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

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 217. CONSETT, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1864. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Public Notices.

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.

TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

THE MEMBERS OF ST. CUTHBERT'S CHOIR will give their THIRD ANNUAL CONCERT on MONDAY, DECEMBER 12th.

LEADGATE WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

THE above Chapel having been closed some time, for the Erection of a Gallery, Painting, Cleaning, and other Repairs, will be RE-OPENED, (D.V.) for Divine Worship, on SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1864, when the

REV. J. P. HASWELL,
Of Newcastle, will preach, at Ten o'clock in the Morning, and at Six in the Evening; and the
REV. G. E. STARTUP,
Of Shotley Bridge, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon.

A Collection will be made after each Service towards the Expenses incurred by the aforesaid alterations and improvements.

LECTURES IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONSETT READING ROOM.

THE Second and Third LECTURES of the above course will be given by JOS. BARKER, in CONSETT TEMPORARY CHURCH, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, November 29 and 30, commencing at Half-past Seven o'Clock.

SUBJECTS:—

1st Lecture.—"The Teachings of Experience; or, Lessons I have Learned in my way through Life."
2nd Lecture.—"Faith in God; the Foundation on which it rests, and the Influence it exerts in the Heart and Character of Man."

Front Seats, One Shilling; Back Seats, Sixpence. Doors Open at Seven o'Clock.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

IN the County Court of Durham holden at Shotley Bridge. In the matter of RICHARD ALLANSON HARKER, the Younger, of Leadgate, in the County of Durham, Joiner, adjudged Bankrupt on the 8th day of August, 1864. A Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt will be held before the Registrar, at the County Court Office, Shotley Bridge, on the 14th day of December, 1864, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose of declaring a Dividend, and also whether any allowance shall be made to the Bankrupt. Proofs of Debts will be received, and Creditors who have not yet proved, and do not then prove, will be excluded the benefit of the dividend.

GEO. TAYLOR,
High Bailiff.

AUCKLAND UNION PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

Established February, 1857. Enrolled under 6 and 7 Wm. IV., cap. 32.

TRUSTEES.
The Rev. G. H. Wilkinson, M.A., John Jobson, Esq., Mr. W. J. Cummins.

DIRECTORS FOR 1864.
Captain W. D. Trotter, M.A., L.L.B., Chairman.
Henry Smith Stobart, Esq., Vice-Chairman.
Mr M. Braithwaite, Junr., | Mr T. N. Dote,
" Rd. Morley, | " Ralph Peverell,
" Jas. Bainbridge, | " John Walton,
" Thomas Deen, | " John Pigg,
Geo. Stratton, Esq.

SOLICITOR.
Wm. D. Trotter, Esq.

SECRETARY.
Mr George Stillman, 56, North Bondgate, Bishop Auckland.

THIS Society was formed in 1857, and, up to the present time, over 1,400 Shares in it have been issued, and upwards of £32,000 advanced to its Members on mortgage.

The Shares are of Two Classes, namely, Investing Shares and Borrowing Shares.

The terms for Investors are as follows:—

Investors may join the Society at any time, and may withdraw again at any period (on giving a short notice) the full amount paid in, with five per cent. compound interest thereon; and, if he has been a member five years, he will in addition get a share of the profits.

The following Table shows the Entrance Fee and Monthly and paid-up Subscriptions, necessary to realise Investing Shares of £10, £25, £50, or £100, either in 10 or 12½ years:—

Term of Years.	Amount of Share.	Entrance Fee and Copy of Rules.	Monthly Payments.	Single Payment.
	£	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10	10	1 6	0 0 0	6 2 10
10	25	1 6	0 3 3	15 7 0
10	50	2 0	0 6 6	30 14 0
10	100	3 0	0 13 0‡	61 8 0‡
12½	10	1 6	0 0 0	5 8 9
12½	25	1 6	0 2 6‡	13 11 9
12½	50	2 0	0 5 0	27 3 6
12½	100	3 0	0 10 0	54 7 0

EXAMPLES.

‡ A Payment of 2s. 6d. per Month for 12½ Years amounts to £18 15s. 0d., and will secure at the end of that time £25 and a share of the Profits:

‡ Or a Payment of 13s. per Month for Ten Years amounts to £78, and will secure at the end of that time £100 and Share of the Profits;

‡ Or a Single Payment of £61 8s. will secure at the end of 10 Years £100 and Share of the profits.

The Bonus or Share of Profits already declared is as follows:—

On the 1st Year's Shares............8 11 6
" 2nd " 6 17 8
" 3rd " 5 3 10
" 4th " 3 10 0
" 5th " 2 12 6
" 6th " 1 15 0
" 7th " 0 17 6

DEPOSITS.

Persons not desirous to take Shares, may deposit their money on Loan Notes at £5 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly. This security offers all the safety of the best class of Mortgages without any risk or trouble of management. Nearly £15,000 has been deposited with the Society to the present time. Any sum above £5 is taken.

TERMS FOR BORROWERS.

Borrowers may at any time obtain advances on adequate Freehold, Leasehold, or Copyhold Property, and may choose either of the following terms for repayment:—

Term of Years.	Monthly Payment for a Loan of £100.
	£ s. d.
3	3 2 11
4	2 8 7
5	2 0 1
6	1 14 5
7	1 10 5
8	1 7 5
9	1 5 1
10	1 3 2
11	1 1 8
12	1 0 5
13	0 19 5
14	0 18 6

Half and Quarter Shares are in the same proportion.

Loans can be effected at a short notice.

The Solicitor's charges are moderate, and are fixed by the Rules.

Redemption of Mortgages may be effected at any time on fixed and equitable terms.

£32,000 HAS ALREADY BEEN ADVANCED.

N.B.—The Directors are now prepared to Lend a considerable sum of Money on Security of House Property, either already built or in course of erection, according to the foregoing table of repayments.

There is no Premium for Advances, no Secretary's Pence, Stewards' Fines, or any contribution towards expenses to pay.

EXPLANATIONS.

Females and Minors may be Members. A Member may hold any number of Shares.

All classes of Members share in the Profits.

Discount is allowed on Subscriptions paid 12 Months in Advance.

The Monthly Payments are 12 only to the year.

The Society is under the protection of the Friendly Societies' Acts.

The Monthly Meetings are held on the first Tuesday in every month, at Mrs FORD's, Commercial Inn, Market Place, Bishop Auckland, at 7 p.m. Payments can be made or Shares taken at any time on application to the Solicitor or Secretary, at 56, North Bondgate, Bishop Auckland, or to any of the Society's agents.

Money can be deposited with the Society at Interest at any time, on application to the Secretary or Solicitor, at five per cent. interest.

A Copy of the Rules will be sent to any address on receipt of six postage stamps.

Any further Particulars can be obtained of the Secretary, Mr GEORGE STILLMAN, 56, North Bondgate, Bishop Auckland; of W. D. TROTTER, Esq., Solicitor, Bishop Auckland; or of

MR. JOHN ELLIOTT,
Insurance Agent, Wolsingham,
Agent for Consett, Berryedge, Wolsingham, and neighbourhood.

Business Addresses.

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.

D. IMRIE,
DRUGGIST AND CONFECTIONER,
HIGH STREET, CONSETT.

LICENSED VENDOR OF PATENT MEDICINES.
All Drugs may be relied on as of the Best Quality.
Oils, Paints, Colours, and Varnishes.
N.B.—All Confectionery from the Best Makers.

GAME! GAME!! GAME!!!

GEORGE PROUDLOCK,
SHAKESPEARE SQUARE, CONSETT,

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he has procured a license to deal in GAME, and hopes by keeping a regular supply to merit a share of public patronage.

G. P. is prepared to buy any quantity of Game from persons legally entitled to sell the same.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

MR. J. CARPENTER,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

BEGS respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Consett, Leadgate, Blackhill, Shotley Bridge, and the surrounding District, that, at the request of several parties, he intends having a
GRAND CHRISTMAS DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.
1,000 Subscribers at 1s. Each.

