face. He was in a first-class compartment, and so violently was he thrown against the side, that his teeth were forced right through his upper lip. Mr Henderson, assistant at Kelso Grammar School, was seriously hurt. He was severely cut above the left eye, contusion on the face, and injuries to the back of the head and legs. Mr Cook, also assistant at the Grammar School, had a severe injury on his right knee, twist in the neck, and much shaken. A commercial traveller—Mr John Legerwood—was pitched over three compartments of a third class carriage, and had his right arm and hip much injured. The carriages of the passenger train, which consisted of a conjoined engine and tender, a horse-box, a second-class brake-carriage, a first-class, and third-class, sustained comparatively little injury beyond the broken seats mentioned, even the glass in the doors and windows remained unbroken. A horse-box, which was next the engine, was but slightly damaged, and it is doubtless owing to the strength of the box that the horse was saved, and was in a manner the preservation of the passengers. The engine of the passenger train is a complete wreck, having ploughed its way right into the guard's van of the goods train, the guard fortunately having got out in time to escape being hurt. The damage done to the goods train is serious, several of the trucks being smashed to such an extent that they are only fit for fire wood. The appearance of the scene of the collision, when visited late on Saturday night, was alarming. The engine of the passenger train was fixed in the guard's van, which was split up, and both perfectly useless. In several cases waggons had been forced upon each other, and were standing upwards. Several were off the line of rails, and standing with their ends out nearly on to the rails of the up-line, whilst the most of them were a perfect wreck and ruin. The down line, of course, was blocked up on Saturday night, but the traffic was conducted with every precaution and care on the up line. On the collision taking place a messenger speedily conveyed the intelligence to the station master at Roxburgh (Mr John Trotter), who instantly telegraphed to Kelso. Mr Trotter at once got ready a special train, and collecting all the available strength of porters he could command, proceeded to the scene of the accident. The maimed and bleeding passengers, who hardly knew the extent of their own injuries, were immediately attended to, and were as soon as possible conveyed to Kelso, where they were visited and had their injuries dressed or prescribed for by Drs. Mackenzie, Robertson, and Brookbise. The cause of the accident, no doubt, will form the subject of a searching investigation. On Sunday, the guard and porter of the goods train were apprehended. The guard of the goods train has been liberated from prison by the authorities, their inquiries leading them to the conclusion that he was not criminated in the accident. On Monday afternoon, however, Mr J. Trotter, the station-master at Roxburgh, was taken into custody, and conveyed to Jedburgh as being implicated in the matter. During the day, Mr J. C. Stevenson, the county Procurator-Fiscal, visited Kelso, and called on the various sufferers for materials for the prosecution now being prepared.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

NEWCASTLE.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the disease is abating, appears to be assuming a milder form, recoveries on the increase, and that it has not spread into any fresh district. During the week ending Nov. 18, there have been 26 deaths, whilst ten have been slaughtered and passed for food. The inspectors believing that the disease is spread by contagion alone, recommend all owners of cows to establish a strict quarantine around them, to buy no fresh animals, and neither to receive nor to pay visits to their fellow-cowkeepers. The goat reported last week as being affected with the disease has, after a severe attack, commenced to recover. There was on Monday night an importation of 65 remarkably fine animals from Rotterdam.

CUMBERLAND.

A virulent and alarming attack of cattle plague has occurred in Cumberland, about four miles from Carlisle, on a farm known as the Grange, which is tenanted by Mr Johnston, and which forms part of the extensive estate of Sir Robert Brisco, Bart., of Crofton Hall. In so malignant a form has the disease manifested itself, that, on Friday, the whole of a valuable herd of forty-six cattle were killed, and out of the number eighteen only were passed by the inspectors as healthy and consequently as fit for the butcher. On Friday the inspectors went round the adjoining farms, to satisfy themselves as to whether or not the disease had spread, and they found the stock in no place affected.

REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.

(From the *Mark Lane Express*.)

BRITISH.—The late heavy rains having given place to open weather for a fortnight or so, the heavy lands have at last come in for a benefit, and a large breadth of wheat has now been successfully planted. The double summer we have had, and the dry subsoil with its extra warmth, will doubtless produce a speedy germination of the seed, and there are prospects of many good plants before Christmas. The importance of a favourable seed-time, after so many failures both in this and other parts of the world, can hardly be over-estimated, and let us hope that the gathering will be equally propitious; but the agency of man, however necessary, gives no security to the issue. As to prices this week, a slight reaction has appeared. A rise of fully 10s from the lowest point, when money was dear and rents coming due, would naturally lead to a fair exhibition of samples; and as some growers this season, on certain strong soils, have found a fair yield, such could well afford to sell at the advance; but it, nevertheless, does not pay those who have gone short, and there are not a few in this condition. The market advices of the week show, in many places, a decline of about 1s per qr.; but others were not disposed to accept lower rates, viewing the decline as temporary. On the Continent there has been but little alteration. Paris has been dull and rather cheaper for wheat, though little difference is yet noted in the country. Belgium and Holland have kept firm, as well as the markets of the Baltic and Northern Germany; while Danzig, which had yielded 1s per qr. on the best samples, has recovered the decline. The stagnation of trade at Venice had ceased, prices having brought 3s real foreign orders, till over 20,000 qrs. wheat have been placed at full prices. Montreal shows less activity, being influenced by New York and the markets of the United States, which for the past week have been less buoyant, though rates have very little altered. The late rise in this country has not therefore placed us in such a position as to secure ample supplies either from America or Europe; and as winter sets in the prospects will be less encouraging. The cattle disease remains silently at work, our ample supplies being attributable as much to apprehension as the desire to realise, and the same principle for the present sends plenty of potatoes to market; but how long will this last?

FOREIGN.—The Paris flour market during the past week has been dull, with prices scarcely supported. Commercial flour had rather given way. The offers of wheat have been numerous, and chiefly from du Centre, and sales could only be made by an acceptance of 50 centimes decline—say 9d per qr. Rye had rather improved in value. The best barley maintained the previous price. Oats also were quite as dear, the arrivals being chiefly from la Bretagne. The great rise in oil had increased the value of rapeseed, the sale of which was free at 50 to 58 francs per 100 kilos. In cloverseed, however, there was some reaction, with prices nominally 110 to 115 francs per bale of 100 kilos. The wheat trade in the country was less buoyant, some few markets being easier. Marseilles and Bordeaux were unaltered. The weather in Belgium has been mild and open. The wheat trade, though steady, had not been brisk. In Holland less activity was noted in the wheat trade. Maestricht was without change. The warm and abundant rain that had lately fallen in the neighbourhood of Strasburg had been very favourable to the seed time. With a well-provided and numerously attended market, all grain found a ready sale, at the previous rates. The weather at Cologne had also been favourable; but the market was firm, with a fair amount of business. With an active foreign demand at Venice, wheat had risen. Maize and barley were also firm; but rye and oats were neglected. The blockade of Valparaiso by Spain made holders of flour anxious to quit, and shipments had been making freely during the time allowed. Montreal advices showed a moderate decline in breadstuffs; but the rates were much too high for British ports. New York advices on the whole were quiet, with little change, and that rather downwards for flour.

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Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

[Per the *Africa*.]

The steamer *Africa* has arrived, with New York advices to the evening of the 9th inst. The President has approved of the sentence of death passed by the court-martial on Captain Wirz, for having caused the death of Federal prisoners, and he would be executed on the day after the steamer left. A deputation of Baltimore ladies had waited on President Johnson to ask for the pardon of Mr Davis, but the President had replied that the national character of the question restrained all feelings of private sympathy, and that arrangements had been made for the early legal trial of Mr Davis. This ends the controversy about whether the ex-President of the South is or is not to be brought to trial. In accordance with the recommendation of the President, the Georgia Convention has repudiated the rebel debt. Official orders have been received at Fortress Monroe directing that no more Government steamers are to be discharged. This may have reference either to the Fenian movement or to the war between Spain and Chili. It is now reported that the former reports of excitement in Canada respecting the Fenian movement were much exaggerated, and that the Canadian journals regard it, as the English papers do, with something like derision. The Fenian Senate in New York has adjourned after a session of two months. The Republican State ticket has been elected in the States of New York, Massachusets, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and New Jersey. This looks hopeful for the cause of the negro in America. Severe storms, very destructive to English shipping, have occurred at Havanna. Gold 146⅞.

[Per the *City of Boston*.]

A deputation from North Carolina had waited upon President Johnson, and submitted to him the proceedings of the Convention in that State. The spokesman of the party solicited the President to declare the State restored to her former condition in the Union. President Johnson responded as follows:—

I reciprocate cordially the conciliatory spirit in which you have addressed me. The Convention of North Carolina has done much and well towards restoring that State to her proper national relations, but something yet remains to be done to render that restoration immediately practicable. An acceptation of the Congressional amendment, abolishing slavery throughout the United States by the Legislature of the State of North Carolina is, in my judgment, practically important. Important to the successful restoration which is so much desired by all. Without answering specifically the questions you have proposed to me, it will be sufficient to say that my action must depend upon events, and that Mr Holden will be again instructed to continue the exercise of his functions as Provisional Governor until he shall have been expressly relieved by orders to that effect.

Mr Seward replies to Earl Russell's last despatch six weeks ago, informing Lord Russell that he could not press his suggestion for arbitration, nor consent to submit any question to the decision of a Commission, unless all claims at issue between both Governments were also submitted. Mr Seward's despatch is supposed to be mainly to ascertain what topics Earl Russell proposed to submit to the Commission.

The announcement of the death of the only brother of President Johnson had been made. He died in Texas, from the effects of an accidental gunshot wound. His age was about 65 at the time of his death.

Captain Wirz was hanged on the 10th. The *New York Times*, speaking of his execution, says:—"The extreme penalty of the law was yesterday visited upon this man. There was much excitement around the place of execution, but the most perfect order was maintained, and in the short space of one hour the last demands of earthly justice were satisfied. We note, as an indication of public sentiment, that a large crowd of people gathered outside of the prison, out of sight but within hearing of the solemn work, who, when the drop fell and Wirz was sent to his final account, gave loud and repeated cheers. Wirz protested to the last that he was innocent of most of the charges proved against him, and intimated, as indeed he has all along insisted, that General Winter was the immediately responsible party. There was a curious story made public to-day, that Wirz's wife a few days ago conveyed poison to him, and, in spite of detective watchfulness, actually put into his mouth, while apparently kissing him, a bolus of strychnine, but the prompt interference of an officer prevented him from swallowing it. The public will feel sensibly relieved that this terrible affair is ended, and that the long strain of excitement over the awful disclosures of the trial is among the events that all good men will hasten to forget."

A Toronto, Canada West, telegram of the 10th says:—The Fenian Bonds are selling in Montreal and Quebec, where detectives are watching the Irish.

The *Toronto Leader* announces the discovery of a plot to rob the Canadian banks. Two men are now in gaol there who had confessed that seven American Fenians were organising a force of 100 men to make a raid on the banks. Much uneasiness was felt in business circles in consequence.

The Sanders' kidnappers were brought before the court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, but the judge refused bail, and they were returned to prison.

The loss of Her Majesty's war steamer *Bull Dog* at Hayti is confirmed. A vessel arrived at New York from Port-au-Prince, reported that news had reached that place, that the *Bull Dog*, 12 guns, was blown up by her commander, at Cape Hayti, on the 25th ult. It appears the British Consul had some Haytians under his protection and Salnane, the rebel, made a demand for them, which the Consul refused, when he broke in the doors, took the Haytians out and shot them. The *Bull Dog* was lying in port, and her commander, asking for satisfaction and receiving no answer, commenced to fire on Fort Peckelet, which the fort returned. By some mismanagement the *Bull Dog* was got upon a reef, and after getting the men into the boats, the commander set fire to the ship and she blew up. It was reported that the commander got on board one of President Geffrard's boats and left for Jamaica. An extract from a letter, dated Port-au-Prince, states that the *Bull Dog* had bombarded the Cape, the British Consulate having been forced. The foreigners had taken refuge on board the American man-of-war. The Arsenal had been blown up. The *Bull Dog* having got aground was blown up by the captain. Geffrard was to attack the place next day. Great excitement prevailed.

GERMANY.

In Saturday's sitting of the Federal Diet the proposal of the Middle States in reference to the question of the Duchies, introduced by them on the 4th of November, was, in conformity with the demand of Austria and Prussia, referred, by eight to seven votes, to the Committee on Holstein Affairs. The representatives of the two great German Powers declared that it was still their intention to summon the estates of the Duchies, but that they reserved the proper moment for so doing. They further declined to give any positive answer to the question whether Schleswig shall be incorporated with the German Confederation. Bavaria, Saxony, and Hesse-Darmstadt thereupon declared that, with reservation of the competency of the Federal Diet, they renounced any intention of bringing the matter again before the Diet.

ITALY.

The Italian Parliament was opened on Saturday by a speech from the throne. The King said:—"When I opened Parliament in the city which was the first guardian of Italy's destinies, I always spoke words of encouragement and hope, and my words have always been followed by prosperous events. It is with the same confidence that I speak to you here, where we shall also be able to vanquish all obstacles for the complete vindication of our autonomy. My Government welcomed from deference to the Papacy, and for the satisfaction of the religious interests of the majority of the population, the proposals for negociations, which it broke off when it judged that they might be prejudicial to the rights of the Crown and of the nation. Time and the force of events will solve the questions pending between Italy and the Papacy. We must remain faithful to the Convention of September, which France will completely carry out within the appointed time. Henceforth it will be easy to wait. The situation has much improved." The King then alluded to the good relations existing between Italy and the Powers of Europe and North and South America, and spoke of the recognition of Italy by Spain, Bavaria, and Saxony. His Majesty continued:—"The Latin nations, united by fresh ties, are acquiring a community of interests and aspirations with the noble peoples of Germany, thus causing ancient prejudices and rancours to disappear. Italy will take her place among the great States of Europe, co-operating in the triumph of justice and liberty. Liberty has produced favourable results at home; the administration, public works, the laws, and the army have been assimilated with results which in other countries have required the work of generations. This is a good augury for the future. The Ministry will bring forward Bills to complete the assimilation of the laws of the kingdom, and others relative to the education of the poorer classes, the improvement of the public credit, and the execution of the works of utility. The principal difficulty is to bring about an equilibrium of the finances without impairing the organisation of the military and naval forces. It is painful to me that fresh sacrifices must be asked of my people, but its patriotism will not be found wanting. We shall divide the taxes as equitably as possible, reducing at the same time the public expenses as far as lies in our power. Italy must free herself from the ruins of the past. You will deliberate upon the separation of Church and State, and the suppression of the religious bodies. Nothing will destroy the national work. A complete change is taking place among the peoples of Europe. The future belongs to God. If fresh combats should become inevitable, the sons of Italy will rally around me. If the force of civilization prevails, the wisdom of the nation will know how to profit by it in order to maintain intact the right and honours of Italy. We must advance frankly in the path of the national policy, and we are certain of your concurrence. Confiding in the affection of my people and the valour of the army, I will not fail in the great work which we must transmit complete to our descendants."

FRANCE.

It is officially stated that the effective reduction of the army amounts in all to 10,293 men, and that the ultimate economy thus obtained for the Budget of 1867 will be 12⅝ million francs. The *Patrie* denies a rumour current that the soldiers of the guard at Versailles had obstreperously expressed their dissatisfaction at the Imperial decree on the partial disarmament of the army. The Government have determined, as a measure of economy, not to call out 1,200 naval conscripts who were intended to reinforce the French fleet.

CHILI.

Advices have been received from Valparaiso to the 11th of October. At that date the blockade still continued. The Chilian Government had opened all the minor ports and taken off all the import and export duties. The opening of the minor ports will make it impossible for Admiral Pareja to maintain an effective blockade of the extensive coast of Chili, while the repeal of the export and import duties will give an impetus to commerce that will cause shippers to run any risk that there may be in continuing to trade with Chili. Admiral Pareja has proclaimed a blockade of the whole coast, but we are very much mistaken indeed if the great maritime Powers will acknowledge such a blockade. The convention of Paris settled that neutrals are not bound to acknowledge any blockade that is not, in a reasonable sense of the term, effective. Now, it is utterly impossible that the Spanish squadron of six vessels can blockade effectually a coast line of many hundreds of miles. Blockade running cannot under such circumstances be very hazardous, and those who engage in it will even expect that if they should be unlucky enough to be caught, their respective Governments will obtain compensation for them on the ground of the ineffective character of the blockade. The blockade may therefore cause a great deal of inconvenience, but it will not destroy the commerce of Chili. The greatest danger for Chili is that the town of Valparaiso may, without much difficulty, be bombarded. It has, or at least had, hardly any defence, and could be easily approached by a hostile fleet. Admiral Pareja can, therefore, perform that act of vengeance whenever he pleases to set the opinion of the civilised world completely at defiance. Two Chilian vessels of war have run the blockade out of Valparaiso, and are probably now busily engaged in preying upon the commerce of Spain. Letters of marque have also been sent out.

THE RIOT IN JAMAICA.

DESPATCH OF THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR TO THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

A supplement to the London *Gazette* contains a despatch from Governor Eyre to Mr Cardwell, giving an official account of the "most serious and alarming insurrection of the negro population" in the colony. The despatch gives an account of the origin of the rising, and the first step of insurrection, on Saturday, the 7th of October, when an effort was made by a powerful body of negroes to rescue a black man, who was on trial before the justices. Warrants were issued for the apprehension of twenty-eight of the principal persons concerned in the disturbance:—

Upon the arrival of the police at the settlement where the parties lived (called "Stony Gut," and about three or four miles from Morant Bay), a shell was blown, and the negroes collected in large numbers, armed with guns, cutlasses, pikes, and bayonets. They caught and ill-treated three of the policemen, put them in handcuffs, and administered to them an oath upon the Bible, which they had ready, binding them to desert the whites and join their (that is the black) party.

The Governor subsequently received a letter from the Baron Von Ketelholdt, informing him that serious disturbances were apprehended, and the Governor states in detail the various steps which he took for bringing the naval and military forces to bear in suppressing the apprehended disturbances. Meantime the insurrection had commenced, and a number of the survivors had fortunately been brought on board one of Her Majesty's ships. The despatch proceeds:—

No less than sixteen gentlemen were known to have been killed, and eighteen others wounded. The most frightful atrocities were perpetrated. The Island Curate of Bath, the Rev. V. Herschell, is said to have had his tongue cut out whilst still alive, and an attempt is said to have been made to skin him. One person (Mr Charles Price, a black gentleman, formerly a member of the Assembly) was ripped open, and his entrails taken out. One gentleman (Lieutenant Hall, of the volunteers) is said to have been pushed into an outbuilding, which was then set on fire, and kept there until he was literally roasted alive. Many are said to have had their eyes scooped out; heads were cleft open and the brains taken out. The Baron's fingers were cut off and carried away as trophies by the murderers. Some bodies were half burnt, others horribly battered. Indeed, the whole outrage could only be paralleled by the atrocities of the Indian mutiny. The women, as usual on such occasions, were even more brutal and barbarous than the men; the only redeeming trait being that, so far as we could learn, no ladies or children had as yet been injured. The prisoners on board the *Wolverine* were landed, and five of them tried by court-martial, four of whom were hanged on the stone archway of the burnt court house, near to which all the massacres had taken place on the 11th. One prisoner was flogged. The Attorney General of the colony, in his capacity as a captain in the militia, sat as a member of the court. At Port Morant, a gunboat had taken on board the ladies and children and other refugees, numbering about 100, collected from the Bath, the Plantain Garden, and contiguous districts. Many of these unfortunate people had suffered great hardships and run great risks, some having been for days and nights in the cane fields or in the woods, without food or clothing, save what they had on, and subject to all risks which exposure at night in a tropical country entails. All had come away without any possessions than the things they had on. The weather was extremely wet, and the little gunboat, though a refuge from the rebels, could not afford to such a crowd either adequate shelter from the weather or accommodation of any kind suited to the requirements of delicate women and children. Lieutenant Brand and those acting under him were most kind and zealous in doing all they could. And Captain De Horsey assisted by sending his medical officers to visit and cheer and supply cooked medical comforts to the invalids. Still the night spent on board the gunboat, and the subsequent voyage to Kingston, must have been one of great trial and suffering to the unfortunate refugees. Eventually they were all landed safely on the afternoon of the 15th.