The Prizes (123) will consist of a large quantity of Useful and Ornamental Goods.

Tickets to be had of Mr. CARPENTER, Middle-street, Consett.

To be Drawn when Full.

The successful Numbers will be Published after the Drawing.

TO THE TRADESMEN
Of Consett, Blackhill, Shotley Bridge, Leadgate, Ebchester, Castleside, Annfield Plain, Lanchester, Tow-Law, Wolsingham, and the surrounding Neighbourhood.

JACKSON'S BUSINESS and HOUSEHOLD ALMANACK for 1865, being nearly ready, the Publisher strongly recommends it to the ADVERTISING WORLD as one of the best possible mediums for bringing their notices before the Public. It will have a wide circulation, and being subject to continual reference, not only as a Calendar, but on account of the valuable information it contains, forms the best possible vehicle for Tradesmen's Advertisements.

TERMS.	s.	d.
Full Page	12	0
Half Page	7	0
Quarter Page	4	0
Eighth of a Page	2	6

Published by ROBERT JACKSON, Printer, Front-street, Consett, to whom all communications must be addressed.

To Let.

TO LET, by TENDER, the Building of Two COTTAGES at Blackhill.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the house of Mr. C. Pattison, grocer, Blackhill.

Tenders will be received up to Friday, December 2nd, 1864.

The Owner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

TO BE LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, suitable for a Draper or Grocer, now in the occupation of Mr Joseph Howard, Auctioneer and Appraiser, High-street, Consett. The situation being prominent, it is undeniable for a man of capital and energy.

For further particulars apply to Mr THOMAS RAWES, Turf Hotel, Consett.

TO MASONS AND JOINERS.

TO LET, the BUILDING of ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE and TWO COTTAGES, near BERRY EDGE.

The Plans and Specifications may be seen at Mr ROBERT JOHNSON'S, No. 7, Dyke Row, Leadgate, from WEDNESDAY, the 23rd, to the 30th inst.

Tenders must be sent in before four o'clock on the 1st December.

The Proprietor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

November 17, 1864.

TO BE LET,
For a Term of Ten Years, and entered upon at May-day, 1865.

FIELD HEAD and LETCHES FARM, situated in the Parish of Shotley, in the County of Northumberland, and about one mile from Shotley Bridge, now in the Occupation of Messrs. Wm. and John Stokoe, containing 173 Acres, or thereabouts, 72 Acres of which are in Old Grass, the Remainder in good Turnip and Wheat Land, a Part of which has been thoroughly Drained.

Mr. JOHN MOOR, of Low Waskerley, will, on Application, show the Farm and Conditions of Letting, and by whom Proposals in Writing will be received until Thursday, Dec. 1, 1864.

Low Waskerley, near Shotley Bridge,
November 9, 1864.

Sales by Private Contract.

BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.

ON the BUNKER'S HILL ESTATE.—Apply to Mr. JOHN SMITH, Architect, Medomsley.
September 13th, 1864.

BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.

A BUILDING SITE for a COTTAGE, with good Streets, in a good situation, for £9. Apply to RICHARD MURRAY, Grocer, Consett.

FOR SALE, all that valuable and substantially-built Property SHOTLEY VILLA, situate at SHOTLEY BRIDGE, in Two separate Dwelling Houses, each containing Nine Rooms, with Cellars and Wash-houses; large Garden, Summer-house and Garden, Stable, Coach-house, and every other Convenience.

The one has lately been in the occupation of the Proprietor, the late John Nicholson, Esq., in which immediate Possession can be taken, and a part of the purchase Money can remain on Mortgage.

For Particulars apply to Messrs. HOYLE and SHIPLEY, Solicitors, Newcastle; or Mr. W. RAW, Auctioneer, Blackhill.

Sales by Auction.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Mr. J. Jenkins's New Sale Rooms, (next door to the Primitive Methodist Chapel), Trafalgar Street, Consett, on Tuesday, November 29th, 1864.

J. JENKINS, AUCTIONEER.

A Large quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of One very handsome Walnut Table; One Mahogany do.; One Telescope Table, 9ft. by 4½ ft.; Mahogany sets of Drawers, of different sizes; Mahogany Easy Chairs, in Hair and Leather seating; Sofas and Longsettles; Balloon-backed Chairs, in Hair seating; Washstands and Dressing Tables; Cane-bottomed and Windsor Chairs; Arabian and French Bedsteads; Woollen and Straw Mattresses; Feather and Flock Beds; Parlour and Kitchen Fenders and Fire Irons; One Iron Chair; American Clocks; 200 Yards of Oilcloth; Stair Rods; Paraffin Lamps; One Child's Crib, with Mattress and Bed; Pictures; Kettles; Pans; &c., &c.

Sale to commence at One o'Clock in the Afternoon.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
CONSIGNED FOR
BONA FIDE SALE,
At Mr. BROWN'S SALE ROOM, CONSETT, on MONDAY, November 28th, 1864,
Mr. HENRY BROWN, AUCTIONEER.

LOT 1 comprises One Splendid Mahogany Bedstead, with Foot Board and Cornice; Mahogany Sofas, in Hair Seating; Rocking and Bed Room Chairs, Three Mahogany Chests of Drawers, Four-Pole and Camp Bedsteads, One Iron Do., One Desk Do., Mahogany Centre Tables, Feather and Flock Beds, Six Hair-Seated Chairs, Kitchen Tables and Chairs, Looking Glasses, Eight-Days Clocks, Carpets, and Hearth Rugs, with a variety of other Goods.

LOT 2 comprises Six Kitchen Chairs, One Four Pole Bedstead, One Wash-Stand and Dressing Table, One good Flock Bed, One Eight-Days' Clock, Two Kitchen Fenders, with Fire Irons, One splendid Set of China, One Set of Do., Two Looking Glasses, &c., &c.

LOT 3 comprises Two School Desks, each 10 ft. long, Three Paraffin Lamps, Black Board, together with other School Requisites.

LOT 4 comprises One Four-Pole Bedstead, One Desk do., One Painted Press, One Eight Days' Clock, One Round Table, One Looking Glass, One Kitchen Fender and Fire Irons, One Kettle, Pans, One Girdle, Two Sad Irons, Two Window Rollers.

Sale to commence at One o'clock, p.m.

New Market Sale Rooms,
Nov. 23rd, 1864.

Business Addresses.

BONNET DEPARTMENT.

ALABASTER'S BANKRUPTCY.

I BEG to inform you that I have become Purchaser of a large portion of the above Bankrupt Stock, at a Discount equal to 75 per cent. I will show the same on
SATURDAY FIRST, THE 26TH INST.
When the favour of a call will oblige,
Your obedient Servant,
THOMAS POTTS.

P.S.—A Job Lot of Crinolines will be shown the same day.

Consett, November 24th, 1864

SECOND DISPLAY OF AUTUMN FASHIONS
AT
CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, CONSETT.

THOMAS POTTS

PRESENTS his Compliments to his Friends and Patrons, and respectfully informs them that he has returned from the Markets with a very Choice Selection of the Newest Styles in
DRESSES, MANTLES, MANTLE CLOTHS, MILLINERY, AND FANCY GOODS,
For the ensuing Season.

THE SHOW ROOM WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 31ST,
When a Call will oblige.

THIRTEEN YEARS AGO.