The Governor then states:—

There was one very important point to be decided upon. Throughout my tour in the *Wolverine* and *Onyx* I found everywhere the most unmistakeable evidence that Mr George William Gordon, a coloured member of the House of Assembly, had not only been mixed up in the matter, but was himself, through his own misrepresentations and seditious language addressed to the ignorant black people, the chief cause and origin of the whole rebellion. Mr Gordon was now in Kingston, and it became necessary to decide what action should be taken with regard to him. Having obtained a deposition on oath that certain seditious printed notices had been sent through the post-office directed in his handwriting to the parties who had been leaders in the rebellion, I at once called upon the Custos to issue a warrant and capture him. For some little time he managed to evade capture, but finding that sooner or later it was inevitable, he proceeded to the house of General O'Connor, and there gave himself up. I at once had him placed on board the *Wolverine* for safe custody and conveyance to Morant Bay. Great difference of opinion prevailed in Kingston as to the policy of taking Mr Gordon. Nearly all coincided in believing him to be the occasion of the rebellion, and that he ought to be taken; but many of the inhabitants were under considerable apprehension that his capture might lead to an immediate outbreak in Kingston itself. I did not share in this feeling. Moreover, considering it right in the abstract, and desirable as a matter of policy, that whilst the poor black men who had been misled were undergoing condign punishment, the chief instigator of all the evil should not go unpunished, I at once took upon myself the responsibility of his capture. I cannot myself doubt that it is in a great degree due to Dr. Underhill's letter, and the meetings held in connection with that letter, where the people were told that they were tyrannised over and ill-treated, were over-taxed, were denied political rights, had no just tribunals, were misrepresented to Her Majesty's Government by the authorities and by the planters, and where, in fact, language of the most exciting and seditious kind was constantly used, and the people told plainly to right themselves and to be up and doing, to put their shoulders to the wheel, to do as the Haytians had done, and other similar advice. The parties who have more immediately taken part in these nefarious proceedings are, firstly, G. W. Gordon, a member of the Assembly and a Baptist preacher; secondly, several black persons, chiefly of the Baptist persuasion, connected with him; thirdly, various political demagogues and agitators, who, having no character or property to lose, make a trade of exciting the ignorant people; fourthly, a few persons of better information and education, who find their interest in acquiring an influence amongst the black people by professing to advise them, whilst in reality they are but exciting and stimulating their evil passions; fifthly, a few Baptist missionaries, who like * * * endorse at public meetings or otherwise all the untruthful statements or inuendoes propagated in Dr. Underhill's letter; and lastly, a section of the press, which, like the *Watchman* and the *County Union*, is always disseminating seditious doctrines, and endeavouring to bring into contempt the representative of the Sovereign, and all constituted authority. Whilst it is my duty to point out how mischievous has been the influence of a few of the Baptist ministers, and of various members of that persuasion, it is equally my duty, and a pleasure to me, to state that I believe the large majority of the Baptist Ministers have been most anxious to support the authorities, to teach their people to be loyal and industrious, and to endorse the advice given to the peasantry by Her Most Gracious Majesty. In reporting the occurrences of the outbreak of the rebellion, and the steps taken to put it down, it is my duty to state most unequivocally my opinion that Jamaica has been, and to a certain extent still is, in the greatest jeopardy. Humanly speaking, I believe that the promptitude and vigor of action which has at once grappled with and punished the rebellion, has been the saving of Jamaica. The whole colony has been upon a mine, which required but a spark to ignite it. Disaffection and disloyalty still exist in nearly all the parishes of the island, and had there been the least hesitation or delay in dealing with them in the parishes where they became developed in rebellion, I confidently believe that the insurrection would have been universal throughout the entire island, and that either the colony would have been lost to the mother country, or an almost interminable war and an unknown expense have had to be incurred in suppressing it.

In a postcript dated the 23rd of October, the Governor says:—

Having kept my despatch open, I am enabled to add that Mr. George William Gordon has been tried by court-martial at Morant Bay, and sentenced to be hung. The execution was to take place this morning at eight a.m. I have seen the proceedings of the Court, and concur both in the justice of the sentence, and in the policy of carrying it into effect. It is absolutely necessary for the future security of Jamaica that condign punishment should be inflicted upon those through whose seditious acts and language the rebellion has originated. I have omitted to state that during my absence the Executive Committee caused the Haytian refugees in this island, and various other persons who were suspected of being mixed up with or of encouraging seditious movements, to be taken into custody. I quite concur in the propriety of this step. If no further outbreak occurs, I hope to be able in a short time to proclaim a general amnesty, except to actual murderers, upon the rebels coming in and submitting to the Queen's authority, and I yet hope that the disturbed districts will be sufficiently quieted in time for the sugar crops, now nearly fit for cutting, to be reaped.

THE REBEL LEADER.

Gordon, the rebel leader in Jamaica, recently executed, had his life insured in London offices for £10,000. He is called in some of the English journals a negro. In England he would pass as a white man. He is descended partly from Scotch parents. He was a wealthy man and one of ability. He has long been obnoxious to the ruling powers in Jamaica on account of his sympathy for the black race, and for opposing the taxation to which that race was subjected. His wife, an Englishwoman, is very accomplished, and went out to Jamaica as a governess.

THE BLACKS IN JAMAICA.

At the last census of Jamaica, in May, 1861, the white population was 13,816 in number, being in the proportion of one white to 32 black or coloured. Since that time some thousands of Indian coolies have been introduced into the island as labourers. The total population in 1861 was 441,264. The number of children in schools was returned at 26,167, in 1863; the return for 1861 had shown the exceptionally large number of 40,670, but that was the census year, and it is supposed that returns were taken in that year which included Sunday schools. The present is the fourth negro rebellion in the annals of Jamaica. On the 22nd of February, 1745, about 900 negro slaves were detected in a conspiracy to destroy all the white inhabitants of the island. In 1795 the Maroons, a community of fugitive slaves who had obtained permission to settle in the northern part of the island, revolted, and were not reduced to subjection until March 11, 1796. The most alarming outbreak, however, took place on the 22nd December, 1831, when the island was placed under martial law, and most stringent measures and numerous executions followed.

DR. UNDERHILL ON THE JAMAICA QUESTION.

On Monday evening, Dr. Underhill was present at a meeting in connection with the Baptist missions, held in the school-room attached to the Camden-road Chapel, at which the Rev. F. Tucker, minister of the chapel, presided. After an interesting statement had been made by Mr Samson respecting the mission at Serampore, Dr. Underhill took occasion to speak of the outbreak in Jamaica, and of the charges made against himself and the Baptist body in respect to it. If some of the newspapers were to be believed, he said, he ought at that time to be in the Tower of London, because, although he did not look like a traitor, it was the opinion of the Governor of Jamaica that he, much more than Mr Gordon, who had been so hastily sentenced and executed, must be regarded as the chief of the conspirators. He little imagined when he wrote that most unfortunate letter, which had been referred to, how harshly it would be judged, and how painful the consequences which would be imputed to it. (Hear, hear.) However, there were serious questions involved in the matter, and those questions could only be settled after a full inquiry by Parliament. (Hear, hear.) To judge by the accusations made against the people of Jamaica in some of the London papers, one would imagine the people of the island to be utterly savage and barbarous, and to be so entirely irreclaimable as to be by no means susceptible of evangelisation. But the fact was that there has been going on in Jamaica a long course of misgovernment, which has produced extreme suffering and discontent amongst the people. This discontent has been growing from year to year, and deepening on every side, and the unfortunate drought which has afflicted the island for two or three years past has aggravated the dissatisfaction. It was towards the end of last year the events began which have issued in the painful scenes that have just taken place in Jamaica. In his despatch, published in that morning's paper, Governor Eyre began by saying that no reasonable or intelligible cause had been assigned for the origin of this rebellion; and that statement was made by the Governor, let them remember, after hundreds of blacks had been shot or hanged. But the Governor Eyre spoke of papers affording proof of a conspiracy to raise the whole island, seize it from the whites, and erect it into a black republic. That statement showed hasty judgement, or a decision to slaughter those black people without any ground whatever. The Governor went on to say that he could not doubt that it was all due to Dr. Underhill's letter, and the numerous meetings held in consequence of that letter, at which language of the most treasonable kind was uttered. But what were the facts? Last January, in the depth of the distress then existing in Jamaica, it occurred to him that a letter to Mr Cardwell might be of some service. He had private reasons for knowing that anything he might address to Mr Cardwell would meet a very kind consideration. After consulting Sir Morton Peto the letter was drawn up in a private way, as a letter from himself to Mr Cardwell, describing the conditions of the island, and suggesting what seemed to him the proper remedies. It was drawn up for Mr Cardwell's private information, and that gentleman replied, acknowledging its receipt with thanks, and stating that he had forwarded it to the Governor of Jamaica for his consideration and to report upon. Dr. Underhill here read the letter, and having corrected an erroneous statement as to his visit to the island, which had been said to be two years ago, although it was six years since, he proceeded to say that the Governor, on receiving the letter, caused it to be published in the *Gazette* of the island and in all the Jamaica papers, and that he addressed a circular to all the authorities of the island, governmental, magisterial, and religious, requesting them to furnish him with materials for a reply to the letter. Now for the last nine months he (Dr. Underhill), of all men, had been the best abused in Jamaica, and the Governor, in his despatch, declared that this letter provoked the rebellion. Why, all he did was to address a private letter to Mr Cardwell, which he never intended should appear before the people of Jamaica. (Hear, hear.) It was not Dr. Underhill that published it in Jamaica, nor was it Dr. Underhill who suggested the Underhill meetings that the Governor speaks of. Those meetings were held entirely under independent circumstances. (Hear, hear.) He was not there to promote them, but every resolution agreed to at those meetings affirmed in the strongest terms the truth of every word in his letter. (Hear, hear.) It was really too bad, however, to impute these events to him through the instrumentality of that letter, when its publication was the act of the Governor of Jamaica himself. If the letter had had anything to do with it Governor Eyre was the party responsible for exciting the people and stirring them up to those acts. As to Mr Gordon, alleged to be the principal in the rising, it was said that he was a Baptist, but it was only a few months ago that he himself had declared in open court that he was a member of the Church of England. The despatch did not give the slightest clue to what Mr Gordon's share in the rising was. (Hear, hear.) It might be that he had some connection with it; but it might also be that he had not. (Hear, hear.) Let them look, however, at the illegality of the whole proceedings against him. He is taken from Kingston to Morant Bay, and there, without legal trial, he is hastily sentenced and executed. A more cruel, illegal, and unjust thing had never been done under the ægis of our beloved sovereign. (Hear, hear.) With respect to Mr Gordon's alleged guilt, he asked them to suspend their judgment until Parliament should have inquired into the grounds on which he was condemned. As to the complicity of the Baptists of Morant Bay in the rising, he had to say that the Baptist body had no missions, chapels, nor schools in that quarter. The Baptists there were a quite independent body; for whom none save themselves were responsible. Among the list of names given as of those implicated in the conspiracy, there was but one which he recognised as belonging to their body. That is Mr Palmer of Kingston; but that that gentleman had had any part in the conspiracy he did not believe. It was, however, very likely that his life would be sacrificed to the animosity of the authorities in the island. (Hear, hear.) The Governor, in his despatch, speaks of Baptist missionaries indulging at meetings in all the false statements of the Underhill letter. Who these missionaries were he knew not; but he knew that the Governor had acted so dishonourably as to open the letters of missionaries with the hope of finding something against them, in order to gratify his rancour because some time since these gentlemen refused his bidding to publish to their congregations a libellous placard issued by the Governor, and which was an insult to the people. Again, he thought it very hard that English subjects in Jamaica could not complain of bad government without being charged by Governor Eyre with writing sedition. (Hear.) It was not for him to go into the Governor's account of how he performed his duty; but he would say that there were two sides to this questions, and he was glad to think that a very large proportion of the press was disposed to take the other side from that taken by the Governor and the *Times* newspaper. (Hear.) Dr. Underhill, then described the events connected with the outbreak at Morant Bay, showing that it was the magistrates and the volunteers who provoked it, by ordering the people away from where they had a right to be, then reading the Riot Act in haste, and hastily firing upon and killing and wounding the people. As to the horrible scene which ensued in putting down the rising he could not go into them—some of them were too terrible to be thought of: such as shooting a man because he gnashed his teeth on receiving the forty-seventh lash, and as the employment of the ferocious Maroons—mounting their war-paint—to hunt down the people. One writer describes the savages as hanging thirteen people in a row at a time and then dancing round them, and he added, "It was a grand sight." (Sensation.) That was an English officer. He could not say which was the more barbarous—the outbreak or the manner in which Her Majesty's troops had put it down. (Hear, hear.) But he asked them to let their judgment abide the result of the inquiry there must take place. It was not for him to write letters from day to day denying the lies of some public prints—(Hear, hear.)—but he did not intend to do so. But the time would shortly come when he should be in a position to put before the English people, the entire circumstances of the case. (Hear hear.)

MINERS' NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, NOV. 21.

The annual conference of delegates from the different collieries in England and Scotland connected with the Miners' National Association was opened in Newcastle on Tuesday afternoon. The meetings, which are being held in the long room of the Victoria Hotel, Newgate-street, will continue till Thursday afternoon. The Conference is under the presidency of Mr Alexander M'Donald, Holytown, Scotland, the chairman of the Association. The delegates present were:—Lancashire, Wigan district (three delegates)—William Pickard, John Chismall, Ralph Eckersley; Farnworth and Kearsley (three delegates)—Thomas Halliday, John Worall, Nathaniel Allen; Aydock district—George Pickard; South Yorkshire—David Moulson; West Yorkshire (five delegates)—William Brown, Thomas Mallishaw, William Ackroyd, John Dixon, Joseph Shepherd; Northumberland (three delegates)—John Nixon, Thomas Burt, Joseph Pringle; Springmoor district—Edward Rymer; Derbyshire district—Joseph Edwards. Scotland, Clackmannan—Archibald Patterson; Bo'ness—John Turnbull; Haddington—John Innes.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The PRESIDENT then read a very long address, of which we give the following extracts:—I have the pleasure of congratulating you on the meeting of this our fifth conference. Following the example of other representative bodies, at their opening meetings, I deem it to be my duty on the present occasion to advert to a few matters, met as we are to deliberate on the best means of promoting the welfare of the miners as a class. Perhaps at no previous period in the history of our country was the question more generally discussed—"What are the benefits to be derived from association?" In all circles, even the highest, they held it to be useful; but there is too often the proviso introduced into this commendation, "provided always that they do not partake of the character of a combination of workmen to protect their interests and to benefit themselves and improve their position." This in some quarters is held to be a piece of absolute folly; in others a very serious offence; and even in some cases it is looked upon as a heinous crime; while the promoters of such associations of workmen are stigmatised by the names of firebrands, demagogues, or such other opprobrious epithets as may suit the tastes or feelings of the detractors. It may be asked why do we miners presume to meet as a conference? This might be easily answered. The tendency of the present age is in favour of a representative government; and if the right be conceded to all classes, why not to such a large body as the miners of the United Kingdom? But there is a still more pertinent reply to the question. As miners we have long since learned the lesson that, if we expect to gain any good—if we wish to secure any benefit—it must be by a movement on our own part—a united movement—or otherwise nothing will be done for us. To such movements among the miners themselves do they owe in no small degree their liberation from their former serfdom. The men who in those days held what they called "vested interests" cried out as loudly against the movement of the miners for liberty as do the Loves and Strakers, of Sunnybrow, or the Potters, of Cramlington, of the present, against the rest of miners combined. In former days, the miners themselves were the "vested interest" of the masters; what are their "vested interests" now?—a few frail tottering fabrics they call house property, mine property, &c.—certainly not human beings now. We must not omit to mention that the iniquitous system of employing almost infant children in the mines received its death-blow from a combination of the miners, aided by some philanthropic friends. It is too true that many of the saplings were destroyed—nipped in the bud—by the miners themselves, but it was chiefly encouraged by the employers on account of the cheap rate at which infant labour could be procured. But the clamant voice of the collective miners brought the system to an end. But as the wages of the miners were increased, the greed of the capitalists in many districts could not allow the money to pass out of their own hands. They looked upon the money passing from them to their men as so much money lost. Their cupidity was moved to the very highest degree of invention. They, as it were, called in all the diabolic agencies to aid them in holding back the money they saw passing from them. They invented the "truck shop." They adopted the system of paying wages in groggeries or public-houses. The clamant voice of the miner caused this system to be so far destroyed by Act of Parliament; but there are still among us some remains of the iniquitous system, which require that they and their supporters should be gathered together, burned in the crucible of public opinion, and condemned to a statutory death. With the extension of the mining interests in the early part of this century the loss of life became fearfully great. The insidious poison, black-damp or stythe, did its deadly work steadily, yet surely. It was seen in the youth of eighteen or twenty by his hard breathing; in the man of twenty-four or twenty-six, in the sunken eye, the high cheek bone, the hollow cheek, the clammy sweat, the pearly-white eyes; at twenty-seven to twenty-eight, the hard breathing had so greatly increased that the whole framework of the man could not contain it; it burst from the confined shell, and the poor miner dropped from the scene into the grave. With the expansion of mining came that dreadful calamity—a mine explosion. The fell blast was seen to issue from the pit mouth, carrying desolation with it on its fiery and furious career. From the poison of carbonic acid gas, and the fiery tumult of the explosion, the miners saw their race swept away; they cried aloud; they so far combined; and certain laws for inspection of mines were passed with the view of protecting their lives. These have proved to some extent useful, as although during the last sixteen years mining operations have greatly increased, deaths in mines, generally speaking have not. The combination of the men to gain this end was checked by the determination of the employers to maintain their right to manage their mines as they pleased, without regard to the safety of the lives of their workmen. The fact is undeniable. The opposition of the Coalowners' Union (that excellent man N. Wood, who stands at the head of the institution, will feel offended at so vulgar an appelation) in 1849, in 1850, in 1854, in 1859, in 1860, and now in 1865, attest to the fact that all the alterations in the laws have been affected by somewhat of combination on the part of the men, while they have been stoutly fought against by the employing class in general. The miners saw that their children were growing up in ignorance, a state that well fitted them for being made the tools of unscrupulous employers, and, it might be, the victims of designing men. Let me digress here for a moment. Whenever it suited the purposes of the employers and their organs at any moment to denounce the conduct of the men at any particular point, they were, from their ignorance, styled the dupes of delegates; designing knaves: their ignorance was lamented over, and it was even piously prayed for that that ignorance should be removed. Piously, did I say? No one who can call to mind a single struggle in the history of the miners, but must recollect the tone of commiseration on the part of the masters for the folly of the men, arising from ignorance. In these circumstances, one would have thought that the bitter experience of the mine owners of the results of the ignorance of their workmen would have induced them to be the first to call out for education; but they who had been so great sufferers from ignorance would have joined in any movement to obtain the entire removal of that ignorance which they professed to be so heartily grieved at. Strange, however—yes, strange to tell, that those very men, headed by the gentleman I previously named, fought, struggled, and spent much money, in 1860, in trying to prevent it being recorded in the British Statute Book that education was the birthright of every miner's child, and of any other child, who might enter a mine, under twelve years of age. It may be added that they made false returns, and, for the nonce, became champions of widows, who were made so by cruel neglect of ordinary precautions, in order to stay the Legislature from declaring that education was the miner's child's inheritance. In the crude state of the relationship between the miners and their employers, the former have been the slaves, or at least the serfs of the latter, the terms of the contract were necessarily in the employers' hands, and hence the ordinary usages of society were neglected by them. The miners, from their ignorance, saw their rights but dimly; but in the second quarter of the present century they began to see, that one of the most objectionable features of the contract under which they toiled was a want of uniform method of weighing or calculating the amount of the produce of their labour; in short, that what was termed, by Divine authority, a "just balance," was awanting. This the miners for years sought to obtain for themselves. They struck work; they appealed to the sense and honour which they supposed their employers to possess to do them justice in this respect, but although these men would undoubtedly have had their pride offended had they not been called Christians, they refused to obey the Divine commandment to keep a "just balance." They opposed it by every means they could command; but, in spite of opposition, the form of justice was granted, the power is yet wanting. But although some changes have been effected, tending to the benefit of the miner, those changes are far from being all that is necessary. If they ever are completed, it will only be by such a loud shout from the whole army of miners as will shake to their very foundations the walls of "vested interests," to allow the ingress of human progress and human weal. The miner is not yet a free man. The contracts offered him by the employers are the most servile of any tendered to any other class of operatives in the United Kingdom. The freedom of the miner can never be completed till these obnoxious and vicious forms of contracts are abolished. To obtain that object, however, the miners must exert their energies. They must unite themselves more strongly than ever. They must have the command of funds; the weapons the employers use to keep them still as bondsmen. By these means only can they hope to put an end to the unequal and unjust conditions on which they are forced to serve. These contracts must be subject to review. They must be submitted to the arbitration of disinterested parties, or regulated by some judicial adjudication. There are many other points yet to be agitated for. The protection of the young is not yet what it ought to be—far from it. The youth must not be allowed to enter the mine until he be twelve years of age. His hours of labour, even then, must be limited to six or eight hours a day, till he reach at least fourteen years of age. To the disgrace of the 19th century, and the latter half of it, too, the females are not yet emancipated—they are still at work on the pit banks. Their employment is the relic of a barbarous age; which is by that means constantly brought before us; one, too, that fouls the moral and social atmosphere in which it exists. They must be sent from the pit back to their own proper place—the domestic circle—to grace and ornament it. The law relating to the payment of wages in the current coin of the realm is not yet sufficiently stringent for the welfare of the industrial community. The truck shops to the hands of the employers must be made a thing of the past. The dram shop and its owner must be compelled to vanish if he will not forego his desolating calling in the neighbourhood of mines. Inspection of mines, and the protection of the miner, are not yet what they ought to be. The former must be greatly extended; the latter must be created by the passing of a law to compel mine owners to compensate for the loss of life or limb where the death or injury is attributable to men under whom the miner works for the employer, so as to include all parties but a fellow miner. In such cases the status of parties appointed to charges in mines must be raised—based on merit—held on merit—raised on merit; and liable to dismissal by competent authority when they fail to exercise that caution and skill which the fact of their appointment deemed them to possess. The education of the young is as yet very imperfectly provided for. Much, very much, will require to be done in this respect. They must be educated so as to prevent them from becoming the dupes of designing men, of frothy fire-eaters. Aye, and they must be educated so as to know their rights as workmen and as citizens; and, above all, to enable them to stand upon that manhood of character which they are entitled to possess, instead of being the snivelling, crouching slaves of any one who would dare to trample on their rights and privileges, social, political, or religious. The weighing principle, too, is still imperfect, and must be regulated by further legislation. He then proceeded to say that they still wanted to have their condition further improved in several other respects, and if they were to succeed it must be by combination. They were met to deliberate upon the best means to be employed. Great things were expected of them, and he hoped they would not disappoint their constituents. There was no doubt but unions benefitted the working miners when they were conducted with order. They ought to be able to earn such a wage as would maintain them with respectability. He then proceeded to show that unions had generally raised the wages of the miners. Beginning with Scotland, he said that Lanarkshire, Ayrshire, Fifeshire, Edinburgh, Haddingtonshire, Stirling, and Clackmannanshire contained the most important mines. The first two were the most important, and the miners there had for a long time been in a state of semi-union. They had each earned wages at the average rate of 4s 6d per day during the last twelve months. The miners in other parts were in the receipt of 1s a day less than that sum. For instance, according to the Government returns, there were 4,900 miners in Fifeshire, and they would thus see that they were annually in the receipt of much less than the miners in Lanarkshire and Ayrshire. In Edinburgh and Haddington there were 2,600 miners, and their condition was similar. There were about 700 in Clackmannan, also in the receipt of 1s less per day, which would amount to £35 in a week, and about £18,000 in the ten years during which the same state of things had existed. The same state of matters existed in several parts of England, for instance, in some parts of Lancashire and Derbyshire. He then went on to show that trades' unions had the effect of raising men's wages to what they should be, concluding his address, which was attentively listened to and frequently applauded, as follows:—To these examples we might add many more, such as Leeds, Methley, Farnworth, and Kearsley, and we might, as examples of the men working without unions, instance Cheshire, Derbyshire, Wales, Staffordshire, and Shropshire, where the wages have never been up to the rates paid in the other places named, and where the men labour under evils of the most intolerable kind that can be named—unfair weighing, long hours—in short, gross oppression of every kind. A fair supposition to make under the circumstances would be that of the 250,000 miners engaged at work, there are not more than 100,000 at this moment participating in any way in the benefits that united action secures; and supposing that number to be working at only sixpence per day over their fellows, they would, at five days a week, gain £6 10s. per annum, or, in all, £650,000. But allowing them to have a shilling a day more than the others, then the total gain would be £1,300,000. The loss to the 150,000 non-unionists would be, per annum, at sixpence per day, £975,000, and at the rate of a shilling a day, £1,950,000. I think I have not failed to show that having a trades' union among miners is a gain to all connected with it, while there is a serious loss to those unconnected with a union. I am quite aware I may be met with the counter cry of look at the losses that have occurred from the strikes of trades' unions, as referred to by Adam Black, who was justly kicked out of the representation of Edinburgh for his gross falsehoods regarding trades' unions. To the test of debtor and creditor we are prepared to submit if our figures be disputed, and we have no fear of the result showing a large gain on the part of the union men over the non-union men; and proving their working to have been beneficial to the miners, and, we might say, to every other class, where union has been adopted. A word or two in conclusion. We are often met with the assertion that the interests of capital and labour are identical, and that there is no necessity for trades' unions. There is a gross fallacy in this. True, there is a sense in which the interests of capital and labour are one, as capital is but the accumulation of labour generally. But there the identity ends. The real interests of the capitalists and the labourer are not one. Large gains—and the capitalist is wealthy—honours personal and relative come to him by that, the homage of man, the blessings of the church more abundantly, pomp and pageantry at small wages—and the result to the workman is poverty, pinching poverty, ignorance, destitution, crime caused by want of self respect, towards the close the workhouse coffin, and the end of the whole, a pauper's grave. Witness the condition of the needlewoman, agricultural labourer, and numerous other classes which might be referred to, but let these suffice. We, therefore, call on all of you to strengthen your trades' unions, locally at least, till the time comes when there may be an amalgamation so complete as to secure for labour and the labourer, fair and just treatment in every sense of the term; when the labourer's labour shall be considered as so much capital, and he shall receive for it a fairly estimated reward, as the capitalist will have for his capital. The enemies of trades' unions will never serve any good end by abusing them. They who have tried them are the men who return them. A physician without cures is ever without practice. The working classes now more than ever fly to unions as doves do to the window, because they see that individually, as against the capitalist, they are powerless. Go from this urging on and strengthening them in all your districts, till every miner in the United Kingdom is within the pale of a well organised union. Their power to protect the interests of the labourer will secure the recognition of his legitimate share in the accumulation of wealth.

On the motion of Mr W. PICKARD, seconded by Mr BURT, a vote of thanks was given to Mr M'Donald for his address, and a separate motion was carried to the effect that the address be printed in its entirety, and circulated amongst the miners of this country.

DELEGATES' REPORTS.

The delegates from the various districts reported as to the wages and general condition of the men in the union, and otherwise.

WIGTON.—Mr W. Pickard reported that the position of the men in that district was much better than at the time of the last conference. According to the return up to the last month, the district returned 4,398 financial members to the National Association. Since the last conference, they had received an advance of ten per cent. in the wages; and, he might say, without asking for it. He urged upon the conference the necessity of removing many evils which existed in connection with the trade.

FARNWORTH AND KEARSLY.—Mr Halliday reported that there had been an increase in the number of members, having now about 2,800; and they had got an increase of sixpence per load in their wages. But they wanted something more, as their wages were not what they ought to be, and they wanted the time lessened. He desired to have the weighing principle, instead of measuring the coals.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE.—Mr David Moulson said that their position in that district was very good. In numbers they were regularly increasing, having now above 2,800 members. He urged the adoption of weighing instead of measuring.

HAYDOCK.—Mr George Pickard reported that there had been an advance in the wages, and they now desired to have shorter hours.

DURHAM.—Mr Rymer said that he was very sorry to say that the county of Durham appeared as a black spot on the map of England with respect to the Miners' Association. The reason of this he could not tell. As he travelled through the county, day after day, his impression was that the ignorance, cowardice, and drunken habits of the people led them to plunge themselves into misery, ruin, and despair. That was the general state of the people in the county. So far as their organization was concerned, he thought they numbered something like 1,000 members; but there were only seventy-four represented at the conference. Throughout the county the men worked about eight hours per day. He could not tell the average of the wages throughout the county, but in his district it averaged about 4s and 4s 6d per day. In some places the men got 5s, and some went down to 2s per day; and this was under the yearly bond. They wanted to be united together, and have a uniform mode of working the collieries. In Durham the boys were worked something like fourteen hours per day. This was the most wretched system that was ever known in the civilized world. The boys were called up on the Monday morning to descend into the pit, and there they were throughout the day, and never saw the light of the sun except on the Sunday. That was a general system in the county. This was owing to the non-organization, ignorance, and cowardice on the part of the men in Durham. With respect to ventilation it was a disgrace, and a delusion. They actually had collieries in the county where they could not get a breath of air of any kind, and the constitution of the workmen was being broken. The men, he thought, appeared to think that there was a want of universal system, and a national system of organisation. Generally many of the people said "Let us be united, let us have a reformation amongst ourselves, and then we may expect the county to take up our cause." The district which he represented petitioned the conference to send them help in the time of their need, and to help them out of that whirlpool of iniquity and misery. That was the desire, more particularly in the Bishop Auckland district, where the men were more civilized. He wanted them to send more than one faithful, intelligent man, to travel amongst the men in the county, for what could he do alone amongst 26,000 men?

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Mr. Burt said that there were about 4,000 members of the association in this county. As they would all know this county had not been connected with the association. The reason was, that there had been such a difference of opinion amongst them. There had been two parties, and under the circumstances, the men of Northumberland did not take part with either side. They had thought it more prudent to stand aloof; but now they had thrown aside all petty jealousies, and joined together, to assist each other in obtaining the required improvements. They had grievances in Northumberland, as well as in other parts of the country; but their grievances were different from others. For instance, in Northumberland they had not women employed about the pits, and that was a great advantage. The hours of the men were not near so long in Northumberland as in some parts of the country. But they should like to have the hours of the boys shortened. The boys were engaged at their work on the face of the pit, and were engaged from fourteen to fifteen hours per day. They thought that state of affairs should be remedied. Another evil was the bad ventilation. In many of the collieries the ventilation was very bad. There was not a great amount of explosive gas in the mines, and where that was the case the lives of the men were not cared for. Mr. Dunn, the government inspector, had a thousand times more work than he could get done. The miners never saw Mr. Dunn, and there was not more than one in every hundred men who knew him. The conference had taken place most inopportunely. They would all have heard of the Cramlington strike, and perhaps the delegates would be able to give them some advice in the matter. The strike begun twenty-two weeks ago, and prior to the men giving in their notices, they laid their case before the committee of the union. They found that the wages of the men were considerably lower than at other collieries. At Cramlington they laboured for a trifle over 4s. per day, whilst at other places the men were working for from 5s. to 6s. Before coming out, they had an interview with Mr. Potter, the resident owner, who told them that the matter had passed out of his hands, and was in the hands of the Coal Owners' Association. The coal owners sent two men to consider the case, and out of two large pits they examined fourteen places—eleven places in one pit, and three places in another, and these were the best places. After doing so, these two persons decided that the men were not entitled to an advance. The men in their subsequent interviews were obliged to go to the Steam Coal Association in Newcastle. After they had been out on strike for a week or two, the men modified their demands. The men offered to submit the whole dispute to arbitration; but the employers would not agree to it. The men had had several interviews with the committee, but no offer had been made to them to which they could agree. They had it on good authority that the Coal Owners Association was battling with the Miners' Association; they wanted to destroy it. On Monday there was an advertisement in the Newcastle daily papers to the effect that the owners of Cramlington colliery were prepared to hire coal-hewers on very liberal terms; but they were not to be connected with the union; for the owners were determined to carry on the colliery on the non-union principles. He might say that the Cramlington men were well supported by the association. The difficulty was that the men were still at Cramlington, and he thought the best thing they could do was to get these men work in other parts of the country.—Mr Nixon complained of the long hours the boys were engaged in some of the collieries in the county. With respect to the weighing clauses, it was pretty satisfactory in Northumberland. Generally they could place a man on the heap, and then the men got their just wages. There might be some exceptions to that practice; but he did not know any particular one.

DERBYSHIRE AND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Mr Edwards, in a lengthy speech, made known to the conference a long list of grievances under which the miners in his district laboured. The hours were too long, and the wages too low. The measuring of the coal was not just. He complained loudly of young boys being engaged so long in the pits, without giving them an opportunity of receiving any education. In some pits the boys were engaged as long as from fourteen to eighteen hours a day. In his district the members of the association were in favour of an amalgamation, so that they might act together, and demand more consideration for their just claims.

WEST YORKSHIRE.—Mr Brown was very glad to inform the conference that his district was in a better condition than ever it was. About fourteen or sixteen weeks ago they were paying levy to the council for about 1,000 members, whilst now they were paying levy for 2,000 members; and at the next payment that number would be increased 400 or 500 more. During the past five or six weeks in many of the collieries they had got an advance of wages equal to ten per cent., in other collieries equal to fifteen per cent., and in one colliery the advance was equal to thirty per cent. All this was the result of union. His district was in favour of a general amalgamation. The men in West Yorkshire wished all the districts to be on the same level; but they did not want to level downward, but upward. They desired that the conference would take up the short hour system, which was the very thing to raise their wages.

SECOND DAY.—WEDNESDAY.

The conference was resumed at ten o'clock this morning, at the Victoria Hotel, Newgate-street, Newcastle, Mr M'Donald presiding.

THE MARQUIS OF TOWNSHEND AND THE LONDON COMMITTEE.

Mr FACEY was admitted to the conference. He said that he had been requested to attend the conference by the Marquis of Townshend, and the gentlemen of the London Committee, for assisting the miners. The delegates who had been in London had had some opportunity of knowing the wishes of the noble marquis and the gentlemen associated with him; but, as some of the propositions of his lordship had never yet reached the general body of miners, he had been specially requested to attend the conference. The marquis entertained the opinion that it would be of great service to the miners if they had an influential committee, consisting of members of Parliament, legal gentlemen, and others in London, who would undertake to use their influence on all occasions with both Houses of Legislature, and with the press, for the purpose of creating a favourable opinion of the mining population, so that they might get a better and safer inspection, and so that they might have at all times a favourable opportunity of taking legal proceedings in cases of compensation for accidents arising from apparent neglect on the part of colliery-owners. The miners had already seen the result of such a committee. It was through the influence of the Marquis of Townshend that it was decided that a miner was no longer to be killed by those who employed him, no more than any man in any other trade. The marquis proposed to form an association, with a committee in London formed of influential gentlemen, who should contribute so much per annum. His lordship thought that to bring the miners into practical connection with the committee, they should become members of the association, contributing some small annual contribution to constitute membership, and as a guarantee of good faith in what was done by the committee. One of the benefits of such a committee and association would be, that, instead of having to send expensive deputations to London, the London committee could act in their place on behalf of the miners. What they would save in this way, would be more than they would have to pay to constitute themselves members of the association. They could do without sending representatives to London when they were seeking for better legislative enactments during the sitting of Parliament, he was not prepared to say; for he thought that the business of the miners could not be satisfactorily done without some representative being there at the time. But they could save the expense of sending deputations up on every matter. There were means at the disposal of the London committee which the local committee did not possess. The London committee would require them to collect all the complaints of the miners and all statistics, which would be arranged and published in the public press. He was not prepared to state what amount of subscription the miners should pay to the proposed association; that was left in the hands of the miners to decide. He was authorised by the Marquis of Townshend to say that, as he had worked in the past, so he was prepared to work for them in the future. (Hear, hear.) But his lordship also requested him to tell them, that, however much other persons might be anxious to secure the welfare of the miners, all that anxiety would be useless unless the miners were determined, practically, to secure their own welfare. (Applause.) He concluded by bearing testimony to the unceasing and persevering attention that the various deputations had paid to the business of the miners.—The President said they would all be gratified at the statement of Mr Facey, on behalf of the committee in London. That the Marquis of Townshend had taken a deep interest in the miners of this country there could be no doubt. That interest had not been fitful, but steady and progressive. At no time, and under no circumstances, had his lordship turned a deaf ear to any complaint made, or any favour asked him on behalf of the mining population. There could be no doubt that it was through the means of the noble marquis, and the other gentlemen of the committee that the Edmunds colliery compensation claim was settled. If the marquis had given them no other boon than that, he deserved the lasting gratitude of every miner and his family.—Mr W. Pickard said that the honorary committee in London was very essential, but in the present state of the funds, the council considered it inexpedient to appoint a paid resident secretary in London.—Mr G. Pickard moved that the conference tender its best thanks to the Marquis of Townshend, and the other gentlemen of the committee, and Mr Facey, for their kindness and past efforts in the interests of miners, regretting that the many pressures on their means, and the present state of organisation, prevented the conference immediately accepting the proposal of the London committee; but respectfully solicited the marquis and his friends to continue their kind exertions on behalf of the miners, until such time as they could act fully in accordance with the proposition.—Mr Mottershaw seconded the motion.—Mr Halliday moved that a resident London secretary be appointed at once; but as the amendment was not seconded, it fell to the ground. The original motion was then agreed to.—Mr Facey thanked them. At present the miners of Northumberland were labouring under a difficulty—the Cramlington strike. He was sure that the £100 required for a resident London secretary, would be more humanely applied at the present moment in assisting the miners at Cramlington.

DELEGATES' REPORTS.

WEST-YORKSHIRE.—Mr W. Ackroyd reported that in his district the men complained that they had to descend and ascend the shafts of pits through the heat and smoke of the furnace. The masters were doing all they could to prevent the miners joining the Union. The district he represented was in favour of general amalgamation of the miners, so that they could protect against these evils.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE.—Mr Casey reported that the miners in that district had recently made an application for an advance of ten per cent. upon their wages; but the request had not been complied with. There was no prospect of a strike or a lock-out. On Tuesday the men agreed to restrict their earnings to 3s a day, and he had received a letter stating that the men had begun to act upon that restriction throughout the district.

HADDINGTONSHIRE.—Mr John Innes stated that in his district there were about 500 miners in the association. He had been taken by surprise at the reports which some of the English delegates had made; because he thought the English miners were greatly in advance of their Scotch brethren in relation to their social position and the sanitary provisions enacted by Parliament. In East Lothian boys were not engaged on the pit heap, and weighing was very satisfactory. During the twenty-nine years he had been a miner, the standard of education amongst the miners of his district had greatly improved; but it was still far from showing that there had been an effective working of the inspection. Boys, if they could only walk, were engaged in the pits, without the certificate of education being required. The men also complained of the "discharge note" system.

CLACKMANNAN.—Mr Patterson stated that in some places the wages had been reduced. They complained of bad air, and also of the weighing. His district was in favour of a general amalgamation.

BO'NESS, LINLITHGOWSHIRE.—Mr Turnbull stated that in his district the miners were in better circumstances than ever they had been. They had good ventilation. Generally the hours of employment were eight to nine hours. The boys worked the same hours as the men, and were paid 2s and 2s 6d per day, and generally were above twelve years of age.

The President stated that there were several lodges in Scotland which were not represented at the conference, and he, therefore, would give a general report from that country. More than twelve years ago he insisted that the miners should have an advance of one shilling per day upon their wages. He held that both the trade and the circumstances of the miner demanded that he should have not less than 5s a day. The result of that demand was that they got an advance from 4s to 4s 6d. Three months ago they began to agitate for the other 6d, and that demand was backed up by steady, progressive action. They turned out one week—not on strike, but on common accord of principles; and they clearly intimated to the employers that they must have the advance of 6d per day, or most certainly there would be a strike. The employers chose the most discreet part, and granted the demand. In another place 2,000 other men were called out, and they also got the advance; and so with the various districts. When men were out on strike they should clear out of the places, and get work where they could, and in any occupation—on railways as navvies, on the streets, or breaking stones. There was a feeling that the hours of labour should be shortened. By the beginning of the following year it was their intention, if possible, to reduce the hours of labour of miners to eight hours a day, or it might be less. In the various districts they would reduce the daily wages to 4s, in order to keep the market empty, and so prepare themselves for making the request. In the beginning of the year a meeting was intended to be held, in Glasgow, to support that claim.

THE SECRETARY'S AND TREASURER'S REPORTS.

The Secretary (Mr I. Worall) then read his report for the past half-year. At the commencement of the half-year the association had a balance in hand of £96 8s. 0½d., which, with the receipt of £272 0s. 6d., made a total of £368 8s. 6½d. The expenditure had been £150 3s. 6½d., leaving a balance of £218 5s. The Treasurer (Mr W. Pickard) gave in no report.—The report was adopted.

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS.

The President said that in relation to Parliamentary procedure, as far as the mines were concerned, he would briefly report. During the course of the last session of Parliament they had obtained a Select Committee of the House of Commons to enquire into the alleged wrongs and grievances of the miners. From various causes that committee did not meet till late in the session. When they succeeded in getting a bill passed in 1860, it was felt that the statute, although in many respects a step in the right direction, was but an imperfect indication of what mine inspection should be. He was warranted in saying that the moment that statute came into operation the men were not satisfied, and began to agitate as keenly as before the bill passed. In November, 1863, the strongest possible expression was made by over fifty delegates, met at Leeds, that a radical change was needed in the state of the law. But, strange to say, a large number of the miners themselves had turned round, and declared that there was no necessity for any alteration in the law. Hence arose the delay in the appointment of the Special Committee. Messrs. Burt and Crawford, from Northumberland, were the only miners examined before that committee when it ceased its sittings for the session; but the enquiry would be commenced again in the ensuing session. He was convinced that the change in the Parliament was a great gain to the miners. He was convinced that if the miners were firm, and collected evidence, and gave it in a straightforward, truthful manner, they would obtain their object. They wanted to have the hours of labour of the young restricted. If they were earnest they would get a larger amount of inspection, a better weighing law, a revision of the vicious contracts offered to the men, and their progress would prove a blessing to the entire population. Mr W. Pickard and Mr Burt also reported.—The report was received, and the thanks of the conference were given to the gentlemen who had reported.

THE LAW OF MASTER AND SERVANT, AND OF ARBITRATION.

The President next reported on "the consideration of Parliamentary affairs; laws of master and servant, as to the future action in this respect, &c." He said that a committee was appointed last session to inquire into the Law of Master and Servant, and that was the result, first, of a resolution from the miners. At first it was thought that four or five sittings of the committee would have been sufficient to get the obnoxious Law of Master and Servant abolished—a law by which magistrates were empowered to send servants to prison for three months with hard labour. But no sooner did it become known that a committee had been appointed than employers in legions came forward in opposition, and it became evident that the inquiry could not be concluded during the session. The inquiry was adjourned, and it would be opened again at the beginning of the next session. With respect to the law of arbitration, Lord St. Leonards brought in a bill during the last session, with the view of establishing Courts of Conciliation and Arbitration. It was not a perfect bill, but it was a step in the right direction.—After a long discussion, in which a number of cases were instanced, in which the Law of Master and Servant had been unjustly used against the servant, it was agreed that the Miners' Association should co-operate with other trades to get "that obnoxious law abolished." It was also agreed to support the establishment of Courts of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The remainder of the sitting was taken up with the consideration of several compensation cases.