WHEN we first entered on our business career the leading North Country Families bought all their Teas in London. We were then bold enough to conceive the idea of trying to keep the trade at home. Many doubted, and said it would not do. We had confidence in our judgment, and faith in a discriminating public, and dared to try. It required only a few months to prove we were right. Hundreds that flocked to our Establishments could not be supplied, owing to the limited nature of our premises. This compelled us to remove to our present commodious Establishment in Grainger-street. Even this did not meet the public wants. Trade still continued to gain upon us, and necessitated the opening of the Branch Establishment at the Sandhill. By this time the public had tested our Teas and proved the soundness of our judgment. Year after year our Tea sales continued to increase. During 1863, we sold upwards of Sixty-Five Thousand Pounds over our counters. On reviewing this unprecedented success it is only due from us, on entering on the fourteenth year of our business, to thank you for the past and give you the assurance that our large trade and extensive connections will enable us to sell at prices that will defy competition, and, what is more, we mean to do it. We are fully convinced that the time-honoured prejudice of the few who have not yet found their way to our Establishments would vanish while drinking the first cup of our exhilarating and refreshing Tea. Then, and not till then, will they be enabled to know the truth.

Samples forwarded by post to any address.

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

THE CAKE OF CAKES, OR THE MONSTER OF ALL MONSTER BRIDE CAKES, WEIGHING THE ENORMOUS WEIGHT OF 10,000 POUNDS.

A Splendid GOLD WATCH and GOLD GUARD, 200 FOURPENNY PIECES, 100 SILVER THIMBLES, and 50 GOLD STAMPED KEEPER RINGS
WILL BE GIVEN AWAY,
As in former years, to the Purchasers of Tickets, One Shilling each, on or before
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23,
FOR
STURGEON'S MONSTER CAKE,

Each Ticket entitling the Purchaser to One Pound of Cake and the Chance of the above Valuable Articles.

The Cake will be ready for Exhibition about the 29th November, and cut for Sale on Saturday, 24th December.

N.B.—Parties requiring Cake where there are no Agents, by sending Post Office Order for Twenty Pound or above, can have it sent, Carriage Paid, to or within Fifty Miles of Newcastle.

AGENTS:—Mr Thomas Wortley, Durham; Mr Roxby, Easington Lane; Mr R. Robertson, Morpeth; Mr Mills, Belford; Mr R. Taylor, Widdrington; Mr Denholm, Berry Edge; Mr Barker, Warkworth; Mr Cowans, Felton; Mr Robson, Shotley Bridge; Mr A. Dodds, Alnwick; Misses Archbold's, Wooler; Messrs J. Nelson and Sons, Blyth; Mr C. Coulson, Billingham; Messrs Dixon and Son, Rothbury, Messrs Edwards and Son, Earsdon; and Mr Trennant, Amble.

J. O. S. begs to inform the Public that he has just received from Paris Fourteen Thousand CHINESE LANTERNS for Christmas Trees, also a large Assortment of TOYS.

J. O. STURGEON'S STEAM CONFECTIONERY WORKS, 44, CLAYTON-STREET.
Manufactory: 10 and 14, Marshall's-court, Newcastle.

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

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

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.
R. DICKINSON & CO., Proprietors.

Education

EDUCATION.

SHOTLEY GROVE SCHOOL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

THE DUTIES of this School were RESUMED on MONDAY, September 26th, 1864. Intended Pupils can be admitted at any intermediate period of the Quarter.

Female Pupils are taught Plain and Ornamental Needle Work during one-half of each day.

Fees payable per Fortnight, per Month, or per Quarter.

Prospectuses can be obtained on application.

N.B.—Evening Classes will be Opened in the course of a few weeks.

Shotley Bridge, Sept. 22nd, 1864.

Business Addresses.

D. IMRIE,
GENERAL HARDWAREMAN,
HIGH STREET, CONSETT.

BEGS to announce that he has on hand a Select and Useful Assortment of HARDWARE of every description. Also, Glass, China, and Stoneware. Mats, Matting, Paraffin Lamps and Oil, Globes, Chimneys, and Brushes.

He has also entered into an arrangement whereby he can supply New Furniture of all kinds, of the best quality, at moderate prices.

N.B.—A large Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS Selling Off Cheap.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of Gout or Rheumatism is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by that celebrated Medicine, BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

They require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box, by all Medicine Vendors.

☞ NO ONE CAN DENY IT!!!



HAVE made Thousands of Marvellous CURES by Purifying the Blood, Healing all Sores and Diseases of the Skin, and removing all complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail.—Give them a trial, and prove for yourselves.

N.B.—When you ask for Downie's Medicines, see that you get them; do not be put off with any other.

Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 42 and 44, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-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.

RECENT TESTIMONIALS.
Extraordinary Cures by Downie's Medicines.

Mrs Jane Hartburn, and her Son, 38, Green-street, South Shields, were cured of Scurvy, &c., of Eight Years' standing, by taking only Two small Boxes of the Pills.—Sept. 1, 1864.

Mr Brown, 70 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. 6, 1864.

Mrs Mary Elliott, Skinner Burn, Newcastle, was cured in Three Days of Bronchites and a Cough of Thirteen Years' standing.

Mr W. Purvis, 51 years old, Teams, Gateshead, was cured in a few days of Dropsy, Liver Complaints, and Nervous Debility.

Mr Thomas Spencer, General Steam Company's Wharf, New Quay, North Shore, Newcastle, has been cured in Ten Days of a Bad Leg of Fifteen Years' standing.

BROWN'S EYE OINTMENT AND LOTION.

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

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

Price 5s 0d per Pot. Bottles delivered to the Lanchester Railway Station.

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

AGENTS.
Mr R. C. WHINFIELD, Grocer, 33, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle,
Mr JOHN LAMB, Farmer, Lee Grange, near Hexham.

Business Addresses.

ELUCIDATION OF THE GREAT SOCIAL MYSTERY.

Just Published, Price 1s., Post-free from the Author for Twelve Stamps

A MEDICAL ESSAY on the CAUSE and CURE of PREMATURE DECLINE, with Plain Directions for perfect Restoration to Health and Vigour. The result of Thirty-five Years successful Practice in the Treatment of those peculiar Nervous and Mental Diseases, which tend to embitter and shorten Life. By Dr. JACQUES, 27, New Bridge-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who may be consulted Daily, as usual.

The above Work may be had of FRANCE, Side; BARLOW, Grainger-street; CROWTHER, Clayton-street; MORDUE, 14, Pilgrim-street; WATSON, Bottle Bank; and all Booksellers.

BUCHAN'S SUGAR-COATED SARSAPARILLA PILLS.

IT is a WELL-KNOWN FACT that SARSAPARILLA is the greatest purifier of the blood in the world. KEEP YOUR BLOOD PURE!—The Bowels regular!!—And DEFY the DOCTOR!!!—These Pills strike at the root of each disease, they are particularly beneficial where Mercury has been employed—and are for the cure of every element incidental to Man, Woman, and Child, such as all eruptions on the Skin, Indigestion, Bilious, Liver, and Stomach Complaints, General Weakness, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains in the Limbs, Headaches, Sore Throat, and every complaint caused by irregularities of the bowels, obstructed perspiration, and deteriorated and unhealthy blood. Patent Medicine Warehouse, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street London.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—Barclay & Co., 75, Farringdon-street; and from all Chemists. Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., [illegible]

DENTAL SURGERY.

MESSRS. PARKER, SURGEON-DENTISTS.

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

MESSRS. PARKER may be CONSULTED DAILY, at their Residence, 61, BLACKETT-STREET, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and beg to announce that, owing to their recent improvements, they are enabled to reduce their charges so considerably as to place their services within reach of all who may require Artificial Teeth.

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

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

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

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

Loose teeth fastened; Extracting, Scaling, Children's Teeth Regulated, and every operation in Dental Surgery.

All Consultations free.

☞ Badly applied Teeth remodelled.

Messrs PARKER, Surgeon Dentists; Attendance daily at their Residence, 61, Blackett-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ATTENDANCE FOR 1863-4.
One of the Firm attends.

SUNDERLAND—Every Thursday, at 23, Frederick-street.
STOCKTON—First and Third Wednesday in every Month, at Mrs Crosby's, 106, High Street.
BISHOP AUCKLAND—First Monday in every Month, at the Talbot Inn.
WEST HARTLEPOOL—The Third Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Russell's, Draper.
HEXHAM—The First Tuesday in every Month, at Mr. Strafford's, Market-place.
MORPETH—The Second Wednesday in every Month, at Mr. Lewin's, Chemist, Newgate-street.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—At the Red Lion Hotel.
BERWICK—At Sandgate, every Saturday.
KELSO—At Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker, 18, Square, last Friday in the Month.

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Agents in this district—Mr. W. Smith, Chemist, Leadgate, Mr. P. Brown, Chemist, Shotley Bridge, and at the *Guardian* office, Consett.

SUNDERLAND TOWN COUNCIL.—The Sunderland Town Council met on Wednesday, and was chiefly occupied with the choice of designs for the laying out of the extensive Park. The successful competitors proved to be local gentlemen, belonging to Sunderland and Seaham. The Council awarded the first prize to a design whose leading characteristics were the provision of an artificial lakelet as an ornament to the ground, and a foreshadowing of the range of municipal buildings which Park opponents talked of long ago. Reference was made to the market question by Mr. Barnes, who replied to some remarks which had been made in one of the newspapers, and Ald. Ranson intimated that the draft of the proposed bill would come before the Council for discussion in the course of eight or ten days.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—Lumbago, derangements of the Kidneys, Rheumatism, Tic-Doloreux.—All excruciating pains of the muscles and nerves are relieved with astonishing rapidity by the use of this extraordinary Ointment. The affected parts, previously fomented with warm water, have only to be briskly rubbed with this soothing Unguent to obtain instant ease. Whilst the Ointment cures the local ailment, the pills remove the constitutional disturbance, and regulate every impaired function of every organ throughout the human body. The cure is neither temporary nor superficial, but permanent and complete, and the diseases rarely recur, so perfect has been the purification performed by these searching yet harmless preparation

Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

Per the Canada.]

The news of the seizure of the *Florida* by the *Wachusetts* was received on the morning of the presidential election, by the arrival of the United States steamer *Kearsarge* at Boston. The papers generally treat it as "glorious news," and as a brilliant and daring achievement "on the part of the *Wachusetts*." It is said to have "sent a thrill of gratified enthusiasm through the entire community," but the news was received too late for the papers to make their editorial comments upon it. The Federal account of the affair represents that "Captain Collins, of the *Wachusetts*, having held a consultation with his officers, determined to sink the *Florida* in the port of Bahia. Accordingly, at about 3 a.m. the cables were slipped, and the *Wachusetts* steered for the *Florida*, hitting her on the quarter without doing her great injury. Captain Collins now called out to those on board the pirate to surrender, or he would sink her. This demand was replied to by the first lieutenant, that 'under the circumstances he surrendered.' A hawser was now made fast, the chain slipped, and the *Florida* towed to sea. In the *melee*, several pistol shots were fired, and accidentally two guns from the *Wachusetts*. Captain Morris and half the *Florida's* crew were ashore on liberty. No lives were lost. The *Florida* was taken completely by surprise, seventy of her men it was known being on shore, and the others, just returned from liberty, were asleep and half-intoxicated. The blow given the *Florida* by the *Wachusetts* carried away the mizen mast and mainyard, which fell on the awning, preventing any one from getting up from below. So unconscious was the officer of the deck of the intention of the *Wachusetts'* captain, that he sang out, "You will run into us if you don't take care;' at the same time calling for a light. Twelve officers and fifty-eight of the crew of the *Florida* were captured. The *Wachusetts* and *Florida* were to leave St. Thomas on the 2nd instant for New York."

In addition to the prisoners from the *Florida*, the *Kearsarge* had on board the chief engineer and the boatswain of the *Alabama* as prisoners of war. This being the first appearance of the *Kearsarge* in an American port since her engagement with the *Alabama*, much was made of her at Boston, and Captain Winslow had accepted the honour of a public reception tendered him by the city authorities.

A late despatch *via* Halifax announces that General Ewell had succeeded General Early in command of the Confederate forces in the Shenandoah Valley. General Hancock had issued a congratulatory order to his corps, in which he says the affair of the 27th ult. before Richmond has been misrepresented as a disaster. The attacks of the enemy both on our flank and rear were speedily repulsed, the rebels losing about 1,000 men in prisoners, several colours, and one gun.

The latest intelligence from Grant's army states that "there was considerable artillery firing at the front of the Army of the Potomac, on the Jerusalem plank road, on Saturday last, without loss on the Union side. At about eleven o'clock that night the rebels attempted an advance in that vicinity to recover some ground taken from them a few days before, but were completely foiled. For over an hour the fighting was severe, and the exchange of shots between the opposing pickets was sharply continued throughout the night. There is a report that the rebels are mining Grant's works before Petersburg, but it does not receive much credence. An expedition which went out into Charles city and Henrico counties, Virginia, last week, from the 10th Corps, broke up an organised gang of rebel spies and scouts who had been for some time a serious annoyance, by furnishing the enemy with information of intended movements in the Union armies. The expeditionary force captured a number of prisoners and secured some valuable supplies."

A Washington despatch of the 8th says:—"A statement that a loan of sixty or a hundred million dollars, bonds, bearing interest in gold, was about to be offered, is without foundation. It is understood that a loan receivable partly in certificates of 7 3-10 currency interest is under consideration, and is the only loan thought of at present."

A Toronto telegram of the 8th says, "Startling developments in regard to a treasonable body of the Fenian Brotherhood are made in this city. Secreted arms have been found, and leaders in the conspiracy have been arrested. There is existing a painful feeling of insecurity."

The *New York Herald* of the 8th says:—"A large number of men, charged with being members of the Order of American Knights, and with having completed arrangements for carrying out a grand system of murder, plunder, and burning in Chicago to-day during the election, were arrested in that city yesterday morning. Among them are Colonel Marmaduke, brother of the rebel general of that name (now a prisoner on Johnson's Island, lake Erie); Charles Walsh, doorkeeper of the House of Representatives; Colonel St. Leger Greenfield, adjutant general on the staff of General Morgan; and Capt. Cantrell, of Morgan's command. Two hundred stand of arms, two cart-loads of revolvers, a large quantity of ammunition, and several men who are said to be engaged in casting bullets for the conspirators, were found in Walsh's house. The release of the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas is said to have been part of the programme of the arrested persons. At two hotels, the police seized forty alleged bushwhackers, armed to the teeth, and two large boxes of loaded guns. It is stated that a number of the raiders who were on a train bound for Chicago on Sunday, learning of preparations for their capture, escaped from the cars at the city limits. About 100 suspected persons, who arrived from Canada on board of a steamer, were being closely watched by the police. The Democratic committee of Chicago have issued an address in regard to the matter yesterday, in which they admit that different bands of strangers, all uniformly dressed in the butternut costume, have arrived in the city within a few days, but deny that the Democrats know anything of the designs of these persons or the causes of their coming, and assert that they positively believe their presence to be only part of a cunningly devised trick of the Republicans to afford an excuse for placing the polls under the control of the military.

ARMING THE SLAVES IN THE SOUTH PROTESTED AGAINST.