THREATENED STRIKE OF THE SOUTH YORKSHIRE MINERS.

Within the past few days matters connected with the refusal of the masters to give the advance of 10 per cent. have assumed a threatening aspect, which, it is to be feared, will ultimately lead to a strike throughout the district. In justice, however, to the executive of the miners, it should be stated that they appear to have done all they could to bring about an amicable arrangement. With this view, a circular was addressed to the executive and members of the Barnsley District Coal Masters' Association, stating that, "at a very numerous and important meeting of miners' delegates, held at Wombwell, on the 15th inst., it had been resolved that the present relations of supply and demand justified the claim of 10 per cent. advance upon all wages, and that the working miners ought to share in the prosperity of the masters." With the view of bringing about a settlement of the present contention, the executive of the operative miners requested an interview with the Masters' Association, or their executive. In answer to this representation, a letter was received from J. Chambers, Esq., the chairman of the late great coal masters' meeting, informing the secretary that a meeting of the Barnsley District Coalowners' Association would be held at the King's Head Hotel, on Monday last. The meeting took place, and lasted some hours, but at the close the masters, in answer to the reporters, declined to divulge their decision. At a late hour on Tuesday evening, a letter was received from the secretary of the Masters' Association, H. Peacock, Esq., stating that the circular had been laid before the meeting, and the following resolution passed:—"That whilst the coalowners are always ready and willing to meet their own men on all subjects arising between them, they decline an interview of the kind purposed in the circular." What course will now be adopted is not known, although conjectures are not at all wanting on the subject. If a strike should take place, a fearful struggle will be the result. At the present time the men are restricting the "out put" of coal in the district, which, if strictly carried out, would no doubt answer the desired end; but the obstacles are such that it is to be feared the scheme will not work long. Throughout the whole of the district the greatest concern was manifested to learn the masters' decision.

THE CRAMLINGTON STRIKE.

A meeting was held on Wednesday evening, in the Lecture Room, Nelson-street, Newcastle, at which a deputation from Cramlington gave an account of the origin of the strike, and the present position of the men on strike. The hall was about half filled. Mr Richard Fynes, of Cowpen Quay, was in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said that the deputation which attended the meeting were fully satisfied that their demands were just, and that gave them confidence to come before a Newcastle meeting. It had been said that the miners commenced the union, and that if it had not been for the men the masters would not have united. But they could show that it was the masters who attempted to crush the men, and the men were wise and tried to resist the endeavours of the masters. Three years ago there was no union in Northumberland. The masters combined together, and at the dull time of the year they issued a yearly bond. The men said that the masters had gone too far, and, to a man, they raised their voices against it, and then they united themselves together, for the purpose of defence. The masters had passed a resolution that they would give no advance, and in order to carry out that resolution, a reserve fund was commenced so as to assist each other. The masters had an association, and when any dispute took place, and when the men asked for an advance, the masters could not give it; it had to be placed in the hands of the coal owners. The masters said the men could go and get work elsewhere; but not in Northumberland. Some people said that it was quite right for the masters to turn the men out of the houses when on strike; but morally it was not right. (Applause.) The masters had their union; but he saw in the Newcastle papers that they were advertising for men to work the Cramlington Colliery on very liberal terms, but the men must not be union men. He called upon

Mr THOMAS BALKS, of Cramlington, who gave an account of the origin of the strike. He said that the men at Cramlington had a right to value their own labour, and they considered that they were not sufficiently paid, and they drew up a petition for more wages, which they laid before Mr Potter; but he said he could do nothing in the matter himself, and would lay it before the owners of the colliery. Ultimately, it was placed in the hands of the Steam Coal Association. That association sent Messrs Liddell and Hurst to examine and report on the colliery. They did so, and reported that they could not recommend an increase in the prices, inasmuch as the prices at Cramlington were as high, and in some cases higher, than in other collieries. The Steam Coal Association offered the men the same prices as were given at Seaton Delaval Colliery; but these prices would not make their position much better than it was before the strike. The men made a concession in the hope that the matter might be settled. A second interview was obtained with the Steam Coal Association. The men then laid before the committee of the association the fact that, although Messrs Liddell and Hurst had reported that the Cramlington miners were receiving as high prices as at other collieries, at Netherton Colliery, where Mr Liddell was employed, the highest price was 1s 6½d per ton, whilst at Cramlington the highest price was 1s 5d. The miners had a third interview with the association, but with the same result.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Cramlington men were supporting themselves; but the masters were not supported out of their own pockets, for they had raised the price of coal.

Mr LUMSDEN, of Cramlington, said that after the third interview matters remained as they were. The mine was again inspected with the same result as before. In the two pits there were upwards of 200 places where the men worked; but the inspectors had examined in one pit three places, and in the other eleven places. If that was inspection, he did not know what inspection was. They ought to have gone through all the places in the pit. The masters would grind them down to abject poverty rather than grant the demands of the men. When the men came out on strike they were receiving on the average about 4s 8d per day; but there were many calls which reduced that sum. The masters had got a few mechanics and others to go into the pit, and they were paid 6s 6d a day, had a quart of ale allowed them, and would be provided with a suit of flannels and all working materials, and were working only one-half time. The strike had now nearly come to a lock-out.

Mr BROWN, of Leeds, here sung a song.

Mr CRAWFORD, of Cowpen Quay, said that when the men came out at Cramlington, the prices at the colliery were not less than twenty per cent. below the average of the prices of the surrounding collieries. That was an irrefutable fact. Another fact was that when the strike began the price of coals had risen in market value from ten to fifteen per cent. Yet the employers declared to the workmen that not one single farthing increase in wages would they give. Had the hands of Mr Potter been unfettered like the hands of the men, long ere now that colliery would have been at work. Considering all things, he asked whether the workmen of Cramlington were justified in the stand they had taken. (Cries of "Yes, yes.") Such being the case the men were determined to continue to stand out.

Mr W. PICKARD, of Wigan, said that the miners should receive greater justice than they did. The workmen must be fully alive to their interests. Capital was becoming rampant. The capitalists really said that the workmen were their slaves, to be remunerated as they pleased. The working people must join themselves together. With the Cramlington men it was not a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence, but a matter of principle. The advertisement in the papers was the very essence of combination—it sprang from a combination of capital. He hoped that the time would come when masters and servants would be able to settle, without these disturbances, such disputes.

Mr M'DONALD, the President of the Miners' Association, said that he looked upon this strike, upon this opposition of the colliery owners of Northumberland and Durham, as most unwise. It was unwise if they looked at the position of the mining districts. If they looked at West Yorkshire, they would see that there had been an increase of wages paid there; in Lancashire, the wages within the last two or three years had risen about thirty per cent.; and in Scotland, within the last twelve months, the miners had got an increase of twenty per cent. in their wages. Considering that the price of coals had risen in Northumberland, he did not see how the masters could refuse to grant an increase in the wages. The men of Cramlington deserved the sympathy and aid of every working man in the Kingdom. (Applause.) The Steam Coal Association had used the most contemptible and unworthy means to get the strike put an end to. Mr Potter sent emissaries to Scotland; but not his own men, for fear their object might be known. But he got a thief just a week out of prison. This jail-bird, with his pockets filled, went to Kilmarnock, in Scotland, and there engaged a number of men to work in the Cramlington Colliery. As to the nationality of these men he could not say; but they were a cross-breed between sweeps and thieves. These men were steeped in drink until they were carried to Cramlington. He was glad to think that the men had that much manhood left in them as to leave Cramlington in disgust. That he knew to be the course which Mr Potter and his colleagues had resorted to. He trusted the workpeople would come forward and support the Cramlington men until they succeeded in gaining their object; and, above all, he hoped the men of Northumberland and Durham would agree to go into no house from which their hard-hearted employers could turn them out. It was a question of right and might on the part of the coalowners of Northumberland. Let the coal miners of Northumberland and Durham clear out the sea-sale collieries, and go over the country and work anywhere, so as to crush such an association.

Mr BROWN, of Leeds, spoke at some length, expressing his belief that good would result out of the dispute, and concluded by singing "Home, Sweet Home."

Mr KANE, the President of the Northern Ironworkers' Association, suggested that the trades of Newcastle should now take part in this matter. (Hear, hear.) They heard a great deal about men fighting the masters in detail; but did they ever hear of masters fighting in detail? The various trades of Newcastle should have meetings, and agree to some scheme of giving support to the Cramlington miners. He moved, "That this meeting, having heard the statements of the various speakers, relative to the strike at Cramlington Colliery, is of opinion that the men are justified in asking an advance of wages, and are, therefore, entitled to public sympathy and support in their present struggle."

The resolution, having been seconded, was carried unanimously.

This concluded the meeting.

THE FENIANS.

EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN DUBLIN.

ARMING OF THE PIGEON HOUSE FORT.

It was suddenly determined by the Government on Saturday to put the Pigeon House Fort into a state of defence. The particular cause of this movement is unknown. Immediately on receipt of orders from head-quarters, one hundred men of the 1st battalion 24th Regiment, commanded by Major Berry, marched from Beggar's bush Barracks to the Fort, at 8 o'clock p.m. on Saturday. The men were provided with ammunition the same as if proceeding on active service. On arrival, the guards, double mounted, were at once placed, and the remainder of the party ordered to remain under arms during the night. They were relieved on Sunday morning. On Monday morning a detachment consisting of three companies of the same regiment, under the command of Major R. T. Glynn, proceeded to the Pigeon House Fort, where they are now quartered. Everything is being done to put the fort into a state of defence in the shortest possible space of time. The guns are being cleaned and rendered fit for service, and the walls and embrasures looked to, and for present precaution the gates are closed, and no person is allowed to enter unless provided with a proper order. On Monday morning the officers of the magazine department were engaged in receiving supplies of ammunition.

The Pigeon House Fort is situated on what is called the South Wall, and is about one mile and a half from the quays where the shipping lie. It is connected with these latter by this wall or roadway, and is a strong stone fortress, capable of accommodating about a regiment of soldiers. In 1848 it was heavily armed, but since then has been usually occupied by little more than a company of artillery, and has been employed exclusively as a practice ground, the sands extending from it on the southern side of the estuary being several miles in extent. So late as eight o'clock on Saturday evening troops were sent into it from one of the barracks of the city, and there kept under arms during the night, and throughout Sunday. The guards were doubled, and all communication with the interior denied to the public. Three companies more of the same regiment, the 24th (Warwickshire), were on Monday morning transferred to the fort, and other precautions were taken. The quantity of ammunition in the fortress has been increased, and the guns are being remounted and rendered fit for service. Several have been double-shotted. An order has been issued for the marching of all the troops in the Dublin division into the country once a week, henceforward, for exercise, these movements have probably no more serious motive than the disciplinary improvement of the men, but in Dublin they have been connected in the popular belief with Fenianism, and the receipt of some further information.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"Some unfaithful Fenian, not having the fear of the head centre before his eyes, has, much to the consternation and dismay of the brotherhood, laid bare the secrets of the order, by revealing the new constitution, just framed at the congress in this city, which ought to have been kept a profound secret. Many of its provisions, through the careless babbling of members of the brotherhood, have already been made public, but now the entire constitution has been laid open to view, and the intentions and duties of the order are as well known outside as inside the mysterious "circles." The new "constitution" is framed very much like the constitution of the United States, and the preamble of the latter has an almost complete paraphrase in the former. The constitution defines the Fenian brotherhood as a "distinct and independent organisation," and continues:—"It is composed, in the first place, of citizens of the United States of America of Irish birth and lineage, and, in the second place, of Irishmen and friends of Ireland living on the American continent and in the provinces of the British empire, wherever situate. Its head-quarters are, and shall be, within the limits of the United States of America." The members of this organisation, it seems, are oath-bound; for all of them take what is called a "general pledge," and which reads as follows:—"I, —, do solemnly pledge my sacred word of honour, as a truthful and honest man, that I will labour with earnest zeal for the liberation of Ireland from the yoke of England, and for the establishment of a free and independent government on the Irish soil; that I will implicitly obey the commands of my superior officers in the Fenian brotherhood in all things appertaining to my duty as a member thereof; and that I will faithfully discharge my duties of membership as laid down by the constitution and bye-laws thereof, that I will do my utmost to promote feelings of love, harmony, and kindly forbearance among all Irishmen; and that I will foster, defend, and propagate the aforesaid Fenian brotherhood to the utmost of my power." The government is composed of a president and congress. The congress consists of 15 senators, chosen annually by a committee of two from each state or district, and confirmed by a two-thirds vote of the house of representatives. The house consists of one delegate from every 100 Fenians, chosen annually. The house meets annually in September in New York, and the senate is in perpetual session. The congressmen are not paid, but the president and heads of departments are. These heads of departments are four in number—a secretary of military affairs, and a secretary of the treasury, a secretary of naval affairs, and a secretary of civil affairs. As the principal object of the brotherhood seems to be to extort money from the poor and ignorant Irish, elaborate directions are given in the constitution how this is to be done. Every Fenian is to pay a weekly fee of not less than 10 cents, and on entering the order an initiation fee of one dollar. The treasury department contains a treasurer, an "agent of the Irish republic," a "subscription agent," and numerous other subordinates, and power is given it to raise an unlimited amount of money by loan, for which the Irish republic "bonds" are made out in return. The constitution empowers the president and the senate "to make arrangements and treaties with persons or powers friendly to the objects of the Fenian brotherhood," and to "appoint envoys and ambassadors," and the president shall "receive envoys and other public ministers." Members guilty of perfidy in maligning the order or revealing its secrets shall be expelled and proscribed by Fenians throughout the world. The brotherhood have agreed upon a stamp which is to be affixed to all bonds and documents, but this action makes them amenable to the laws of the United States prohibiting the use of stamps and seals unless incorporated. The Fenians, however, do not seem to care for laws; and, as they are quite harmless, they will scarcely be prosecuted. Meanwhile the senate is in constant session in New York passing "laws," and circles all over the country are gathering in the 10 cent notes, and John O'Mahony and his "cabinet" of four members have plenty of money; but the dim mutterings from across the seas keep even the wild Irishmen quiet, and they prefer cholera in New York to bullets, and possibly hemp in Ireland."

FEARFUL ACCIDENT TO A WEDDING PARTY NEAR BUXTON.

On Monday, a wedding party met with a very serious accident at Horwich End, near Whaley-bridge, by which one young lady was dreadfully injured, and several others more slightly. The party consisted of Mr Wm. Waine, the bridegroom, son of Mr Abel Waine, farmer, of Silkstone, near Bugsworth; the bride, Mrs Margaret Waine; Miss Eliza Waine, sister to the bridegroom, and a number of friends, including a party from Manchester. The party were returning from Taxal Church, in two cars, after the nuptial ceremony. The drivers of the cars could not agree which should take the lead, whereupon a race ensued. The excitement appears to have increased, and the contest grew warmer, until the party reached a sudden turn in the road, opposite the White Horse Inn, at Horwich End. At the turn the speed caused one of the vehicles to run on one wheel for a long distance, and it upset, throwing the occupants into the road with great violence. Great confusion ensued. While some lay insensible on the ground, others were in a state of great consternation and suffering. The bridegroom's shoulder was dislocated, and his arm and other parts of his body much injured. His sister, Miss Eliza Waine, was picked up in an insensible state, and so devoid of all symptoms of animation, that it was feared that life was extinct. Dr. Bennett, of Chapel-en-le-Frith, was at once sent for, and, on his arrival, held out but faint hopes of the young lady's recovery. On Tuesday morning, however, signs of returning animation were visible, and, for the first time after the accident, she spoke a few words, and is going on as well as can be expected. It is feared the spine is permanently injured. Mr Isaac Lomas, the clerk of the parish, was also taken up insensible, but, after stimulants, recovered consciousness. It was found that the injuries he had sustained were of a comparatively slight nature. John Andrew was much hurt about the head and other parts of the body. The vehicle was broken, and the horse much injured.

Miscellaneous News.

A St. Petersburg telegram reports drift ice in the Neva.

A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday afternoon.

At Naples, on the 16th, there were 260 cases and 153 deaths from cholera.

The site of the Spread Eagle Inn in London has just been sold at the rate of £285,000 per acre.

The trial of Robert Short Waters, late steward to Lord Shaftesbury, has been postponed.

Prime sirloin of beef is now selling in Havre for 6½d per pound.

Miss Agnes Zimmerman, the English pianist, is creating some sensation in Germany.

It is stated that Earl Granville is suffering from a severe attack of gout.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.—The report of the Minister of France having left Washington with his passport is now ascertained to have been a pure invention.

The Bishop of London's "million fund," for the purpose of aiding Church extension in the metropolis, now amounts to £250,000.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales are at present on a visit to Lord and Lady Paget, at Melford Hall. They will return to Sandringham on Friday.

The grand jury at the Central Criminal Court, have brought in a true bill against Dr. Hunter, charged with rape on Mrs Merrick, who had been enabled to attend.

A despatch in the *Gazette* from the British Minister at Munich states that muriatic acid has been successfully used in cattle disease.

A company is forming in the South of England for breeding oysters. Oysters are now nearly seven times dearer than they were two or three years ago.

The *New York Times* publishes twenty columns of the names of the soldiers from New York State alone who died and were buried at Andersonville.

The appeal on behalf of the family of the late Michel Cruz has been very liberally responded to, the sum of £260 having been already subscribed.

A new Encyclical letter is expected to appear next month, convoking at Rome in 1866 all the bishops of the Roman Church throughout the world to commemorate the eighteenth centenary of the death of St. Peter.

A party of forgers of Russian paper money are stated to have been detected through the arrest at Berlin of an agent, on his return from Russia, *en route* for Rotterdam, where the band are supposed to have established their head-quarters.—*Times*.

It is stated that John Mitchel, who was recently released from Fortress Monroe, has given his parole not to leave the state of Virginia. This will seriously interfere with the career he has marked out for himself as high priest among the Fenians.

Mr F. Rowley, member of a firm of shipping agents in the Minories, has been committed to Newgate for taking £5, on the plea of procuring a berth as apprentice on board a ship, and failing to fulfil the contract.

Robson, the forger, was divorced on Friday. He was convicted of the Crystal Palace fraud in 1856; in Nov. 1858, he arrived at Perth, in Australia; and in the October following he was liberated on a ticket of leave. In 1863 he was in a position to contract a bigamous marriage with one Isabella Bell.

Captain Gronow, late of the Guards, who had seen service in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, died on Monday at Paris. He was well known to men of the old school both in Paris and London, and had lately published some reminiscences of the men he had met with in his lengthened career.

A lady asked a minister whether a person might not be fond of dress and ornament without being proud. "Madam," said the minister, "when you see a fox's tail peeping out of the hole, you may be sure the fox is within."

A mutiny of a minor kind took place on Tuesday, on board the *Proserpine*, lying in the Mersey. The crew refused to obey orders, and, on the second mate expostulating with them, he was stabbed by one of the men. He was secured, and the wounded officer conveyed to the hospital.

Lord Palmerston once at the Romsey Agricultural Society anniversary, in presenting to an old woman a money prize of ten shillings for keeping her cottage and garden orderly and neat, said, "We have heard of a virtuous woman being a crown to her husband, but here is one who is worth two crowns!"

The marriage of Earl Dudley and Miss Georgiana Moncrieffe, third daughter of Sir Thomas and Lady Louisa Moncrieffe, took place on Tuesday morning at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge. The church was crowded to excess, and a great number of persons had also assembled outside.

A great Reform demonstration was held in St George's Hall, Bradford, on Wednesday night. The meeting was held in compliance with a requisition signed by 2,500 respectable inhabitants. The Mayor presided. Among the speakers was W. E. Forster, Esq., M.P. for the borough. He expressed his confidence in Earl Russell and Mr Gladstone, who, he considered, had pledged themselves to Reform. Resolutions in favour of an extension of Parliamentary Reform were adopted unanimously.

The *Lancet* Commissioner on the Bermondsey Union, in speaking of the reports of the visiting committee of that workhouse, animadverts on the extraordinary ignorance of spelling exhibited by the guardians who constitute the committee. One signs his name to a statement that the condition of the house is "verey good;" another pronounces it to be "very good;" a third testifies that all "appears quiet;" and a fourth, in reply to the printed question, "Are the lunatics quiet?" "Yes, they har."

RAILWAY LAW.—An action of some interest was tried at the Manchester County Court on Monday. A passenger by the London and North-Western Railway took a ticket from Manchester to Levenshulme, and, after sitting in the train twenty minutes beyond the time fixed for starting, he engaged a cab, and sued the company for 3s., the amount of the cab fare. The company, however, proved that they only engaged not to start the trains before the appointed time. That was the extent of their punctuality; and, as there was a precedent in a case tried before the Court of Common Pleas, the judge gave a verdict for the defendants.