The *Richmond Enquirer* of the 4th publishes a letter from a planter, protesting very strongly against the employment of negroes. He asks:—

"Can it be possible that a Southern man—editor of a Southern journal—recognising the right of property in slaves, admitting their inferiority in the scale of being, and also their social inferiority, would recommend the passage of a law which at one blow levels all distinctions, deprives the master of a right to his property, and elevates the negro to an equality with the white man? Is it for this we would seek the aid of our slaves? To win their freedom with their own independence, to establish in our midst a half or a quarter of a million of black freemen, familiar with the arts and discipline of war, and with large military experience? Has the bitter experience of Virginia with regard to free negroes already been forgotten? What has embittered the feelings of the two sections of the old Union? What has gradually driven them to the final separation? What is it that has made two nationalities of them, if it is not slavery? It was slavery that caused them to denounce us inferiors: it was slavery that made the difference in our Congressional representatives. It was slavery that made the difference in our pursuits, in our interests, in our feelings, in our social and political life; it is slavery which now makes us two people as widely antagonistic and diverse as any two people can be, and it only needs a difference of language to make the Northerner and Southerner as opposite as the Frenchman and the Englishman. Messrs Editors, if you had sought in the political body of the Confederacy for some spot at which to aim and strike the blow which should at once deprive it of life, you could not have found one more vital, or have struck with more deadly certainty than you have done by the advocacy of such a scheme; and, if there is any member of congress so lost to his sense of the duty which he owes to his country and the constitution which he has sworn to defend; if there is one who is not tired of the scenes of blood and ruin and devastation which have stained and desolated many portions of our beloved land but yet desires to see more and yet a thousand fold more of the strife and woe and misery begotten by civil revolution, let him persuade Congress to pass such a law, and attempt to carry out such a system, and the things which have been will be nothing to the things that shall be—the revolution and war born and nurtured and raging in our midst, shall be nothing when compared to that struggle in which we are now engaged, as the wild and desolating tornado, compared to the mild summer wind—as the angry fury of the ocean waves when lashed by fierce blasts to the smooth surface of the mountain lake."

The writer concludes that the South will be utterly destroyed by arming and freeing the slaves. He says that these freedmen "will be men who know the value and power of combination, they will be well disciplined, trained to the use of arms, with the power and ability of command; at the same time they will be grossly and miserably ignorant, without any fixed principle of life or the ability of acquiring one." He prefers to rest the salvation of the South upon "the stout arms and brave hearts" of its white men, and not depend upon a scheme which he regards as "only abolitionism in disguise."

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The long expected news of the election of President of the United States for four years from March, 1865, has at last been tardily brought by the *Canada*, and we now know, what was before anticipated, that Abraham Lincoln is again the President. No very sequent or connected account has yet reached us, but it appears from the rather vague and disconnected telegrams that Mr. Lincoln has had an overwhelming majority. One account says that Lincoln carried all the States, except Jersey, Kentucky, and Delaware, and that his majority was 250,000 votes. The *Times* correspondent says he has, at the lowest estimate, a numerical majority of 400,000 votes; a majority of 148 against 65 in the Electoral College, inclusive of Louisiana and Tennessee. The States of New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, and Missouri have given the Democrats a majority. The *Boston Daily Advertiser*, a Republican organ, commenting on the election, says: "New England has honoured herself once more by standing with unbroken front for the country and the right—with diminished majorities, perhaps, in New Hampshire and Connecticut; but with thousands enough to spare for all in Maine, Vermont, and Massachusetts; Rhode Island, too, giving forth no uncertain sound. New York city cast an immense vote, almost reaching 110,000; and as usual gave a heavy Democratic majority—amounting to 36,613, against 29,000 in 1860; and 31,700 in 1862. The sound sense and honest enthusiasm of the state at large will probably neutralise this vote, and give a fair Union majority in the state, although at the time of writing this not many details outside of the city have reached us. Pennsylvania, warned by her narrow escape in October, has increased her Union vote, and undoubtedly goes by a large majority for the Union candidates. Maryland, also, gives us a handsome majority; and even Delaware is reported to contribute her might; while from the great north-west, secure by the vote of previous elections, we generally hear of Union gains. . . . . In Massachusetts the result of the election, we believe, is about equally surprising to all parties. The returns from the greater part of the state indicate a Union majority of 65,000, a gain of over 20,000 upon 1860. Governor Andrew and the whole list of state officers are elected by immense majorities. Eight members of Congress walked over the course, the other two, after a sharp race, beat their competitors out of sight; and the whole State Senate is Republican." As will be seen from this report, M'Clellan had a large majority in the city of New York, but according to a late telegram in the *Tribune* the state of New York is claimed to shew a majority of 3,000 for Mr. Lincoln. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, is the Vice-President, and the election of both him and Lincoln is fully conceded by the Democratic press, but some of them call it a sham election. No Presidential election was ever passed with more order and quiet than was manifested on the 9th of November last.

At this time the following account of the mode of electing the President and the list of those who have filled that high office, will be found of interest.

MODE OF ELECTING THE PRESIDENT.

In the United States the voting is by ballot, and every citizen is entitled to the franchise. On the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in every fourth year the elections for President and Vice-President take place in all the States; but the President-elect is not inaugurated until the 4th of March following, on which day the term for which the then acting President was elected expires. The day of election this year fell on the 8th of November. The voting is not direct for the President, but for electors; and the following is the mode of choosing such electors, according to the second article of the United States constitution:—"Each state shall appoint in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress, but no senator or representative, or person holding any office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector."

It was further ordained by an amendment of the constitution, passed on the 25th of September, 1804, that "the electors shall meet in their respective States to vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. The vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States; and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President."

The electors meet on the first Wednesday in December, but the result of the presidential elections is known as soon as the election returns are received—although the President is not legally elected until the electoral votes are counted by the President of the Senate on the second Wednesday in February—because the candidates of the electoral college come forward as the supporters of a man, and not of a principle—though the man is of course the representative of a certain principle. A few months previous to the election each of the different political parties holds a National Convention, and adopts what is called a "platform" or a series of resolutions defining the principles of the party, and nominates candidates for president and vice-president. The various political organizations in each state then nominate from their own party, the number of electors to which their state is entitled, and the electoral "ticket" which receives the greatest number of votes is elected. Each state is entitled to the same number of electors as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress. To the Upper House or Senate each state sends two members; and to the Lower House or House of Representatives the number of members sent from each state is according to its population, the census being taken every ten years, as in this country. The whole number of representatives for 1864 is 241, for the whole of the states—Federal and Confederate, or at the rate of one to every 124,000 of the population. The rebel states have not, however, either the right or inclination to vote; but since 1860, three territories have been admitted on the footing of States in the Union, and they will of course increase the electoral votes. The following table brings out these points. The first column shows the number of votes to which the states were respectively entitled in 1860, and the second column the number cast in 1864:—

	1860.	1864.		1860.	1864.
Connecticut	6	6	New Jersey	7	7
California	4	5	New York	35	33
Delaware	3	3	Ohio	23	21
Illinois	11	16	Oregon	3	3
Indiana	13	13	Pennsylvania	27	26
Iowa	4	8	Rhode Island	4	4
Kentucky	12	11	Vermont	5	5
Maine	8	7	Wisconsin	5	8
Maryland	8	7	West Virginia	0	5
Massachusetts	13	12	Kansas	0	3
Michigan	6	8	Nevada	0	3
Minnesota	3	4			
Missouri	9	11	Total	210	234
New Hampshire	5	5			

The number therefore necessary to a choice was 117.

The number of electoral votes a Presidential candidate receives is in no way proportionate to the number he would receive if the people voted directly for the President. Of the twenty-four States voting for President this year, seven possess a majority of the electoral votes. So that a majority of simply one vote of the people in each of those seven States would elect the requisite number of electors to make a President; while in the remaining eighteen other States the electors of the opposite party might be elected by an aggregate majority of one million and a half, and yet in minority as to their number of electors. But these are only possibilities. This plan of electing the President and Vice-President was adopted to preserve the sovereignty of each State in its choice. The people's vote and the electors' vote in 1860 stood as follows:—

	Popular vote.	Electoral vote.
Lincoln (Republican)	1,866,452	180
Douglas (Democrat)	1,375,157	12
Breckenridge (Southern Democrat)	847,953	78
Bell (Union)	590,631	33

The number of the popular votes do not include South Carolina, as in that State the electors are chosen by the Legislature.

THE PROGRESS OF ANTI SLAVERY PRINCIPLES.

The spread of Republican principles is shown by the number of popular votes given in the elections of 1856 and 1860. In 1856, the Democratic candidate, Buchanan, had 1,893,029 votes, while Fremont, the Republican candidate had only 1,342,164 votes; but, in 1860, Lincoln, the Republican candidate, had 1,866,452 votes, while Douglas had only 1,375,157. Going back to the election of 1852, the progress of anti-slavery principles is still more marked. In that year the free soil (Republican) candidate, Hale, had only 156,149 votes against the 1,600,513 votes for the Democratic candidate, Pierce.

THE "PLATFORMS" OF THE CANDIDATES.

At a National Union Convention, held at Baltimore, in June last, Mr. Lincoln was nominated for re-election to the Presidency, and Mr. Andrew Johnson for the Vice-Presidency, on a platform, the chief features of which were the following:—That it was the highest duty of American citizens to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union, and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and to aid the Government to quell by force of arms the rebellion; no compromise with the rebels, or officers of peace, except such as were based upon an "unconditional surrender;" that "as slavery was the cause, and constitutes the strength of the rebellion, and it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principle of Republican government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the republic;" approval of proclamations of emancipation and the employment "as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery," to whom the Government should give the full protection of the laws of war, and redress fully and promptly any violation thereof.

General Fremont was nominated at Cleveland on a somewhat similar "platform," but he withdrew from the contest, and the republicans were thus united.

General McClellan was nominated to the presidential office, and Mr. Geo. H. Pendleton to that of vice-president at a Democratic Convention at Chicago on the 31st of August. The "platform" adopted was comprised in six resolutions. These resolutions declared that the Convention adhered with unswerving fidelity to the Union, as the only solid foundation of strength, security, and happiness; that hostilities ought to be suspended with a view to a Convention of all the States, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace might be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States; that the interference of the military authorities in the elections would be held as revolutionary; that the Government had usurped extraordinary and dangerous powers; and that the refusal of the Government to exchange prisoners of war till the rights of negro soldiers were acknowledged deserved the severest reprobation.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(From the *Times.*)

Mr Lincoln was elected President in 1860 by the persons chosen for that purpose by the votes of the whole Union. From the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, from the Atlantic to the spurs of the Rocky Mountains, a single people met together, and the Republican party, which proved to be the stronger, prevailed. At that time the Democrats had in their hands the disposal of the Executive Government, and all the power and influence it confers. They had, besides, the votes of the Southern States, which, since the dividing line of American politics has become the question between the maintenance and the abolition of slavery, have uniformly cast their vote on the side of the Democratic party. They had the advantage of a long administration of power and of being opposed by a candidate probably the most obscure whom the caprice of fortune and the suffrages of the multitude ever raised to sovereign power, even in the United States of America. Yet with all these advantages they were utterly and completely defeated, and from that defeat sprung the civil war which has so effectually prepared the way for a second disaster to their cause. * * * * * * Henceforth we may consider the Democratic party as expelled from the arena of practical politics, and destined to purchase either an ignominious impunity by inaction and submission, or to suffer all the miseries that tyrants can inflict or martyrs endure. We can regard the re-appointment of Mr Lincoln as little less than an abdication by the American people of the right of self-government, as an avowed step towards the foundation of a military despotism, towards the subversion of a popular Government, which may still exist in form, but which in substance is gone.

(From the *Daily News.*)

Comparatively little was said during the contest about the personal merits of the candidates on the side of the Republicans. There was no disposition to claim the praise of a faultless administration for Mr. Lincoln. His Government was for a time wanting in the quality of political courage, and its fears betrayed it into arbitrary arrests, interference with the liberty of the press, and the like. Mr. Lincoln was vituperated, as usual, on the part of the extreme section of the Democrats, but as a compensation he received from men of distinction, immeasurably his superiors, such demonstrations of respect and confidence as are only yielded to worth and goodness. When men of education and refinement like Dr. Bellows declare their conviction that the uncouth, awkward, and ill-dressed Lincoln has a mind capable of surveying and comprehending the interests and destinies of the Republic, and is a safe pilot for the Union in such a storm, spectators at a distance may reasonably suppose, notwithstanding the great body of Southern assertion to the contrary, that the people of the United States have not for the second time made the mistake of choosing an ape for their President. "An honester man never lived," said Dr. Bellows, "and I think his honesty, as happens with other amiable men, has done something to prevent the people appreciating the length and breadth of his intellect, which I solemnly believe is an intellect of the first order." But, after all, it was as representing a cause—the cause of national unity—that Mr. Lincoln was re-elected.

(From the *Morning Star.*)

We hail the result mainly because it is a triumph of the anti-slavery principles which the English people have long professed, and which have now been proclaimed by a popular vote to be the only principles upon which the Government of the United States can be conducted. Slavery in that country dies hard. * * * Mr. Lincoln has undoubtedly deserved well of his country. Few men could have grasped the helm with so firm a grasp during a civil conflict so appaling as that which now rages. He is, it is true, neither distinguished by hereditary descent nor by personal accomplishments. He was a bargeman and a day labourer, and slowly rose to be a provincial lawyer by dint of those qualities of perseverance and clearness of intellect which have been conspicuously displayed during the last four years. He had been caricatured in this country by pen and pencil in a style reflecting disgrace enough upon the caricaturists, but which has failed to shake the popular belief in the thorough honesty of his character, the sincerity of his love of freedom, and the humanity of his disposition. His policy towards this country has been characterised by the utmost frankness and the strongest desire for peace, and there is no statesman worthy of conducting the affairs of this country but must be convinced that our best allies on the American continent are men professing the principles which Abraham Lincoln avows and in consonance with which he has hitherto directed the foreign policy of the Republic.

(From the *Daily Telegraph.*)

No more momentous task was ever imposed upon a people than the recent election of a new President by the States of the North. It was a grave duty—a great work. We know of no other occasion in which a community had to the same extent its own fate in its own hands. In saying this we are fully aware of all the effect on the popular mind of official fraud, political intrigue, military force, and legal arrests. But those who submit to such outrages—who, through moral cowardice, or through physical fear, give up their birthright on demand—are parties to their own political damnation. We therefore accept the re-election of Mr. Lincoln as the act of the people of the North. Through strong will or mean weakness, through the audacity of bad men or the timidity of the well-disposed, Mr. Lincoln is President of the United States for four years from March, 1865. There is vast meaning in these few words. Even in the olden time—when the army of America was not 10,000 men, when its revenue was small, when its patronage consisted mainly of a few hundred "good things" in the Custom House or the Post office—to be President was an object of ambition, for the official word of the tenant of the White House was law from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the frontier to the Gulf. But now it is one of the greatest thrones of power within the reach of man.

[Per the *Hibernian.*]

PRESIDENT DAVIS'S ADDRESS TO THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

General M'Clellan on the 10th of November sent his resignation to the War Department.

There are rumours that Early is about to advance, and of a co-operative movement by Longstreet and Breckinridge in South-western Virginia, for an invasion of the Northern States.

A bill has been introduced into the Confederate Congress, enlisting all white men between 18 and 45, and revoking all exemptions.

Sheridan's reported advance against Charleston is untrue, and he has retired to Winchester.

Mr Fenton has been elected Governor of New York in the place of Mr Seymour, whose antipathy to the Lincoln administration is well known.

A Confederate force made three attempts upon Atlanta on Wednesday, November 9, approaching to within 200 yards of the Federal works. They were repulsed by the Federals.

Mr Lincoln was serenaded at Washington on the evening of the 10th November, and made a speech, in which he declares the peaceable consummation of the recent elections in the midst of a great civil war proved the ability of a Republican Government to maintain its existence in a great emergency, and at the same time preserved the liberties of its people. Now that the elections are over, he appealed to all parties to unite in a common effort to save the common country, and while expressing his gratitude to Almighty God for directing the mind of the country to what he considered a right conclusion, he added that it afforded no satisfaction to think any other man might have been disappointed by the result.

The burning of Atlanta is not confirmed.