W. M. THACKERAY.—The honorary monument of William Makepeace Thackeray, in Westminster Abbey, was uncovered on Tuesday morning. The memorial consists of a fine bust, by Baron Marochetti, upon a base of red serpentine, mounted on a bronze support, which bears the inscription—a simple record of the name, and of the dates of birth and death. The bust is slightly toned. It is fixed against a wall-column, in the south transept, behind the statue of Addison. The daughters of the lamented author were present at this completion of the tribute to their distinguished father, and the Dean of Westminster, the sculptor, and Mr. Shirley Brooks, secretary to the fund, also attended.—*Daily News*.

The reconciliation between the Napoleons is complete, and the Prince and his wife will accompany the King and the Queen of Portugal and the Italian Ambassador on their visit to Compiègne. Friendly letters have passed between the cousins, and also between the Prince and M. Rouher, who, it will be remembered, insisted upon publishing in the *Moniteur* the Prince's disgrace, in spite of his Imperial Highness's entreaties. The fact is M. Rouher has found that the International Exhibition is getting on very badly, and the services of the Prince are considered essential to the carrying out of the project. The latter has consented to return to the post of President of the Exhibition Commissioners.

The Empress Eugenie, it is said, is having a medal struck at the Mint, to be offered to the Countess De Chabannes, wife of the Maritime Prefect at Toulon, as a memorial of the services rendered by that lady during the cholera.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was ordered on Monday by the Court of Queen's Bench to bring up the body of Charlotte Winsor, who lies in Exeter gaol under sentence of death for child murder. She will be brought up on Friday, but the arguments in her case cannot be heard this term. A further respite will therefore be necessary.

A party of forgers of Russian paper money are stated to have been detected through the arrest at Berlin of an agent on his return from Russia, *en route* for Rotterdam, where the band are supposed to have established their head-quarters.

The *Epoca* of Madrid has the following:—"A rumour is current in political circles that an encyclical letter is to appear next month, convoking at Rome, in 1866, all the bishops of Christianity, and announcing a universal jubilee on the occasion of the 18th centenary anniversary of the death of St. Peter."

General Chazal, the Belgian Minister of War, has been very severely bitten in the arm by a monkey which he had received as a present, and which was supposed to be perfectly tame. The wound was severe enough to necessitate a painful surgical operation, and tetanus was at one moment apprehended.

The *Times* New York correspondent writes:—"A New York couple, anxious to be married, but disgusted by the old style of doing things, intend to-morrow, should the day prove auspicious, to ascend in a balloon and have the ceremony performed in the clouds. With the clergyman and attendants the party will number nine."

Miss Lucy Cheesewright, a young lady living at Hackney Wick, has died from the effects of burns received on Sunday night, through the ignition of her dress. She wore a large crinoline, and, while passing near the fire-place, her dress came in contact with the fire, and was instantly in a blaze. The unfortunate young lady was about to be married, and her mother and the gentleman to whom she was engaged were in the room with her at the time the accident occurred.

PUFFING AT AUCTIONS.—The Lord Chancellor has decided that when property is sold under certain conditions of sale, which contain the usual provision that the highest bidder shall be the purchaser, but which contain no stipulation that any one shall be allowed to bid on behalf of the vendor, or that any price is reserved, the vendor is not entitled to employ any one to bid for him; and if he does so employ any one, the Court of Chancery will not enforce the sale against a purchaser who bid in ignorance of the fictitious nature of the other biddings.

WINDFALL FOR THE LIVERPOOL PARISH.—By a recent decision of the House of Lords the Mersey Docks have been adjudged liable to poor-rate, and the amount of the parish claim against the Mersey Dock Board (swelled by arrears) is between £20,000 and £30,000. On Tuesday, at the meeting of the Liverpool Vestry, it was announced that £12,000 of this sum had been paid on account. It is anticipated that the revenue from the docks will for the future greatly relieve the inhabitants of the town from a pressure of poor-rate, which has hitherto been a source of much anxiety and annoyance.

AN EXHIBITION OF WOODEN LEGS.—At an industrial exhibition recently held at Vienna (Isere), a variety of wooden legs, constructed on an entirely new principle, were exposed. The jurymen, whose duty it was to decide on the comparative merits of the instruments, were much perplexed; at last they bethought them of assembling half-a-dozen Crimean and Mexican *amputés* and starting them over a half-mile course equipped with the rival legs. The prize is stated to have been won by an *invalide*, both of whose natural legs had been taken off at the knee, but who, nevertheless, "*fournit la carrière dans neuf minutes sans canne*."

A schooner has put into Plymouth Sound, after a voyage to Spain and back with the same cargo. She left Swansea with a cargo of coals for Seville. On her arrival off St. Lucia, on the Spanish coast, the captain learnt that the Spanish authorities had ordered all vessels coming from Swansea to undergo quarantine, on account of the yellow fever cases that occurred at that port. The schooner was first ordered to Cadiz. On her arrival there she was ordered to Vigo; and on her arrival at that port the captain could not ascertain what was the length of the quarantine it was proposed that she should undergo, and returned to England.

A foolish practical joke was lately played at Rastatt, which proved eventually to be no joke to the party playing it. A soldier belonging to the company on guard wrapped himself up in leaves and branches in such a manner as entirely to conceal his humanity, and, in the middle of the night, crept up on all fours to one of the sentinels. The latter, astonished at the extraordinary phenomenon, challenged it three times without receiving any answer. Upon this he put his bayonet into it, and the intruder fell without uttering a sound. It was his last joke. The man was dead.

According to the *Times* Philadelphia correspondent, the arrival at New York of the *Atlanta* with cholera on board has produced something very like a panic in the United States. All vessels from London, Southampton, Havre, and the Mediterranean ports have to undergo quarantine, and as it is reported that many Parisians and others from cities infected with cholera go to Liverpool and embark for America, the quarantine will probably be extended to vessels arriving from Liverpool. The fear of the cholera is so universal throughout America that it is believed it will cause a general destruction of business, as it did on its previous visits in 1832 and 1849. It always has a great effect upon trade, as it drives people out of the cities, though it is never so great a scourge among the Americans as it is in the Old World.

DEPARTURE OF THE SHENANDOAH.—The famous ex-Confederate cruiser *Shenandoah* left the Mersey at about a quarter to one o'clock on Monday, under command of Capt. Freeman, formerly commander of the American ship *Resolute*. The *Shenandoah* since her arrival in the Mersey has undergone the repairs necessary after her late cruise amongst the whalers of the Arctic seas; and everything being in readiness steam was got up at an early hour on Monday morning, and precisely at half-past twelve o'clock she steamed slowly down the river with the pennant at main-mast head and the United States ensign flying at the stern. A large crowd of spectators gathered on the landing stages to witness the departure of the notorious cruiser, and beyond the expression of admiration caused by the rig and splendid model of the ship, there was no other "signs."

The *Daily Telegraph* calls attention in its leading columns to the effect that magistrates are in the habit of shifting the responsibility of weighing evidence from their own shoulders to those of the jury in the superior courts. Chief among the offenders in this way is Sir R. W. Carden, who has distinguished himself more than usual even with him by his treatment of a young man charged with indecent assault. The charge was brought by a person of extremely doubtful antecedents, and the offence was alleged to have been committed in one of the busiest streets in London, at the busiest time of the day. The prisoner was a man of excellent character, of unimpeachable respectability, and filling a situation of great trust in a bank. With all these circumstances before him, however, Sir Robert Carden sent the accused for trial, and had not his employers come forward to put in bail for him he would have been imprisoned for two or three weeks on this vague and unsatisfactory evidence. The grand jury happily threw out the bill, but the stigma remains upon the innocent man to some extent, and that because Sir R. Carden did not do his duty.

The great bread-and-butter war is going on at both Universities, and the *Times* publishes half a dozen letters daily to show the absolute necessity for reform. That things are very carelessly managed is indubitable, as is proved by the last batch of letters, where the censors of Christ Church write to say that the treasurer of that college has—said what is not strictly true. He had written a few days ago to say that the censors were, with the dean, responsible for the commissariat of the college. This they deny, and shift back the responsibility upon the shoulders of the dean and canons. So the matter will probably go on until the meeting of Parliament opens a fresh stock of correspondence, when it will quietly drop into oblivion until next year. There is, however, one chance that things may be better before long, in the vigorous efforts which may be made by some of the under-graduates. In this way there has been something like a strike at Christ's College, Cambridge, where the dinner was provided as usual a day or two back, and two men only presented themselves to eat it—the one whose duty it was to read the grace, and the other a "reading man" of placid temper and an easily satisfied disposition.

A CONSCIENTIOUS CABMAN.—We have heard of a conscientious cabman at last. A rather novel case was heard before the Thames Police Court on Monday. William Barry was charged with acting on Saturday last as a cab driver without a license. The offence was proved by the police, and the facts were not disputed. The prisoner's master, Henry Isaacs, a Jew, said it was contrary to his religion to be at work on his Sabbath, and Mr Paget said if the owner of the cab had conscientious scruples he must keep his cab and horse at home. Isaacs said he was permitted by the Act of Parliament to send out an unlicensed driver for twenty-four hours in case of urgent necessity. He could not find a licensed driver he could trust, for one day, and he was a very poor man, with a wife and family to maintain, and he had only one cab and two horses. He was liable to a penalty if he withdrew his horse and cab from work for one day without notice. Mr Paget said the owner of the cab was labouring under a misconception of the law. Religious scruples did not form the "urgent necessity" contemplated by the Legislature, and a cab-owner could not withdraw his cab from work two days in one week without notice. The Act was passed for the protection of the public against imposition, incivility, and extortion, and if unlicensed drivers, without badges, were allowed to have charge of cabs, the Act would be continually evaded. He fined the prisoner 5s., which Isaacs paid.

SOUTHERN FEELING TOWARDS ENGLAND.—A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Richmond, says:—"Here, as in the Virginia Valley, I have found a general feeling of soreness towards England. The people say that we ought to have recognised their independence, and seem to attach very little importance to the points which are so strongly insisted upon in the North—the *Alabama*, the Confederate loan, and the rest of the old story. In a large factory in the city I met a man who was the overseer, if not perhaps the proprietor, who said that he had served in the army throughout the war, and would go through it all again to ensure a different result. He thought they ought to have had their independence acknowledged, for they had fought hard enough for it. They would have beaten the Yankees if they had been anything like fairly matched. They had never asked better than to have no more than five to one against them, and they would beat the Northerners at those odds if they would give them arms. He fully expected that England would have interfered. Shouldn't we like to have had them as colonists? Was there likely to be a war between England and America? If so, the South would never fight for the Yankees. He would much rather be living under the English flag than the Federal flag, for he did not feel that this was his own country now. Against this I must set the words of a staff officer in the Confederacy, who told me that the only event that could ever thoroughly unite North and South would be a war against England. 'We shall never forgive you,' he said, 'for standing by and seeing us crushed.' I put the case to this gentleman in a different light; but feeling is stronger than reason, and passion than facts."

A Dublin telegram says the number of Fenians admitted to bail renders it probable that the chiefs only of the conspiracy will be prosecuted.

M. Thiers has been indisposed for the last three weeks. His malady, says the *Gazette de France*, is a *zona* (a species of heart affection), "but, thank God, it does not alarm either his friends or his physician."

The sub-officer Eulenburg, who killed the unfortunate Ott, having completed his term of military service, has received orders to remain with his regiment until his trial is finished.

The *Post* announces the death of Major David Lester Richardson, who was for many years the proprietor and editor of the *Court Circular*, having resigned his position only last week.

Some doubts having been expressed about the birthplace of Lord Palmerston, the following extract from the *Scott's Magazine* of November, 1784, is given as conclusive:—"Oct. 20, at Park-street, Westminster, the lady of Lord Viscount Palmerston, of a son."

The launch of Her Majesty's screw steam frigate *Endymion* took place on Saturday at Deptford, under the superintendence of Mr Ladd, master shipwright of the establishment. Ample arrangements had previously been made in anticipation of a large number of visitors, of whom it was calculated there were 10,000 present.

The man Buckland, or Newby, who has been several times before the magistrates at Ilford for an atrocious highway robbery with violence on a lady named Williams, was again brought up on Saturday, when Mrs Williams was, for the first time, able to attend and give evidence. The magistrates committed him for trial at the Essex sessions. He begged to be sent to the Central Criminal Court, but was told his request could not be complied with.

The deputation appointed by the Liverpool merchants to wait upon Lord Clarendon on the subject of the Chilian blockade had an interview with his lordship on Saturday. The result is said to have been "highly satisfactory." The urgency of the case, it is affirmed, had been fully recognised by the Government, and "there is every reason to believe" that British interests in the Pacific will be attended to.

We (*Times*) have reason to believe that at the Cabinet Council held on Saturday it was determined to address an energetic remonstrance to the Spanish Government against the conduct of the Admiral commanding the Spanish fleet off Valparaiso, and the means taken by Spain to enforce her demands upon Chili. A cabinet messenger conveying instructions to the British Minister at Madrid was despatched on Saturday evening.

The *Freeman's Journal* publishes the names of twenty-four Irish Members, who have intimated their desire to take part in a conference on Irish affairs, previous to the meeting of Parliament. It is proposed to confine the conference strictly to Members of Parliament, and to limit the subjects of discussion to "practical and probable" questions of policy and legislation. The conference is expected to meet on the 5th of December.

In the Court of Exchequer on Saturday, the judges were unanimous in granting a rule for a new trial in the case of a woman who had been killed while passing over a level railway crossing, and whose friends had obtained heavy damages. The plea in the first trial was that the company had not made sufficient provision for the safety of the public. To this Mr Baron Bramwell replied that the people ought to use their own senses rather than trust to precautions taken by others, which in many cases did more harm than good.

An extensive cotton mill, at Gargrave, near Skipton, was destroyed by fire on Friday night. The occupiers were Messrs Bracewell Brothers, and the damage to the building, stock, and machinery, is estimated at £20,000. Fortunately the loss will not fall upon the proprietor and occupiers, both the building and stock being fully insured. The fire originated, it is believed, either from the negligence of one of the workmen in not oiling the machinery, or from a spark having ignited the combustible materials always to be met with in such buildings.

At a meeting, which was attended by the leading members of the University, held at Oxford last week, it was decided that a committee should be appointed for the purpose of considering a scheme for the extension of the University, with the view mainly, as it would seem, of enabling young men of limited means to go through the regular curriculum and graduate. The progress of this movement will be watched with deep interest by those who have been lamenting the proportion which literates bear to graduates in the lists of candidates for holy orders.

A letter has appeared from the Bishop of Norwich, with reference to a memorial asking his opinion as to the lawfulness of special services in opposition to and violation of the parochial system. A sentence from the Bishop's letter in reply will indicate his views. "I have no doubt," says His Lordship, "that a clergyman who intrudes his ministrations into another parish than his own, without the consent of or in opposition to the clergyman of such parish, offends against the spirit of our Church's law and order; but how far the particular act which he may have committed is an offence cognizable by the laws ecclesiastical must depend upon the merits of the case itself."

A novel mode of evading Sir Baldwin Leighton's Poaching Act was practised in a case that lately occurred in Nottinghamshire. A few evenings since an officer in the county constabulary stopped two women, believing that they had game or nets in their possession. The women protested, scolded, and, holding out their empty hands, said the officer could see they had nothing in their possession. He, however, insisted upon their being searched, and sent for the wife of the Welford parish constable for that purpose. The women finding resistance unavailing, one of them put her hand under her crinoline, and took out three or four bags containing seven pheasants, and her companion produced from the same part of her apparel two partridge nets. The men who accompanied them had nothing in their possession; and the women, on giving their names and addresses, were allowed to go.

MURDER IN LIVERPOOL.—At the Liverpool police court, on Monday, before Mr Raffles, the stipendiary magistrate, Daniel McKenna, a young man of twenty-three, who is employed in a foundry at the north end of town, was brought up on a charge of killing William McManus, a fireman, who arrived in Liverpool on Sunday morning, in the *St. Helvetia*. On Sunday night McManus, with a friend named Nicholson, and his (McManus') two sisters, were in a public house in Boundary-street, when McKenna entered, and in a short time he and McManus began disputing about Fenianism. Apparently, however, harmony was restored, but on leaving the public-house, McKenna ran at McManus, having a knife in his hand, and in spite of the interposition of a man named O'Grady, who was passing at the time, he stabbed McManus severely in the groin. McManus fell to the ground, shouting "Oh! murder, Lord have mercy on me, I'm murdered," and in the confusion McKenna escaped. The wounded man was taken to an adjacent druggist's shop, where, in spite of the attentions of a surgeon, he soon died. McKenna was arrested on Monday morning in a cellar, in Barmouth-street, looking very dirty and "seedy." He was remanded. The man O'Grady was too much injured by the wound inflicted on him by McKenna to give evidence on Monday.

PROFLIGACY AND CRIME.—A woman, named Florentine Brancheu, aged 43, a seamstress, residing at Havre, has just been tried at the Court of Assizes at the Seine-Inferieure for the manslaughter of an interpreter named Lagache, with whom she had formerly cohabited. Lagache had first made acquaintance with the accused at Calais, 25 years back, when she was leading an abandoned life; he nevertheless received her into his house, and they resided together for some years. A separation then took place, in consequence of Lagache having married, but he soon left his wife and renewed his intimacy with the woman Brancheu. In 1863 Lagache and his paramour removed to Havre, when the former became acquainted with another woman named Fouache, and for a second time parted from Brancheu. The last named several times endeavoured to induce Lagache to return to her, and not succeeding, was heard to utter threats against his life. In September last she armed herself with a poignard knife, and having drunk a quantity of strong liquors to obtain sufficient nerve for her intended crime, went to Lagache's house, and asked him either to follow her or to admit her to his own home, and on his refusing stabbed him to the heart. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, with the admission of extenuating circumstances, and the Court condemned her to fifteen years' hard labour.

MR RUSKIN ON ART.—Mr Ruskin gave an address to the members of the Working Men's College on Saturday evening on Art. At the present time in this country, he said, Art was getting ignoble as well as noble. True we had our Thames embankment, but we were marring its beauty by putting a railway upon it. We had gasometers that blew up and chimneys that blew down. No doubt, when we had done our best, it was very provoking to be criticised, but he was naturally a grumbler, and he had come there to grumble. Competition was, he insisted, the great curse of England, for competition would keep any one from excelling in any graceful thing or any subtle thing. It was the love of gain that prompted commercial men of the present age to sacrifice beauty to mere mechanical detail. They were like pigs grubbing for roots. It was the love of getting more roots than their fellow pigs. Now, in matters of art, it was impossible for any man to compete with another, and the only thing a man could do was to make the best use of the gifts given to him instead of borrowing and trying to imitate the gifts of others. In every one there was that which made imitation impossible. And in this lay the true source of independence, for independence was the developing of our own gifts and not depending on those above us. Mr Ruskin declared that the three days preceding the annual opening of the Royal Academy were days of shame, for then might be seen artists of merit trying to out-colour one another by the power of vermilion. He asserted that he had never seen the portrait of a beautiful English girl; and while there were such noble and lovely creatures in England we were content to have mere vulgar representatives of them. Beauty was sacrificed to prettiness.

Mr Charles Holte Bracebridge, the Warwickshire magistrate, has taken up the butcher's bill question, and in a letter to Lord Leigh, which has been published, says, "The late cattle plague report, just published, shows the records of the cattle murrain of 1745 and the following years, which proves the great need of every effort ere it be too late. What I venture to suggest is that a general declaration be signed against the use of lamb, each head of a family signing, pledging himself not to use it in 1866. In every county and great town it could be effected by beginning with the highest classes; it would be a loss to few—a benefit to many. A vast and useless slaughter of lambs would be prevented; they are killed from Christmas to midsummer at a great loss to the country, not only in food but in wool. Both on the South Downs and in Scotland it is well known sheep have diminished for the last five years, with proportionate rise of price. Lamb is, in a small degree, consumed by the rich, in a much larger one by the middle classes, and some of the highly-paid artizans and working classes, as a matter of pride and emulation; the refraining from its use is no calamity, but would lead to better ways of expending weekly income. The statistics of price are not difficult to obtain. Numbers may be approximately got at in London and large towns. But the argument is complete without statistics. It rests on the simple fact that the young animal is destroyed immature, and one-fourth, or even one-third per lb. in excess charged for its weight, besides loss in wool to the country of considerable amount, while encouragement is given to the growers of artificial crops, the very main-spring of land cultural improvement."

The *Economist* is of opinion that the quantity of cotton we shall receive from the States during the next twelve months will be by no means large; that the crop of 1866-7 cannot exceed and will perhaps not reach one half of the amount usual before the war.

Several of our artists are at the present moment in Italy, among them Mr Millais, R.A., Mr O'Neill, A.R.A., and Mr Val Prinsep, who is painting a large picture of a Venetian festival of the present day. Mr Elmore, R.A., is in Algiers.

The *Richmond Inquirer* gives a glowing picture of the new prosperity of that city. We are told that "the ascending walls and swiftly changing scenes from a theatre of ashes and destruction to vistas of industrial monuments, grow upon the senses as dreams grow and accumulate upon the imagination. The merchants of Richmond, beginning the new era without money and almost without friends, are now, by their own efforts, regaining with sure and steady steps the path of there former prosperity, and opening a still broader avenue to a still more extensive success. In the encouraging display of 'the mind to resolve, the will to execute,' which finds expression in the daily scenes of industry and progress about us, must be seen a future Richmond far exceeding in all the attributes of wealth and influence the Richmond of old."

THE STEPHENSON MEMORIAL.—The *Athenæum* says:—The Stephenson Memorial, now nearly completed, at the corner of Great George street, Westminster, consists of, so far as yet executed, a handsome Gothic canopy, which is sustained by a stout central pier and four clustered shafts at each of its eight angles. From these, within, the elaborately-groined roof of the covered space springs, being decorated by richly-carved ribs. Two of the openings beneath the arches of the canopy are divided by intermediary shafts, which sustain tracery to fill the heads of the openings. Above the arches, externally, are detached shaftlets, with carved caps and bases; at the angles of the structure, tabernacle-work, or pyramids, with crockets, finials, and grotesque terminations, appear; the ground-work, or flat-spacing of the whole, is richly diapered. A pierced parapet crowns the structure at present. The decorative carvings are extremely well wrought; there is evidence of knowledge and taste in the arrangement of the pier, shafts, and shaftlets, in respect to their colours; they are all of highly-tinted marbles. The structure is of yellow stone. At present the grouped shafts of the arcade are fitted with broad iron rings, below the necks and above the bases, i.e., at the extremities of the coloured marbles; these rings are connected, perpendicularly, by stout iron bars, which almost fill the interspaces of each group of four shafts, and, on all sides, reduce what would otherwise be elegant to that which is simply ugly. Can it be possible that the construction of this costly memorial is so faulty as to require the addition of these irons for the sake of strength, and that they are intended to remain!

THEFT OF £900 IN EDINBURGH.—A farmer, who had come into town on Friday, to draw money from the bank, was robbed in St. Andrew's square of about £900, by apparently an organised gang of thieves. It appears that the farmer had called at the National Bank during the day, drawn £497 in cash, and procured a cheque for £400. His intention was to leave for home by a train leaving Waverley-bridge Station at six o'clock, but he was too late to catch it. On leaving the station he was accosted by a woman, who enticed him into an entry in St. Andrew's-square. Shortly afterwards a man came down a stair in the entry, who ordered the woman away, and then entered into conversation with the farmer. In a few minutes he also left the entry, when the farmer discovered that the money and cheque had been stolen. He immediately lodged information of his loss at the Central Police-office. From a description of the woman, and a report of the conversation that passed, Detective Golan and Stewart, who were on duty at the time, suspected two persons already well-known to the police. They were accordingly apprehended and brought to the Police-office. Their names are Mary Hepburn and Wm. Scott, a habit and repute thief. Hepburn was identified as the woman who had enticed the farmer into the close, but owing to the darkness when the man appeared in the entry, Scott could not be sworn to as the same party. The money was not recovered, but payment of the cheque has been stopped. It is believed that Scott kept the farmer occupied until the woman had got time to hand over the money to a third accomplice. Hepburn and Scott were charged with the theft at the Police-court on Saturday, and remitted to the Fiscal for farther examination.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.—A Parliamentary return supplies us with many interesting facts respecting the increase of railway traffic during the year 1864, as compared with the preceding year. In the first place, there were 12,789 miles of railway open in the United Kingdom in 1864, as compared with 12,322 miles the year before. Of this 12,789 miles, 7,402 were double, and 5,387 single lines of rail. As many as 222,272,165 persons travelled on these lines during the year 1864, as against upwards of 204 millions and a half during 1863. This is exclusive of season and periodical ticket-holders, of whom there were 76,490 during 1864, and 64,391 during 1863. The first-class passengers during 1864 numbered 27,701,415, the second-class 65,269,169, and the third 130,301,581. During 1864, too, 65,708 carriages were carried, 283,112 horses, and 459,494 dogs. Of live stock there were 2,993,357 cattle, 8,455,681 sheep, and 2,224,748 pigs carried during the year 1864. As many as 3,155,071 head of cattle were carried on the railway during 1863. Of coal, coke, and other minerals, 75,445,781 tons were carried during 1864, as well as 35,914,914 tons of general merchandise. The number of trains run were 4,969,969. About three-eighths of these were luggage trains. Altogether they travelled 129,139,943 miles. The passenger trains travelled 66,555,219 miles; the goods trains four million miles less. The total receipts from all sources of traffic amounted to £34,315,564, an increase of almost three millions on the year 1863. First-class passengers contributed £3,601,530 to this; second-class travellers, £4,545,472; and third-class, £5,375,048. Season ticket-holders contributed £393,550. The receipts on account of excess of luggage, carriages, &c., amounted to £1,210,099, and the receipts from mails, £558,341. The carriage of live stock produced £884,945; of coals and minerals, £6,302,860; and of general merchandise, £11,343,671. The increase of receipts seems to have been general, and is not confined to any particular class of revenue. In no class is there a decrease observable in the receipts for 1864 as compared with 1863.

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON ON EDUCATION.—Sir John Pakington, at the annual meeting of the Worcestershire Union of Educational Institutes held on Wednesday night, at Kidderminster, said he happened a short time ago to overhear a conversation between two ladies, one of whom said to the other, "How is it that we can't get good cooks and housemaids now? It can't be the police (a laugh) because women don't go into the police; and it can't be the railways, because they can't go to the railways. I am quite perplexed what it is." On which the other lady replied, "I'll tell you what it is; it is that horrid education. You may depend upon it we shall do no good as long as this education is carried to the length it is. It turns the heads of the women, who are all for being ladies' maids or housekeepers at the least." Now, he hoped there were no persons present who for one moment entertained the notion that Providence had blessed this favoured country with great wealth, great prosperity, and a teeming and prosperous population, in order that one-half of the population might be kept in ignorance to supply the other half with cooks and housemaids. He appealed, on the other hand, to those he was happy to believe the great majority of his fellow countrymen, who believed that the more widely they spread the blessings of education, and the more they enabled the working classes of the country to cultivate and improve those intellectual facilities which God had given them, the greater would be our national happiness and the more enduring would be our national greatness. And it was with the view of improving the education of the people that he asked the meeting to support and promote the objects that were aimed at by the union in whose behalf they were assembled. The great difficulty in the way of educationists was the short period during which children were kept at school. That difficulty could not be met in England as it was in some countries by compulsory enactments. However we might approve of them on principle, if any attempt was made in Parliament to pass such a law, Parliament would reject it, and, if such a law were passed, the spirit and feeling of the country would render it inoperative. They, therefore, continued under this practical difficulty, and he thought the wisest course they could adopt would be, when they had found it impossible to remove and overcome the disadvantage, to endeavour to devise means by which they could compensate for that practical difficulty. He believed they would find these means in the union which he was now advocating. The real object of the institution was the encouragement and support of local educational institutions, in which a boy, after he had left school and had commenced his life of industry, might combine the advantages and the enjoyments of innocent recreation and the advantages attending mental cultivation.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY AND THE NEGRO INSURRECTION.—A document has just been put forth by Mr L. A. Chamerovzow, secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, emanating from a correspondent in Jamaica, "and in authority there," dated October 28, and professing to give "a fair statement of facts" up to the sailing of the packet. The proceedings of His Excellency the Governor, the proclamation of martial law, the sending for spare troops, the proclamation to the Maroons, the arming of mounted volunteers are described by the correspondent, who adds:—"Although the troops had met with no armed resistance, yet they were shooting and hanging the unfortunate blacks, men and women, with very little discrimination, and with a zest horrible to think of, and the settlement of Stoney Gut is entirely destroyed." He states further, that "The arrest of prisoners at Kingston still goes on. Among others are Joseph Goldston, formerly senior sergeant of Kingston police; and eight Haytian refugees; the Rev. J. T. Roach, Jamaica, Wesleyan Methodist preacher, the editor and proprietor of the *Watchman* newspaper; the Rev. J. H. Crole, the Rev. Mr Harris, the Rev. Mr Palmer, Baptist Minister; A. R. Jeffries, and Thomas Harvey, vestrymen for Port Royal, &c. Dr. Bruce, of Vere, and the wife of the late Mr G. W. Gordon, are also reported to have been apprehended. Two Spanish vessels of war from Cuba have anchored at Kingston, and reported themselves ready to obey the orders of the Government, and assist to crush out the rebellion." The Jamaica correspondent concludes his letter as follows:—"The Colonial Office has of late years been raising up a distinct class of officials for the West Indies. The governors and lieutenant governors are from the body of clerks from the Colonial Office, or private secretaries of lieutenant governors, who hold the people in supreme contempt, and are chiefly intent on gaining the good-will of a coterie in each colony. These coteries consist, for the most parts of officials and their immediate connections. It is not the blacks and coloured people alone that complain of oppression and wrong; many Europeans are in the same category, and they complain in some colonies of the courts of justice being corrupt, that the judges and officers are partial, that the jury lists are systematically tampered with, and that the Colonial Office is deaf to their complaints, however persistently made." Mr Chamerovzow appends to his correspondent's version of the insurrection and its results as a contradiction of various statements made by a contemporary in reference to the antecedents and conduct of Mr Gordon, asserting that there could be no evidence to justify his summary execution by a military tribunal, and expressing his belief, from a correspondence with him, extending over many years, that he was "incapable of encompassing conspiracy in any form."

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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APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

OUR AGENT (MR. R. JACKSON) intends Visiting the following Places during the Next Week, and will be happy to receive Orders for Advertisements, &c., for the *Consett Guardian*:—

Monday,	Nov. 27	....	Consett.
Tuesday,	,, 28	....	Leadgate.
		....	Consett.
Wednesday	,, 29	....	Shotley Bridge.
,,		....	Blackhill.
,,		....	Consett.
Thursday	,, 30	....	Dipton.
,,	,,	....	Catchgate.
,,	,,	....	Annfield Plain.
,,	,,	....	Lanchester.
,,	,,	....	Leadgate.
,,	,,	....	Consett.

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NOTICE.

THE Coaches between Newcastle and Berryedge will leave Berryedge at Half-past Seven each Morning, instead of Seven, on and after MONDAY NEXT.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1865.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

In our last report of the Lanchester Highway Board Meeting, we neglected to place, in the Dr. and Cr. account of the various townships, that Tanfield had £1 in the treasurer's hands, and that Ruffside was £26 in arrears.

The poetic effusion of an unknown correspondent is somewhat below the mark, and unsuitable for our columns.

Local and District News.

SALE AT LANCHESTER.—We understand that Mr Jenkins' first quarterly sale, held on Thursday, was numerously attended, and that, considering there were no prohibited cattle sold, the sale was in every respect a good one, and fully encourages the auctioneer to expect good sales in future.

A temperance meeting was held in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Castleside, on Saturday evening last. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Shotley Bridge Young Men's Temperance Association, and addresses were delivered by several of the members of that society. It was well attended, and was very successful.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BUSTY COLLIERY, NEAR MEDOMSLEY.—On Monday morning an accident occurred at the Busty Pit, near Medomsley, by which one of the men employed down the pit lost his life. It appears that James Macmath, a hewer, had gone down the pit to work, having for his companion a person named Topley, who worked alongside of him. Macmath was engaged in hewing, and being somewhat of an anxious turn, he had knowingly gone under some coal which was loose, in consequence of a shot having been fired into it on Saturday. He had scarcely got commenced, when about a ton of coal came down upon him, killing him on the spot. An inquest was held on the body of deceased on Wednesday, at the house of Mr Thos. Hetherington, Leadgate, before Mr Davis, deputy-coroner, and after hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. Deceased, who was only twenty-eight years of age, leaves a wife and three children to mourn his untimely end.

SERIOUS EXPLOSION AT STANLEY NEW PIT.—We regret to state that an explosion of a serious character, by which the lives of five persons are placed in considerable peril, occurred at Stanley New Pit on Wednesday. It appears, from what information we can gather, that on the day in question, five men named Thirlway, Pearson, Hudson, Reed, and Johnson were engaged at their work in the Hutton seam of this colliery, and were working the broken, when a fall of the goaf took place and forced the gas upon the candles which were lighted. An explosion at once took place, by which three of the workmen named Pearson, Hudson, and Thirlway were seriously injured, and Reed and Johnson were slightly hurt. Dr. Watson, of Burnopfield, was immediately sent for and was speedily in attendance, and rendered to the sufferers all the aid that medical science could suggest. Our last information was to the effect that the men were progressing favourably.

DARING THEFT AT HOBSON COLLIERY.—On Saturday last, a robbery of grocery goods was effected at Hobson Colliery, in a most impudent manner, by an unknown person, under the following circumstances. It appears that the workmen employed at the Hobson Colliery are accustomed to have their groceries from Newcastle and Gateshead, and that the masters of the colliery allow their waggon to bring the goods for the men. On Saturday evening the men go to the waggon and get their parcels, and amongst the parcels was one addressed to Abner Bell. On the person in charge of the waggon coming to this parcel, it was claimed by an individual who said he had been sent for the parcel. The parcel was accordingly given to him, and on inquiry it turned out that this person was not instructed to call for the goods. It is needless to add that the delinquent has not since been heard of. We hope that this example will be sufficient to put the parties concerned upon their guard for the future.

A MAD FREAK.—We are sorry to announce that rumours of a very painful character have been circulated for the last few days in reference to a respectable tradesman, who has, up to a very recent period, resided in this district. The person to whom we allude carries on a thriving and apparently prosperous business, and is surrounded by every comfort, possessing a highly respectable wife, with whom he never had a quarrel, and accomplished daughters. A few days ago, after delivering up the money he had received while out to his wife, he suddenly decamped, and was shortly afterwards seen by several persons in company with a woman and four children on their road to Newcastle. From enquiries it appears that the woman and children who accompanied him are the wife and children of a pitman, residing near the house of the infatuated tradesman. No motive can be assigned for this foolish act. There can, we think, be no doubt but that he has become deranged, as he took with him no money, left home without any reason, and took a woman and four children to accompany him on his journey with nothing in his pocket.

MORE MAD DOGS.—We regret to say that several more mad dogs have lately been seen in the neighbourhood of Shotley Bridge. On Monday morning, as a gentleman was going along the Shotley Bridge road, a short way out of the village, he observed a large dog with very suspicious symptoms, and he at once hastened back to the police station and requested the officers to keep a strict watch on the animal. The police accordingly armed themselves and went towards the place where the animal was seen, and being perfectly satisfied that the animal was in a rabid state they shot it at once. Other two or three dogs were also shot on the same day, the proprietors of the animals requesting the police to shoot them, as they had seen the dog first shot and these together. A valuable dog, belonging to Mr W. Turner, of Blackhill, and which was bitten by the mad dog which caused such consternation a few weeks ago, has also been shot by that gentleman. It appears Mr Turner suspected this dog had been bitten, and had received information from a medical gentleman of the premonitory symptoms of madness in dogs. He had carefully watched the animal, and observed that it was beginning to show the usual symptoms of madness, he sent for Mr Foreman, veterinary surgeon, of Leadgate, who declared the animal to be mad, and it was immediately destroyed. We understand that there have now been between twenty and thirty animals destroyed within the last few weeks—many of which were exceedingly valuable.

The foundation stone of a new mechanics' institute at the village of Wreckenton, near Gateshead, was laid on Saturday afternoon, by Ald. Johnson, of the latter place.

NEW ORGAN AT ALNWICK.—A very beautiful and fine toned organ has just been erected in the Catholic Church, Alnwick. The instrument was built by the firm of Forster and Andrews, of Hull, and has been greatly admired by all who have heard it. Mr Henri F. Hemy, of this town, played the opening services on Sunday last.

ACCIDENT AT MONKWEARMOUTH COLLIERY.—On Tuesday, as a lad named William Dryden, eleven years of age, residing in Wilson-street, Monkwearmouth, was driving a horse and a pair of waggons to the pit, he fell off the waggons, and his arm caught within the wheels. When taken up it was seen that his arm was severely injured. He was at once removed to the Infirmary, where it was amputated.

THE MINERS' CONFERENCE AND THE CRAMLINGTON STRIKE.—At the meeting of the Miners' National Association, in the Victoria Hotel, Newcastle, on Thursday morning, it was resolved that the delegates on returning to their respective districts, should lay before the men the particulars of the Cramlington strike. It was also further resolved that the delegates should ask the miners they represented to contribute towards the support of the Cramlington men, in their present struggle.

CHURCH RATE CASE.—A case of some importance to churchwardens was heard in the Durham County Court, on Monday. The plaintiffs in the action were the churchwardens of the parish of Belmont, and the defendants their predecessors in office. The matter in dispute was a sum of money collected by one of the defendants, who had become bankrupt: the point being whether, if not recovered from him, it could be claimed of his colleague. The judge deferred giving his decision.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon, a man named Sheppard, who lives in Cambridge Street, South Shields, was engaged at the Tyne Docks putting some tarpauline on some waggons, where he was unfortunately crushed very severely. He was conveyed to his home, where he was attended by Dr. Fraine. It was found Sheppard had several ribs fractured, besides sustaining several internal injuries. Though little hope was at first entertained of his recovery, the injured man was on Wednesday progressing favourably.

NEW PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL AT DUNSTON.—A commodious Primitive Methodist Chapel, at Dunston, was opened for divine worship on Sunday, the 19th inst., when sermons were preached to large congregations by the Rev. H. Phillips, of Gateshead, and Mr L. Anderson, of South Shields. A tea meeting, very well attended, was held on Monday, the 20th, and addressed by the Revs. H. Phillips, J. Elliott, and Messrs Peel, Bruce, Lowrey, and Curry. The building was designed and erected by Mr Jewet, who supplied the plans and specifications free of cost, and to whom the erection does great credit.

ATTEMPTED RAPE AT HARTLEPOOL.—Before the borough magistrates at Hartlepool, on Tuesday, Jane Pratt, whose parents reside at Trimdon Colliery, but who is servant at Mr Harbeon's, butcher, Hartlepool, preferred a charge against Edward Rabson, assistant butcher, of indecently assaulting her on Sunday evening last. Mr J. T. Belk, solicitor, appeared for the prisoner. From the evidence adduced it appears the prosecutrix's master and mistress were from home on Sunday, and as she was going into the house to light the fire she omitted to close the door. After she lit the fire in the upstairs sitting room she turned round and saw the prisoner standing. He asked if her master had returned, and she replied "No." He then sat down on the sofa, and as she was passing he pulled her down and attempted to take liberties with her, and in the struggle she was rather badly used. The Bench fined the prisoner £3 and costs, or two months' imprisonment.

ANNUAL SALE OF THE EARL OF DURHAM'S FAT STOCK.—The annual sale of fat cattle and sheep owned by the Earl of Durham, took place on Monday, at Bowes' Houses' Farm, near Fence Houses. The half-bred cattle were sold, on an average, at about 10s. per stone, and the polled half-breds were also knocked down at about 10s. per stone. The Galloways, of which there were some splendid specimens, were in great demand, which, no doubt, must be attributed to their excellent proportionate symmetry, the animals averaging 66 stones. Of the West Highland heifers there was a first-class lot, and being sold in pairs, they were speedily bought up, the average per pair being about £46. The display of sheep was very good, and the prices were equal to, if not greater than, those obtained last year. Altogether, the sale was one of the most successful that has been held at Bowes' House for many years. The West Highland heifers went off rapidly, the principal purchasers being Messrs Greenfield, Brewis, and Nicholson, of Sunderland.

THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS' ENTERTAINMENT.—Our readers will perceive on referring to our advertising columns, that a concert is to be given on Monday evening next, in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge. The entertainment will be given by the "the Gateshead Amateur Christy Minstrels," of whom report speaks in most flattering terms, and therefore will no doubt draw a good house, seeing that when talent makes its appearance on this arena it has hitherto been highly appreciated. The programme is rich, varied and judiciously selected, and cannot fail to satisfy the most fastidious. Not the least pleasing feature in the entertainment will be a theatrical performance entitled the "Stage Struck Heroes," which we presume will excite the risible faculties of the audience, while those who delight in the light fantastic toe, will be gratified, by the performance of the "Plantation Festival Dance." This is the first entertainment given this season under the auspices of the Town Hall Company, and we think we may congratulate Messrs Wilson and Siddell, that they apparently have made a suitable selection. We trust that their efforts will be crowned by an overflowing audience.

A DISAPPOINTED BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.—A few days ago, a happy couple, belonging to South Shields, presented themselves, at Christ Church, North Shields, to be united in wedlock; but, owing to a slight slip on the part of the bridegroom, the ceremony could not be performed. It appears that the loving couple wished to have their wedding kept from their friends, and, in order to do this, resolved to go to North Shields. The bridegroom accordingly made it his business to wait upon the minister to have their names "called out" in church, which was duly performed for three Sundays. The fourth Sunday was the day appointed for the "event." They were not, however, so punctual as they might have been, as the minister had to wait some little time for them. On their arrival at the church they were shown into the vestry, where they at once took up their positions to hear the service read over to them. But, alas! there is many a slip between the cup and the lip. The minister, as we have already stated, had been kept waiting a short time, and, after passing the usual remarks on the weather, innocently asked the question what had detained them, when the simple-minded bridegroom unthinkingly replied that they had lost the ferry. A pull was made by the bride at the coat tails of the bridegroom to put him on his guard, but the hint was not taken. This, of course, led to another question by the minister, as to which side of the river they resided on, when the bridegroom said the south side. This was quite sufficient. The minister, without further ceremony, told them that, as they did not belong to his parish, he could not marry them. The bridegroom saw instantly the mistake he had made, but too late. The only course left for them was that advised by the worthy minister, namely, to return to their own side of the water, and apply to the minister of the parish they resided in, which advice, we believe, was taken and acted upon.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH."