The particulars of Sherman's last expedition are not yet fully known. A Washington despatch says:—"It is known that after Hood had gotten well into Alabama some weeks since, and after General Sherman had determined that it was not necessary to use his entire army for the pursuit of the rebels, the latter, with three entire corps, started back from Northern Georgia for Atlanta. His objective point was boldly asserted to be Savannah, for which place it was given out he would leave on the 8th, the day of the Presidential election, having first destroyed Atlanta. It was thought he would touch at Macon, and would reach Savannah in a march of 25 days. The route is 200 miles, with no rivers and few creeks of importance to pass, and leading through the most flourishing part of Georgia. Milledgeville, the capital of the State of Georgia, could be reached in six days from the date of starting. He will have rations for 30 days, but is expected to find supplies and forage on his route. His force for this great march will be between 40,000 and 70,000 men, and he will have a large amount of ordnance, a construction corps, and pontoon bridges. Troops have gone north from Atlanta to Tennessee, and it is supposed will destroy all bridges and all important railroad routes. Rome will be evacuated and damaged. We will hold an outpost in Georgia, south of Chattanooga, which will be necessary to guard East Tennessee. Hood's army entire is nearly 500 miles in the rear of Sherman. The gallant General Thomas, with an army, will take care of Hood in the absence of Sherman. He will have abundant force for this purpose, which will be appropriately stationed in Tennessee. General Thomas is already prepared to fight Hood, who is somewhere in Northern Alabama."

The Confederate Congress has re-assembled. The speech delivered by President Davis on the occasion was defiant in tone. He favourably reviewed the military, financial, and material situation of the country. Foreign relations are unchanged. President Davis considers the disregard of recognition by European nations as remarkable, since the French and English Governments had long since expressed their conviction that the United States were unable to conquer the Confederacy. Two years since the French Government announced to the London and St. Petersburg Cabinets its conclusion that the United States were unable to achieve a decisive military success; and the replies of England and Russia intimated no contrary opinion. Neutrals seek to palliate the wrong of non-recognition by professing to consider that recognition would be valueless without further intervention. The South disclaims any desire for intervention, and mistrusts its advantages. It seeks no favour, and wishes no intervention. It knows itself competent to maintain its rights and independence. England, in 1862, refused recognition on the ground that any action of the British Government would influence the passions of the belligerents, and prevent the return of peace. "Experience," continues President Davis, "shows this opinion to be erroneous, as the result is the reverse of what the British Ministry humanely desired. A contrary policy, just to the South, is still within the power of the British Government, and would produce consequences the opposite of those which have followed its course since the commencement of the war." Peace was impossible without independence. It was not to be expected that the North would anticipate the neutrals in the recognition of the independence of the South. History would be unable, for those reasons, to absolve the European nations from a share in the moral responsibility for the unnecessary lives that had been sacrificed during the war. President Davis recommends the purchase of the slaves the Government employs, engaging to give them freedom at the termination of their service, rather than impressment for a short period. He also suggests that the number of slaves employed by the Government be increased to 40,000, and employed as engineers, labourers, and pioneers. That number, by preparatory training, would form a more valuable reserve, in case of emergency, than a larger number suddenly called from field labour. Beyond this limit, and these employments, it does not seem desirable to go. The President disapproves of a general levy and arming of the slaves; but should the alternative be presented of subjugation or the employment of slaves as soldiers, no doubt exists what would then be his decision. The South was willing to negotiate for a peaceful solution, but the Federal Government expressed its determination of making no peace, except on terms of Southern submission and degradation, leaving no hope of the cessation of hostilities until the Northern delusion of ability to conquer the South is dispelled.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

New York, 12th November, Evening.—Money easy. Gold 142½ per cent. prem. Stocks steady: New York Central, 126¼; Illinois, 128; Erie, 191¾; 5 20 Bonds, 101½. Cotton quiet: Middling uplands, 142c. Flour and wheat dull. Indian corn in good inquiry. Provisions heavy. Coffee, sugar, and molasses, steady. Petroleum: crude, 45c.; refined, 70c.

THE POLISH TRIALS AT BERLIN.

The Polish trials are still dragging their slow length along at Berlin. On Monday the State Prosecutor demanded that sentence of death and confiscation of property should be passed upon several persons (one a member of the Chamber of Deputies) who are accused of high treason, and have not appeared. A similar sentence was demanded against one of the prisoners at the bar

At the Wednesday sitting of the Criminal Court, the Public Prosecutor demanded that Prince Czartoryski should be sentenced to six years' imprisonment, with hard labour, and at the expiration of that period remain for six years under the surveillance of the police. For Prince Radziville he requested an acquittal.

JAPAN.

A telegram from Shanghai, *via* Suez, and dated October 9, says Prince Nagato has agreed to open the Straits of Simonosaki, not to rebuild the demolished forts, and to pay the expenses of the allied expedition. The British merchants have addressed Sir Rutherford Alcock, calling attention to the violation of the treaty in the stoppage of the silk trade by the Japanese authorities.

ITALY.

THE FRANCO-ITALIAN CONVENTION.

The Chamber of Deputies has been during the week engaged in the continuation of the great debate on the Convention. On Thursday Signor Mosca was the principal speaker. On Friday General Pinolli opposed the Convention, and urged the Government to adopt a course of action calculated to force Austria to evacuate Venetia, in pursuance of the principle of non-intervention. General Della Marmora energetically rejected the proposition. Signor Laporta asked if the rumour was true that a French note had been received in answer to the note of General Della Marmora. General Della Marmora declined to reply to this question. A subsequent speaker, Signor Nicotera, made a violent speech. "If, to-morrow," he said, "we were to try to go to Rome, you would drive us back with volleys of musketry—and understand that by *to-morrow* I mean when the French shall no longer be in Rome. And if I were to ask the Hon. Della Marmora whether such would be the reception he would give us, he, whose loyalty I well know, would reply, 'Yes.'" Della Marmora made an affirmative sign, to the great amusement of the Chamber.

On Saturday Signor San Donatoproposed the transfer of the capital to Naples, which was opposed by several Neapolitan deputies. In the course of his reply, General Della Marmora said:—"King Victor Emmanuel was enthusiastically received on the occasion of his late visit to Naples, and I can affirm that Francis II. has now no influence whatever. Of this fact he is himself aware." The General added that two steamers lying in the port of Civita Vecchia, and belonging to Francis II., had been recently offered him for sale.

Signor Dixon demanded that the Government should provide for the defence of the country and the arming of the forts. General Della Marmora demonstrated that Italy could defend herself, and that she was not at the mercy of a single battle. He admitted, however, that the united population under arms would render great assistance in case it was necessary to sustain a long defence. He added that it was greatly to the interest of France not to allow Italy to be crushed. The proposition was withdrawn. The Chamber decided by 296 to 63 to pass on to the discussion of the separate articles of the Ministerial Bill.

On Saturday the financial bill of the Government came on for discussion. Signor Sella demanded that, in view of the urgency of the question, the House should abstain from a general discussion, and proceed at once to the consideration of the separate clauses. To this proposition the House consented, and the first five clauses of the bill were agreed to. On Sunday evening the entire financial bill submitted by Signor Sella was agreed to by 137 to 77 votes.

The municipalities of Brescia, Capua, Leghorn, Ancona, and some others have offered to pay in advance the land-tax of 1856.

THE SEIZURE OF THE FLORIDA.

Mr Webb, the United States Minister at Rio, has addressed to the Brazilian Government a note upon the subject of the seizure of the *Florida*, in which he repels from his Government and himself all suspicion of complicity, directly or indirectly, with the act of the captain of the *Wachusetts*, which was not, he states, authorised by any orders or instructions of that officer. Mr Webb says he has learnt with deep regret that a commander of an American ship of war, without instructions or authority, has taken on himself the responsibility of capturing a rebel cruiser in the port of Bahia, and finds himself able to assure the Imperial Government that every reparation will be offered to it that honour and justice require, more promptly and frankly than if the same act had been perpetrated in a harbour of the most powerful maritime nation of the world. This reparation will, however, be given under protest, as the United States Government denies the right of giving the character of belligerents to those who are in rebellion against the legal Government of the United States.