THE WALL-FLOWER!

OR, THE SONG OF THE UNASKED ONE.
(BY J-HN BR-GHT, M.P.)

Around my place the dancers throng,
My lonely seat the swells flow by;
I hear the murmur, low and long,
Of prompt request and pleased reply,
For Göschen, Forster, Stansfeld there,
Impassioned wooers throng the rooms,
My eye's as bright, my form's as fair,
But all unsought the Wall-Flower blooms!

They say that I am hot of mood,
And quick to give and take offence;
O'er fancied slights inclined to brood,
And prompt to scorn on slight pretence:
And therefore 'tis I sit apart,
Defy neglect, and nurse my fumes;
But not a sigh shall 'scape my heart,
Though all unsought the Wall-Flower blooms!

Lord Russell moves about the hall,
In quest, they say, of youthful blood;
On me I saw his glances fall,
But he ne'er stirred from where he stood.
I saw him stead to Göschen's side,
And in his eye a promise looms;
I see his hand to Stansfeld's glide—
But all unsought the Wall-Flower blooms!

Wooers, ask on! and, wooed, reply!
I care not—I am fancy-free!
A higher dream employs mine eye—
I love my *Star*, my *Star* loves me!
And when my *Star* shall statesmen sway
To seek its smiles and fear its glooms,
Between us they shall rue this day,
When all unsought the Wall-Flower blooms!

Law Intelligence.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

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

His Honour took his seat this morning at ten o'clock. The court was a light one, there being only about 130 cases for hearing. The only cases of importance were as follows:—

DOWNIE *v.* PATTISON.—This case was adjourned from last court for the production of plaintiff's books. The plaintiff in this case is a wholesale chemist in Newcastle, and the defendant a grocer. The sum sought to be recovered by plaintiff was a balance of 16s. 6d., which the defendant stated was paid. At the time the account was stated to be settled, the balance due to plaintiff was £2 4s. 5d., and the defendant paid £1 7s. 11d., the difference, 16s. 6d., being, according to defendant's statement, for three empty casks, at 5s. 6d. each, which he had returned, but for which the plaintiff had not given him credit. An invoice was produced, in which Mr Downie stated that returns were not credited for unless received within three months. The defendant stated that he had returned the casks on the 12th of January of the present year, and Mr Cant, one of the North-Eastern Railway Company's servants, produced a book giving an account of goods received at that station, with the entry of the casks being received there, addressed to Mr Downie, chemist, Newcastle. He also produced a copy of the delivery book at Newcastle, which showed that the casks had been delivered at Mr Downie's, on the 16th January, and acknowledged by the signature of J. J. Brown, a person in the employ of the plaintiff. Mr Pattison also produced the accounts of his transactions with Mr Downie, from which it appeared, as well as from plaintiff's books, that the casks had not been allowed for. Judgment for defendant.

BEAVELY, WILSON, AND BROWN *v.* DAVISON.—This was an adjourned case from last court for plaintiff (Mr George Hobson), to produce a deed of assignment. It appeared from the evidence that goods had been obtained by defendant from Mrs Thomasin Carr, a grocer, formerly carrying on business at South Moor, who, having got into difficulties, executed a deed of assignment to Mr Greener, of Newcastle, for the equal benefit of her creditors, and the plaintiffs (three of her principal creditors) had since that sold the business and book debts to Mr George Hobson, the real plaintiff in the present case. The deed of assignment was produced, and found to be duly registered. The amount sought to be recovered by plaintiff was £2 6s. 11d., being the balance of an old account. Mr Briggs appeared for defendant, and endeavoured to prove that the defendant was not liable for the amount to the present plaintiff. His Honour, after referring to the 137th section of the New Bankruptcy Act, gave judgment for the plaintiff for the full amount, to be paid at 5s. per month.

WATSON *v.* SUTCLIFFE.—This was an action for damage sustained by plaintiff by defendant's cattle destroying his crop, and was adjourned from last court. Mr Patrick, of Durham, appeared for Mr Watson. Mr Grey, the land agent for the Greenwich Hospital, produced a plan showing the lands occupied by Mr Watson and Mr Sutcliffe, also the woods adjoining. The long field occupied by Mr Watson contained 14 acres, and adjoins Clarke's pasture plantation, and is separated by a fence. A portion of a plantation was let to Mr Watson, at the rental of £3 per year. Mr Sutcliffe had no claim to any land below the red line marked on the plan, but he had forcibly taken possession of it. The long field was occupied by Mr Sutcliffe, without him showing any claim to it, and it was under the charge of the wood keeper to the Greenwich Hospital. If Sutcliffe occupied the long field it would be his place to keep the fences in repair. The plantation adjoining the long field was in the hands of the Greenwich Hospital, who always keep and maintain their fences, and the occupier of the adjoining land has nothing to do with the fences; but if the plantation is let to any one, that person must keep the fences in good repair so as to keep the cattle off the adjoining land. Mr Sutcliffe said that he took the farm as the previous tenant, Mr Soppett, had it, and it included the plantation. Mr Grey, in answer to Mr Sutcliffe, stated that he offered £260 per year for the farm, including the plantation, which offer was declined. He never said that he would allow Mr Sutcliffe any other plantation in place of, or in lieu of, the plantation and the long field, claimed by him. Mr Sutcliffe said he met Mr Grey at Newland's Grange, but he had then let Watson the edge of the wood, which was one of the woods held by the late tenant. Mr Grey thought the former tenant had not that wood. Mr Sutcliffe said he took the farm on the 13th of May, and as soon as he knew that Mr Grey had let the wood to Mr Watson, he felt quite dissatisfied. Mr Grey said he promised to let Sutcliffe have the edge of Walker Shank Plantation, or either of the woods marked A or B on the plan, but he did not say he might have them in place of the other. Mr Sutcliffe contended, that Mr Grey had offered him a sum of money as a compromise on account of the loss of the wood, and produced a letter from Mr Grey, which did not, however, bear the construction put on it by defendant, but was to the effect that he might have the edge of the old plantation until it was required. At the bottom of the long field there was a road for Mr Watson's cattle to go down to the water. Mr Watson, in reply to Mr Patrick, stated that four of the defendant's cattle were found in his wheat field on the 21st of August. They had got in by old Clark's plantation. He saw that they had been lying for a night or two before, by the grass being pressed down close to the gap in the hedge, which they had trampled down in getting into his field. His wheat field was about 14 acres in size, and the wheat was almost ripe. In reply to Mr Sutcliffe, Mr Watson stated that he had traced Mr Sutcliffe's cattle out of the wood into the watering place, and through the fences into the long field adjoining. He did not see the cattle in his field on the Sunday.—Mr Joseph Oley, of Shotley Bridge, estimated the damage at £5 5s. His Honour said that he would give no opinion upon the question of right as to these two pieces of plantation; but according to the defendant's own showing, the owner of the cattle was liable to pay the damages. Judgment for the plaintiff for £3 10s.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before M. KEARNEY and A. H. TALMADGE, Esqrs.

BREACH OF LICENSED VICTUALLERS ACT.—*Joseph Oxley*, of Craghead, innkeeper, was charged by P. C. Foster with keeping open his house during prohibited hours on the 12th inst. Fined £1 and costs.

REFUSING TO PAY RATES.—*George Brownless*, of Hedley Hill, farmer, was charged by Thomas Elliott, of Hedley Hope, overseer, with refusing to pay Poor's Rate to the township of Hedley Hope, on the 28th ult. Ordered to pay rates and costs.—*George Brownless* was further charged by Thomas Elliott, with refusing to pay Highway Rates to the same township on the 28th ult. To pay rate and costs.—*Henry Pickering*, of the same place, was also summoned with the same offence, but compromised the case and paid the rate and costs.—*Thomas Mitchell*, of Thornley, watch maker, was charged by Joseph Osborne, of Ebchester, overseer, with refusing to pay Poor's Rate to the township of Ebchester, on the 25th September. To pay rates and costs.—*Thomas Mitchell*, was further charged by Joseph Osborne, with refusing to pay the Lighting and Watching Rate to the same township on the 25th September. To pay rates and expenses.

REFRESHMENT HOUSES ACT.—*Stephen Bell*, of Kyo, pitman, was charged by Ann Watson, of Iveston, innkeeper, with refusing to quit her public house on the 28th ult. Discharged on paying expenses and costs.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—*Thomas Cornforth*, of Burnhope Colliery, pitman, was charged by Jonathan Brighton, of Leadgate, with stabbing him with a knife, on the 12th inst., at Bunting Castle, near Leadgate. Fined 20s. and costs, or in default one month's imprisonment.

LARCENY FROM DWELLING-HOUSE.—*Wm. Bowman*, of Crawleyside, Stanhope, groom, was charged by John Martin, of Maiden Law, near Lanchester, with stealing £3 17s. 4d. from a drawer, on the 15th inst. From the evidence of Mary Martin, living at Maiden Law, it appeared that, on Thursday afternoon, the prisoner went into her house and called for a gill of ale, which was supplied to him. John Martin, the son of the witness, came in about an hour after, and said; "Go up stairs, mother, and see if you have lost anything." The prisoner had no more than one glass of ale during the time he was in the house, and no person accompanied him. The prisoner was present and heard the son ask the question. Witness went upstairs and found her drawers all in disorder. The money was safe on the previous night. It consisted of one sovereign, a bad two shilling-piece, a 50-cent piece, and a quantity of small silver, amounting to about £4. On her coming down stairs her son asked if all was right; and she replied that she had lost some money. The prisoner was still there, and a man named Thomas Forster was also present. Forster said to the prisoner, "You have got the money, and you had better deliver it up." He made no reply, but put his hand in his pocket and pulled out the money, amounting to £3 17s. 4d., which he laid down on the table. Witness then took it up and gave it to Sergeant Dunn. John Martin, the son of Mrs Martin, saw the prisoner on the stairs leading to the room from which the money was taken on the day in question. Sergeant Dunn deposed to taking the prisoner into custody. When charged with the offence he said they had got the money; what more did they want? On being searched, some keys, amongst which were two skeleton keys and also a key which opens both the drawers in which the money was placed, were found upon him. The Bench sentenced him to six months' imprisonment.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.—*Joseph Hopkins*, a pitman, was charged by Benjamin Harris, of Leadgate, pitman, with stealing a sovereign and other articles from his pocket while in the Commercial Inn, Berryedge, on the 11th instant. Benjamin Harris said he had known the prisoner for two years. He met him at Durham, hiring a fortnight ago, and they both came in the same train from Durham, but not in the same carriage. They went into the New Inn, and the prosecutor got drunk. He had in his pocket a sovereign in his tobacco-box, and a cap and socks tied up in a handkerchief. When awoke by the police officer, he found his tobacco-box and sovereign gone. A man, named Richard Oliver, of Berryedge, deposed to being in the New Inn on that day, and seeing the prisoner's hand in prosecutor's pocket. He said he was only going to take care of the things, and offered to leave them in the possession of the landlord, or himself. The magistrates said the case was very suspicious, but they would give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt, and dismissed the case.

SHEEP STEALING.—*John Lumley*, butcher, of Shotley Bridge, and *Michael Judge*, labourer, of Cutler's Hall, were charged by John Willis with stealing three gimmer sheep, his property. From the evidence, which was given at great length, it appeared that on the 13th inst. the sheep were in a field adjoining the West Auckland and Corbridge turnpike road. On the Thursday they were missed, and there were in the field the fresh marks of cart wheels, as if the cart had been backed to the gate. The sheep were all marked "I.W." in tar letters, and had a private mark on the ear. The skins, which were produced, were identified as Mr Willis' property. The prisoners had been seen in Delves Lane by Mr Lovatt, butcher, of Blackhill, riding on the fore end of a covered cart, on Wednesday night; and the same evening they were seen about two miles from Butsfield, by Mr and Mrs Howe and Peter Sproat. Both times they were proceeding from Consett, but they were seen to return, later at night, in the direction of Berryedge; they were driving very hard.—Mrs Whitfield, of Shotley Bridge, a carrier, stated that she had received the three skins, which Mr Willis had identified, from Septimus Lumley, the brother of the prisoner Lumley. The prisoners had been apprehended by Sergeant Simpson, who received information of the robbery, and got possession of the skins from Mrs Whitfield. Lumley was apprehended at his own house, on the 17th inst., and, in answer to the charge, said if he were to receive £100 for lifting a sheep into his cart he could do it. He is lamed. On his way to the Lock-up he said, he had got two sheep from Henry Carr, of Edmundbyers, and one from Mr Tregelles. In his shop were found two skins belonging to black-faced sheep. The prisoner Judge was apprehended on the 19th November, owing to what he had said. He (Judge) said he had never been out of Berryedge from one o'clock to six on the 15th instant, until he went down to Shotley Bridge, when he left Berryedge in company with a person named Green.—Septimus Lumley, a young lad, and a brother of the prisoner Lumley, said he was at his brother's house on Wednesday, the 15th inst. He went there at one o'clock, and was at the stable during the afternoon. He was standing on the bridge when his brother came. There was a mason with him. It was about six o'clock. There were three sheep in the cart which witness helped him to take out, and assisted him to kill on Thursday morning, about seven o'clock. He afterwards took the skins, by his brother's direction, to Mrs Whitfield, on Friday evening. One of the sheep was tied, the other two were loose. He threw the skins, by Mrs Whitfield's direction, into the waggon. He could not say whether there were any more skins in the waggon. This was the whole of the evidence adduced, and in defence the prisoner Lumley said he was very drunk at the time, and it was impossible for him to lift a sheep into the cart. Judge said he knew nothing about it. The magistrates committed both prisoners to Durham Gaol to stand their trial at the next assizes.

EXTRAORDINARY DUEL IN LIVERPOOL.

On Monday evening, the 13th instant, Mr John G., a person engaged in mercantile life in Liverpool, on his way home entered the general room of a well-known house of public entertainment, where several gentlemen were enjoying themselves. Mr G. had in his hand a double-barrelled fowling-piece, which he was carrying home after having some repairs done to the stock. Just at the same moment there entered the room a gentlemanly-looking person, apparently about thirty-four years of age; and observing the gun with Mr G., he said, "I suppose you are a Fenian?" "I am not," replied Mr G.; "I am a loyal Irish subject of our gracious Majesty, and I despise Fenianism and Fenians." "Then you despise me," rejoined the stranger. "I don't know you, sir; but, if you are a Fenian or a Fenian leader, I have no respect for you." The stranger, who spoke with an unmistakeable American accent, took a handkerchief from his pocket applied it to his nose, and then threw it full in Mr G.'s face, exclaiming, "I am a Fenian general; my name is William Brown; my father was one of the Browns of Mayo, in Ireland; I was born in New York, and thus I treat any one who dares to deprecate Fenianism." "And my name," said Mr G., "is John G.; I am an Irishman and a native of Mayo also; and thus I treat any one who declares himself and acts as you do," and with a blow he laid the general flat on the floor, amid shouts of applause from the company. The Yankee's heat seemed to have cooled by the knock-down argument of Mr G., and cards were exchanged. A difficulty, however, arose in reference to Mr William Brown being unable to procure a "friend," and at last on Wednesday both "principals" in this "affair of honour" agreed to put themselves in the hands of a London commercial gentleman, who had undertaken to see "fair-play" between the belligerents. Accordingly, at twelve o'clock on Thursday three gentlemen were observed in a field a little south of Bidston Hill. The Fenian general carried a case, so did the London gentleman. The former case contained two well-appointed pistols, and Mr Brown, in order to show his spirit of fair play, offered one to Mr G., which the latter accepted. The "barking irons" being properly loaded, Mr Brown said they would kill at 50 yards distance, but Mr G. objected to be beyond 25 paces from his opponent, and, after some discussion on this, he gained his point. The Londoner, having placed his men in position, gave them a signal, and at the appointed time the proper word was given, and the report of one pistol only was heard, but both gentlemen stood upright on the ground still. The Londoner, having examined both pistols, found they had been discharged, although he declared he had only heard one report. He declared that they should now be satisfied and shake hands, and, producing a flask of brandy, all three took "nips" and proceeded towards Birkenhead, but before reaching the ferry the general turned very pale and nearly fainted. The fact was, Mr G.'s ball had struck him over the hip, causing a slight wound that bled profusely, and his clothes by this time were quite saturated. However, the hemorrhage was soon stopped, and soon afterwards the Yankee took leave of his friends with the following request—that nothing should appear in the newspapers of the transaction until after Saturday, on which day he sailed by mail steamer for New York, and on his request had been complied with. When placed on the ground he took a letter from his pocket, and requested the second, if he fell, to forward it as addressed to New York, and at the same time he said the only thing he had to regret, was that, along with his brother in New York, he had entrapped hundreds of poor Irishmen into the Northern army.—*Liverpool Daily Post.*

COLLISION IN THE TAY.

A NEWCASTLE STEAMER SUNK.

On Saturday afternoon, about four o'clock, two large steamers, the London, belonging to the Dundee, Perth, and London Shipping Company, and the Harvest Queen, coal laden from Newcastle, came into collision in the Tay, and the result was that the London sunk shortly afterwards, while the Harvest Queen had to make for the shore, and be soon grounded on the beach. The London, which was a fine screw steamer of about 700 tons, and 200-horse power, has been on the passage between Dundee and London since 1865, when she was built. On Saturday afternoon she left Dundee a little after three o'clock, with a full cargo of goods and nineteen passengers.

Shortly after passing Broughty Castle, those on board the London saw the Harvest Queen coming up the river; and Captain Rattray, who was standing on the bridge of the London, is reported to have signalled several times to the Harvest Queen to keep the north side of the channel, so that he might pass on the south, the proper course for steamers passing each other in ordinary circumstances. Whether the signals had not been observed, or were misunderstood, is not yet ascertained; but the Harvest Queen is stated to have kept on almost in a straight course until the two vessels had approached the Horse Shoe Shoal. Here the channel is very narrow, the deep water between the Shoal on the north and the Lucky's Cap sands on the south not being more than a quarter of a mile. Just as the London had approached the shoal, Captain Rattray having kept her to the north side, as the Harvest Queen had made no change in her course, the latter came up, and, as stated, made a sudden turn, the effect of which was that she came with great force against the London, nearly amidships, and her bows penetrated across her deck nearly to the cabin door. The water rushed rapidly into the London, and her crew and passengers, who were in a state of great excitement and alarm, scrambled in numbers on board the Harvest Queen. Before they could all get on board the latter, the two steamers separated, and the injuries the Harvest Queen had received were also seen to be very serious, and demanded the utmost exertion of her crew to save her. Fortunately, however, the captain of the Carrier steamer, which plies between Broughty and Tayport, had observed the disaster, and steamed rapidly down to the aid of the London. Several fishing boats also came as quickly as possible. By the aid of one of these, all those on board the London were transferred to the Carrier, and not too soon, for scarcely had the last left the London, when she made a heavy lurch over, and sank, partly resting on the Horse Shoe Shoal. Those on board the Carrier were brought up to Dundee shortly afterwards. Of those who got on board the Harvest Queen, a number rushed and got one of her boats launched, in which nine of the London crew and seven of her passengers succeeded in getting to the shore on the Fife side, from which they walked to Tayport, a distance of several miles, and were brought on by the Edinburgh train, arriving in Dundee at eight o'clock. The Harvest Queen steamed up the river, but was making water very fast; and the pilot who had command of her, seeing her desperate condition, ran her on shore on the Newcombe Bank, a little above Tayport. Here the passengers and part of the crew of the London, who had remained on board, were taken off by the tug steamer Hercules, and brought up to Dundee. The crew had afterwards to leave, as the Harvest Queen was unable to keep afloat, and the tide was rising. On Sunday she was seen with her hull under water at high tide. Fortunately, on Saturday afternoon the weather was mild and calm, which aided the exertions of those who went to rescue the crew and passengers. They were all brought to Dundee in safety, the only one who sustained anything like serious injury being James Mann, one of the crew of the London, who was at the helm when the collision occurred, and had one of his legs broken by the wheel striking it with great force. Very few of either the passengers or crew, however, succeeded in saving anything but what they wore, the alarm and confusion preventing their paying attention to anything but the saving of their lives. During the night the tug steamer Hercules was down at the London, and a portion of her being visible at low water, those on board succeeded in removing a part of her cargo, and bringing it to Dundee. Another trip was made on Sunday, with a similar result; and it is hoped that by adopting this course, they may soon be able to get the London afloat, and bring her to Dundee. The report of the disaster caused great excitement in Dundee, and much anxiety was felt for the safety of those on board, which was happily relieved by their safe return. Had the sea been boisterous, however, there would have been little chance of safety for any of them. A collision occurring on a clear afternoon, and on a calm sea, where there was abundance of room to pass, cannot fail to be made the subject of a searching inquiry by the Admiralty.

The Harvest Queen is a large iron screw collier, of the kind now so common on the Tyne and the north-east ports of England. She belongs to Messrs. Pile, Spence, and Co., of West Hartlepool, who are large steamboat proprietors. The Harvest Queen arrived in Dundee on Monday last, with a cargo of coal, to Mr P. M. Duncan, and these having been discharged in the course of two days, she returned to Sunderland, and was on her way to Dundee with another cargo for Mr Mitchell, when this unfortunate collision took place.

We are informed that the value of the London and her cargo may, on a rough estimate, be stated at from £25,000 to £30,000. The vessel is partly insured, principally, however, in a private insurance, connected with the company. It is impossible to say with certainty what portion of the cargo is insured, but is believed the greater part of it is so.

LOCAL LAW CASE.—In the Court of Common Pleas, on Monday, the case of Dodd *v.* Thompson was heard. It was an appeal against the decision of the Revising Barrister of the Northern Division of Northumberland. The case was whether a rent seat of forty shillings, against which there was no power of distress, was a valid qualification. The Revising Barrister had held that it was not. Mr Manisty contended that the dry rent of forty shillings without being liable to distraint was not a freehold tenement within the meaning of the statute of Henry VI. Chief Justice Erle was of opinion that the decision of the Revising Barrister should be reversed. The claim was for qualification in respect of a freehold tenement of more than forty shillings without mention by the grantor of power to enforce payment of the rent. The statute of George II. had, however, provided a remedy through which all was done that was requisite to make the qualification valid. The other judges were of the same opinion. Judgment reversed.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Lord Granville, who was asked by a deputation from the Sunday League to open the South Kensington Museum on Sundays, has declined to do so at present.

The letters and articles in Thursday morning's papers show that the Jamaica controversy is waxing warmer. The Rev. W. Arthur, one of the general secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, has made a speech at Folkestone, denouncing the manner in which the insurrection was put down.

SINGULAR AFFAIR, NEAR DEWSBURY.

The body of a woman, named Hannah Hepworth, who died at Mirfield on the 6th instant, has been exhumed under the following circumstances.—The deceased was an unmarried woman, and was 25 years of age. At an investigation which took place on Tuesday before the District Coroner, it was stated that deceased had been unwell about eleven months, and had been under the care of Mr Whalley, surgeon, Mirfield, about six months. The mother of the deceased said that she knew nothing about the life of her daughter having been insured, or that she had been in any benefit club. She did not hear of the insurance of her daughter's life until after the burial. A man, named George Schofield, on the 11th instant, received from his son two papers which had been found by another person in a public thoroughfare in Dewsbury. The documents appear to have related to an insurance on the life of the deceased, but on making inquiry at the office of the insurance company at Dewsbury, Schofield was informed that the policy had lapsed in consequence of non-payment of the premium.—Mr William Oates, registrar, produced the book containing the official record of the death of Hannah Hepworth. The cause of the death was stated to him to have been enteritis.—The evidence of Mr William Carr, surgeon, Gomersal, went to show that on Tuesday morning he made a *post mortem* examination of the disinterred body of Hannah Hepworth. The corpse was extremely emaciated, but there were no traces of irritant poison having been administered. He found no enteritis in the ordinary sense of the term. In his opinion the cause of death was malignant disease of the rectum of two years' duration, and not enteritis lasting two days only.—A verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF A LUNATIC IN OXFORDSHIRE.

On November 18th, two persons, named Ayris, of Marston, and Harris, of Cowley, in Oxfordshire, were respectively charged before the county magistrates at Oxford, with having unlawfully received, and taken charge of one Elizabeth Syms, a lunatic. From the evidence then submitted it would appear that Elizabeth Syms has since the year 1852 been of unsound mind, and that she has on more than two occasions been an inmate of a lunatic asylum. It would appear that when last discharged from an asylum she was not allowed to return to her mother's house, but was placed under the care of Harris. She was removed from there to Marsham, in Berkshire, but in a very few days sent home, Mr Duffield, of Marsham Park, having properly forbidden that a tenant of his should take charge without due authority, of a lunatic. The mother sent her at once to the house of Ayris, a tenant of hers. This was about the month of July, 1864. Little was heard or known of this poor lunatic till about the middle of August last. She was looking out of the window of her room, and recognised Miss Loder (the daughter of a highly respectable tradesman—butcher—in Marston), who had been a schoolfellow and playmate of hers. After a few words of recognition, Syms asked if Miss Loder knew her commandments, which question was answered in the affirmative. "Are you not told to use your neighbour as yourself?" said the unhappy lunatic. "Yes," was the reply. The rejoinder was, "Do you do so when you allow me to be kept here, and take no steps to get my release?" Miss Loder mentioned this to her father, and he reported the circumstance to the guardians of the parish. The case was then named to Mr Hitchings, surgeon, of Oxford, who, on the following day, visited the lunatic. From his evidence it would appear that he found her in the room without any furniture, that her person was covered with a shift and a shawl, which had evidently been just given to her to help to cover her nakedness. No glass was in the window, which looked north. The door was fastened from without by a chain. In this wretched plight she had been confined for fourteen months—no bed, no chair, not an atom of furniture of any kind or description. She was subsequently visited by the Right Hon. J. W. Henley and Mr Weyland, magistrates, accompanied by Mr Hitchings, and removed by their order to the county lunatic asylum. Ayris and Harris have been committed for trial at the assizes, when all the circumstances of this revolting case will be brought to light.

THE POISONING CASE IN DEVONSHIRE.

At the adjourned inquest on the body of William Ashford, a master bootmaker, held on Monday afternoon, at Clyst Honiton, Professor Herapath was in attendance, and deposed that he had found arsenic and strychnia both in the liver and stomach of the deceased, and had no doubt that those poisons were the cause of death. The particulars of the case, and the suspicions resting on the wife, have already appeared. Other evidence was now given, showing that the deceased had once made a will, leaving his property to his brother and other relatives, to the exclusion of his wife; and though he afterwards executed a will in favour of the latter, the first will was the subject of contention between them. Pratt, the supposed paramour of the prisoner, was examined at considerable length. He had worked four years for the deceased. He said he went to live at Dawlish about Christmas, 1863, and stopped there for eight months. While staying at Dawlish he visited Clyst Honiton two or three times, and stayed at his late master's house, and did so by invitation. Deceased had called upon him three times at Dawlish. On all occasions witness said deceased asked him to return to Clyst Honiton. Mrs Ashford also requested him to come back; but witness replied that he had a very good situation where he was, and the work was lighter. Witness refused to return so long as Mr Ashford lived in the same house, when deceased replied he would change houses if witness would go and live with him. On one occasion witness replied he did not like to return, "things had been said" about him and Mrs Ashford. Deceased replied, "never mind, Frank, if you come back with me people may say what they like, it shall make no difference to you. You may come with me, and I'll behave as a father to you; and you may live with me for life if you like, Frank." Mrs Ashford never visited him alone at Dawlish. Agnes Ashford, widow, sister-in-law to the deceased, described his symptoms when he was suffering from fits on the 4th inst. His eyes, she said, appeared wild, his head was thrown back, and his hands were clenched. He took very small quantities of gin and brandy and water to wet his lips. Mrs Ashford prepared the gin and water in the bedroom. When deceased had no fits he complained of great pain. Mary Brewer, a widow, employed as a nurse by the prisoner during the deceased's illness, described the symptoms she noticed, which were similar to those related at the previous inquiry. Selina Ann Ponsford, a little girl, nine years of age, deposed to fetching on two different occasions some jalap for the prisoner about a week before the deceased was taken ill. The coroner having carefully summed up, the jury retired, and on returning into court, after a quarter of an hour's consultation, said that they had decided unanimously to return a verdict of "Wilful murder against Mrs Ashford." The prisoner on hearing this announcement fainted away.

Sporting Intelligence.

LEAMINGTON AND WARWICKSHIRE HUNT MEETING.

TUESDAY.—The WELTER HANDICAP. Three-quarters of a mile.

Plover, 12st 2lb	Mr Edwards	1
Arkansas, 10st 10lb	Capt. Little	2
Wild Thyme, 11st	Capt. Hunt	3

Balornock, King Arthur, and My Cob also ran.

Betting: 2 to 1 agst Wild Thyme, 3 to 1 agst Arkansas, 5 to 1 agst Plover. Won by a length and a half.

The TALLY-HO STAKES. Two miles, on the flat.

Tiger, 12st 3lb	Owner	1
Charlie, 5 yrs, 12st 7lb	Mr Holland	2
Ely, aged, 12st	Owner	3

Cleopatra, Little Nell, Maid of Lorn, Diligence, Black Swan, and Idle Girl also ran.

Betting: 5 to 2 agst Idle Girl, 4 to 1 agst Tiger, 5 to 1 agst Black Swan. Won by a length.

The NURSERY HANDICAP. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr Saxon's Monitress, 7st 3lb	Clement	1
Mr Angell na Belmontine, 7st 1lb	Carroll	2
Captain Gray's Warwick, 7st 12lb	Morris	3

Chicken Hazard, Kingmaker, Victorious, and Master Shutt also ran.

Betting: 2 to 1 agst Victorious, 4 to 1 each agst Warwick, Chicken Hazard, and Kingmaker, 5 to 1 agst Belmontine, 7 to 1 agst Monitress. Won easily by a length.

The RACING STAKES. Five furlongs.

Novice, 6st 5lb	Murray	1
Cantharides, 7st	J. Grimshaw	2
Northhill, 7st	Jarvis	3

Full Bloom and Lady Isla also ran.

Betting: Evens on Cantharides, 4 to 1 each agst Novice and Lady Isla. Won by three lengths, a neck between second and third.

The DONNINGTON HANDICAP. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr Heathcote's Skirmish, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb	G. Sopp	1
Mr Angell's Attache, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb	Heartfield	2
Mr Maud's Wild Bee, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb	Kenyon	3

Reindeer, Lady Abbess, Rose, Liston, Mongrel, Jupiter, Tilt, Squire Hearty, and Aline also ran.

Betting: 100 to 30 agst Attache, 4 to 1 agst Reindeer, 5 to 1 agst Mongrel, 6 to 1 agst Wild Bee, 7 to 1 agst Skirmish, 8 to 1 agst Rose, 19 to 1 agst Jupiter. Won by a short head.

The GREAT AUTUMN WELTER CUP. One mile.

Mr Brayley's Pearl Diver, 5 yrs, 10st 12lb	Capt. Little	1
Lord Westmoreland's Sidewind, 3 yrs, 9st 7lb	Mr Edwards	2
Mrqs of Hasting's Catalogue, 3 yrs, 9st 8lb	Mr Whickham	3

The Clown, Desdemona, Fat Jack, Columbia, Peewit, and Contraband also ran.

Betting: 3 to 1 each agst Sidewind and Pearl Diver, 4 to 1 agst The Clown, 7 to 1 agst Catalogue, 5 to 1 agst Contraband, 100 to 8 agst Columbia, 20 to 1 agst Peewit. Won by five lengths.

A HANDICAP. Five furlongs.

Lord Westmoreland's Begum, 2 yrs, 6st 5lb	Kenyon	1
Mr Wadlow's Sahara, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb	J. Grimshaw	2
Mr Fisher's Actor, 2 yrs, 6st 6lb	S. Mordan	3

Bishopton and Flyaway colt also ran.

Betting: 6 to 4 agst Sahara, 3 to 1 agst Begum, 4 to 1 agst Bishopton, 6 to 1 agst Actor. Won by a neck.

The FREE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE. Two miles.

Lord Poulet's Benazet, 6 yrs, 10st 12lb	Page	1
Mr Brayley's Antoinette, 4 yrs, 9st 7lb	Mr Martin	2
Mr Bilham's Equinox, 5 yrs, 10st 2lb	W. White	3

True Heart, Ace of Hearts, Castle Hill, Cartouche, Cutler, Camillus, and Brown Bess also ran.

Betting: Even agst Benazet, 4 to 1 agst True Heart, 5 to 1 agst Antoinette, 10 to 1 agst any other. Won by three-quarters of a length.

WEDNESDAY.—The WELTER HANDICAP. One mile.

Aline, 9st 11lb	Mr Halford	1
Contraband, 9st 11lb	Morris	2
Tilt, 10st 1lb	J. Grimshaw	3

Beadle, Norma, Columbia, Liston, and Peewit also ran.

Betting: 2 to 1 agst Norma, 3 to 1 agst Beadle, 5 to 1 agst Tilt, 7 to 1 agst Contraband, 10 to 1 agst Columbia, 20 to 1 agst Aline. Won by a length and a half; bad third.

HANDICAP. Three-quarters of a mile.

Jura, 6st 11lb	Cannon	1
Mongrel, 8st 3lb	Cameron	2
Tesane, 7st 4lb	Covey	3

Bishopton, Rama, Kingmaker, and Vigorous also ran.

Betting: 9 to 4 agst Tesane, 4 to 1 each agst Rama and Mongrel, 10 to 1 Jura. Won by three lengths.

HANDICAP PLATE. Five furlongs.

Mr Fisher's Novice, 8st 4lb	Loates	1
Mr William's Palm Leaf colt, 7st 4lb	Huxtable	2
Lord Westmoreland's Begum, 8st 5lb	Morris	3

Saxon Beauty, Finale, and Merry Lass also ran.

Betting: 5 to 2 each agst Novice and Begum, 5 to 1 agst Merry Lass, 6 to 1 agst Palm Leaf colt. Won by three lengths.

HANDICAP PLATE. Three-quarters of a length.

Marquis of Hastings' Hope, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb	Murray	1
Mr Little's Pegasus, 4 yrs, 7st	Hibberd	2
Mr Hawking's Chicquot the Jester, 4 yrs, 6st 11lb	I'Anson	3

The Abbott and Jane Shore also ran.

Betting: 7 to 4 agst Hope, 3 to 1 agst The Abbott, 4 to 1 agst Pegasus, 100 to 15 agst Jane Shore. Won by a neck.

SECOND NURSERY HANDICAP. Five furlongs.

Capt. Machell's Miss Harriette	Carroll	1
Mr J. Dawson's Mdlle. Cleopatre	H. Clark	2
Mr Jackson's Hopvine	Cameron	3

Chronometer, Miss Williams, Iliphus, Montrose, Chicken Hazard, Ammunition, Tina, and Palm Leaf colt also ran.

Betting: 7 to 4 agst Tina, 6 to 1 each agst Mdlle. Cleopatre and Iliphus, 8 to 1 each agst Miss Williams and Montrose, 10 to 1 agst Hopvine, 20 to 1 agst Miss Harriette. Won by half a length.

SELLING RACE. Three quarters of a mile.

Sergeant Picquot, 6st 2lb	G. Sopp	1
Royal Tartan, 6st 2lb	Cameron	2
Viper, 6st 11lb	Heartfield	3

Jane Shore, Jupiter, Glendusk, Gulnara, Finale, Brown Doe, and Rejection also ran.

Betting: 4 to 1 agst Sergeant Picquot, 5 to 1 agst Royal Tartan, 6 to 1 agst Glendusk, 7 to 1 each agst Gulnara and Rejection. Won by a head.

The GREAT MIDLAND COUNTIES HANDICAP. Two miles.

Mr Payne's Sister to the Drake, 4 yrs, 5st 13lb	Kenyon	1
Mr Brayley's Pearl Diver, 5 yrs, 8st 1lb	Cannon	2
Mr Jackson's Elland, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb	Cameron	3

Dr. Syntax, Claxton, Signalman, Farce, Endsleigh, and The Lizard also ran.

Betting: 7 to 2 agst Pearl Diver, 4 to 1 agst Sister to the Drake, 5 to 1 agst Elland, 6 to 1 agst Signalman, 8 to 1 agst Farce, 10 to 1 agst Lizard. Endsleigh led for three-quarters of a mile, followed by Claxton, Dr. Syntax, and Lizard, Pearl Diver, and Elland bringing up the rear. Approaching the mile post, Sister to Drake took up the running, followed by Endsleigh, Elland and Pearl Diver having emerged from the rear, took third and fourth places. Five furlongs from home Endsleigh gave way, and Pearl Diver took second place, but never being able to reach Sister to Drake, was easily beaten by twenty lengths, fifteen between second and third. Lizard was fourth, Signalman fifth, Farce sixth, all pulling up. Dr. Syntax and Claxton were the last two.

SELLING STEEPLECHASE. Two miles.

Strike	H. Slater	1
Scribbler, 10st	Mr Edwards	2
Screw, 10st	W. White	3

Don Carlos, Panther, Humphrey, and Tally-ho also ran.

Betting: 6 to 5 on Strike, 4 to 1 agst Screw, 7 to 1 agst Scribbler. Won by six lengths.

WARWICK HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES. Two miles.

Mr Powell's Flyfisher, 6 yrs, 7st 11lb	G. Holman	1
Mr Martin's Lurline, aged, 10st 4lb	Smethurst	2
Mr Ewart's Tambour Major, 10st 5lb	Griffiths	3

Garus, Sea King, Isly, Crusade, Sir Robert, Polly Hopkins, Rhoebus, Antoinette, Cartouche, Overton, Lord of the Manor, Medusa, Aggressor, Equinox, Old Windsor, and Lisette also ran.

Betting: 4 to 1 agst Rhoebus, 5 to 1 agst Flyfisher, 7 to 1 agst Cartouche, 100 to 8 each agst Antoinette, Isly, and Garus, 100 to 5 each agst Overton and Tambour Major, 100 to 6 each agst Aggressor and Crusade, 20 to 1 agst Sir Robert. Won easily by three lengths.

THURSDAY.—SCURRY FLAT RACE.

Glendusk	1	Doefoot	2	The Abbot	3

WINDING-UP HANDICAP.

Juliet	1	Forester	2	Liston	3

SHORTS HANDICAP.

Gulnara	1	Jane Shore	2	Hope	3

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES.

Naiad	1	Donnybrook	†	Venturesome	†

TWO-YEAR-OLD PLATE.

Novice	1	Palm Leaf	2	Slender	3

BEADGATE CUP.

Money-spinner	1	Goldylocks	2	Saccharometer	3

GRAND ANNUAL HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.

L'Africain	1	Slyfox	2	Astrolabe	3

GREAT SCULLERS' RACE ON THE THAMES.

HOARE *v.* COOKE.

The sculling match on the Thames for £100, from Putney to Mortlake, on Tuesday, was won after a splendid contest by Hoare beating Cooke by about a dozen lengths. Time, 29 min. 28 secs.

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—A fair inquiry for wheat, and both old and new samples must be quoted the same as this day week, with a moderate business doing. Barley rather cheaper, and a slow sale for malting sorts; grinding unaltered. Oats in good demand at full prices, and arrivals small. No change in other articles.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 62 head of cattle from Aberdeen and counties of the north-east coast of Scotland, also 203 beasts and 384 pigs from Ireland, and 196 beasts and 700 sheep were from foreign. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a increase of 396 beasts and 70 sheep as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was indifferent, while both sheep and pigs were a fair seasonable average. The health of the stock at market to-day was highly satisfactory; but the disease in the town dairies is still very bad. The great increase in the cattle from Tuesday last may be attributed to the closing of Darlington, Carlisle, and other country markets. The supply of beef comprised 1,420 head. The beef trade was in a sluggish state, and prices were irregular, at a decline of about 3d per stone from the rates of this day se'nnight, with a heavy finish, and a large portion remained unsold. The number of sheep was 5,400. The mutton trade was somewhat inactive, yet there was no material change to notice in value from that of last week, with a slow finish, and a total clearance was not effected. Pigs—850 were shown. The pork trade was in an active state, and all were disposed of at full rates of currencies. The day was remarkably fine and warm, and more than an average amount of business was done.

Numbers shown — Beasts, 1,420; sheep and lambs, 5,400; pigs, 850; store cattle, 0.

Prices this day:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.; secondary sorts, 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d.; inferior sorts, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.; good steers, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 3d.; middling, 6s. 6d. to 7s 3d; cows, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 9d.; stags, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; pork 5s 6d. to 7s. 6d.; ditto, small, 8s. 3d. to 9s. 0d. per st. of 14lb. Sheep—good vendable wedders, 9d to 9½d; large fat 8½d to 8¾d; middling, 7d to 7½d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 6½d to 7d; lambs, 8d to 9d per lb sinking offal.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Notices of births, marriages, and deaths are inserted *free* of charge. Such notices must be left at the *Guardian* office, Consett.

BIRTHS.

NEWCASTLE.—At No. 2, Summerhill-terrace, on the 21st inst., the wife of Mr George Edwin Swithinbank, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

TANFIELD.—On the 14th inst., Mr George Winship, grocer, of Shield Row, to Miss Mary Turnbull, of East Stanley.

NEWCASTLE.—At St. John's Church, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Tattersall, Mr R. W. Wray, grocer, to Miss Elizabeth Boggon.

HEWORTH.—On the 21st inst., by the Rev Matthew Plummer, M.A., Mr John Graham, of Newcastle, to Miss Grace Robinson, of Carr's Hill, Gateshead.

DEATHS.

HIGH WARKERLEY, Shotley Bridge.—On the 17th inst., aged 41, Mr Thomas Hull, farmer, greatly respected.

NEWCASTLE.—At Wharncliffe-terrace, on the 20th inst., aged 24, Thomas, son of Mr Thomas Dawson, Corporation road surveyor.

At Cowgate, on the 10th inst., aged 42, Mr W. Waggott, of the Greyhound Inn, and for many years a resident at Highgate, Shotley Bridge, where he was universally respected.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1865.