Mr Webb in the course of his despatch enters into a long argument to the effect that the Confederates should not have been recognised as belligerents, but excuses Brazil and other neutral Governments on the grounds that they had followed the example of England; he also says, in disavowing the act of the *Wachusetts*:—It was neither ordered nor authorised by the Government of the United States or the undersigned; and it will be to his Government as it is to the undersigned a source of very sincere regret that, if such an event must of necessity have occurred, it did not take place in the waters of the Power which, fifteen days after hearing of the rebellion in the United States, joyfully and hopefully proclaimed our rebels a "belligerent" power—an act which her press and people and our rebellious States looked upon as certain to bring on our country all and more than all the evils actually inflicted, by adding to them the dissolution of the American Union.

Measuring his Distance.—A browbeating counsel asked a witness how far he had been from a certain place. "Just four yards, two feet, and six inches," was the reply. "How came you to be so exact, my friend?" "Because I expected *some fool* or other would ask me, and so I measured it."

Election of Lord Mayor of York.—This election took place on Monday, in consequence of Mr. Ald. Cabry, who had been elected to that office on the 9th inst., having declined to accept it. A good deal of interest attached to the election, and there was a very full attendance of the members of the Corporation. Mr. Ald. Leeman proposed Mr. Ald. Wade. Mr. Dove, on the part of the Conservatives, proposed Mr. Ald. Watkinson (an advanced Liberal), and he was seconded by Mr. Davison. An animated discussion followed, and a petition was presented from Walmgate Ward (which Mr. Ald. Watkinson formerly represented as a councillor) praying that Mr. Watkinson might be elected. Twenty-nine voted in favour of Mr. Wade, and seventeen for Mr. Watkinson. Mr. Wade was therefore duly elected.

Miscellaneous News.

A great quantity of snow has fallen in the south of France.

A young girl last week attempted to drown herself at Lincoln, because her mother would not allow her to go to a tea-party.

A Transatlantic editor, looking out a motto for Colonel Kinney, who is not exactly Cæsar, recommends him to adopt—"*Veni, vidi, vice versa!*"

It is said the expenses of the Muller trial incurred by Government were about £700, and by the German Defence Association, £300.

A *Galignani* paragraph relates the instance of a young girl writing a letter "To my Mother in Heaven," and pinning it to the shroud of her deceased mistress for conveyance thither!

A notice has been posted in the reading-room of the British Museum, intimating that a refreshment-room has been provided, under certain regulations, for the exclusive use of readers and students.

The Enlistment for the Confederate Navy.—The defendants convicted of enlisting men at Liverpool for the Confederate navy, have, with the consent of the Attorney-General, submitted to a fine of £50 each.

It is said that when the guerrillas made an attack on the train on the Lexington Railroad, the Hon. Montgomery Blair, who was a passenger, took a child from its mother's arms, stepped from the car with the bright cherub pressed to his bosom, claimed to be the father of the rosy-checked darling, was very tender and solicitous in regard to its welfare, and played his part so well that the guerillas passed him by—the ex-member of the Cabinet thus escaping capture.—*Missouri paper.*

Suspected Capture of a Tipperary Murderer.—After so long a lapse of time that the event was in some danger of being forgotten, it is said the murderer of Mr. Braddell of Tipperary, has been apprehended. The name of the suspected man is Hayes, who, it may be recollected by some of our readers, absconded from the neighbourhood, and no trace was found to lead to his capture, though the police exerted themselves long and diligently to discover the fugitive.

Reported Loss of the "Shenandoah," or "Sea King"—Some time ago, we announced that a new and swift Confederate screw steamer, called the *Sea King*, had shipped stores and men from the steamer *Laurel*, off Madeira, and proceeded on a cruise. A telegram, received in Liverpool on Monday evening from Lloyds', stated that the *Shenandoah* had been totally lost on the Desert Island, near Madeira. The position of the *Shenandoah* at the Desert Island may be accounted for from an intention to obtain supplies of coal, &c., from vessels which had left Liverpool previously to her sailing for Madeira.

The Lancashire Distress.—Mr Farnall's report, read at the meeting of the Central Executive Relief Committee on Monday, shows that in the week ending on the 12th inst. there was an increase of 737 in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in the 27 unions included in the return. It will be observed that the rate of increase had greatly diminished, and it is satisfactory to find that there has been a decrease of 332 in the number of able-bodied men on the relief lists. The number of persons relieved in the 27 unions on the 12th inst. was 109,309; but, large as the total is, it is less by 19,272 than the return for the corresponding week of last year.

Important to Voters.—It will be remembered that during the recent Parliamentary revisions at Leeds, Kidderminster, and elsewhere, the question was raised as to whether a person was entitled to be placed on the register immediately on attaining the age of twenty-one, or must complete a year's occupation after coming of age. At Kidderminster, the revising barrister decided that a claimant was entitled to be put on the list immediately on coming of age, if the previous occupation was sufficent—at Leeds, the revising barrister decided just the reverse, and virtually declared that a man must be twenty-two years of age before he was qualified. The Kidderminster case was argued in the Court of Common Pleas on appeal on Tuesday, when the Lord Chief Justice confirmed the decision of the revising barrister.

Plum Pudding.—Take one pound of bread crumbs, one tablespoonful of flour, a little salt, and one teaspoonful of Borwick's Baking Powder, half a pound of moist sugar, half a teaspoonful of Borwick's Mixed Spice, and rub the ingredients well together; add half a pound of suet chopped fine, three-quarters of a pound of stoned raisins, half a pound of well-washed currants, two ounces of candied peel (two eggs are an improvement though not necessary), slightly moisten the whole with a little milk, taking care not to make it too wet, or the pudding will be heavy. Boil in a basin for four hours the day before it is required. Two hours boiling will be sufficient the day it is used.

A King in the Police-court.—Antonio de Tonnens, "King of Araucania," whose name has often been mentioned in these columns, was, on Saturday, as is stated by the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, brought up in the Correctional Police-court of Paris, on a charge of swindling. He was accused of occupying appartments at 150f. a month, and living in an expensive manner without any means of paying. During the time he was in the hotel he had got printed statutes of a company with 100,000,000f. capital, which he intended to form to turn his royal possessions to profit, but he got no shareholders. After the reading of the act of accusation, a long examination followed, in which the accused tried to defend himself as best he could. He had hopes of forming his company; he had hopes of getting back his crown; he had no intention of swindling anybody; he had given the landlady of the hotel an acknowledgement of his debt, which he meant and which he tried to pay, but all his exertions to raise money failed. Witnesses were called, who deposed that he had been for some time King of Araucania, and that he had been taken prisoner by the Chilians and sentenced to be shot, and that he was saved by the French authorities. Moreover, it was proved by a letter from the Procureur at Périgeux that during the time he practised there as a lawyer he had borne an excellent character for probity. The Procureur moreover added that he did not believe him capable of swindling anybody, but that his pretended royalty of Araucania had completely upset his ideas and made him indulge the most preposterous projects, and that he was affected with a monomania which had completely absorbed his intellect. The judgment of the court was to this effect:—"Whereas by assuming the title of Prince and King of Araucania the accused may have acted under the influence of chimerical thoughts and facts, but which, perhaps, to him, seemed true; that, consequently the character of swindling not appearing in the case, it decided that there was good reason to pronounce his acquittal." He was accordingly set at liberty. What measures he means to adopt towards his restoration to the throne of Araucania no one can tell. Meantime, it is well it should be known that the Araucanians and Patagonians are without a Sovereign, and without a Constitution, and would probably accept the first candidate who may present himself.

The Norwich Monastery.—Mr W. Bell, late + Martin, A.O.S.B. in Father Ignatius's monastery at Norwich, in a letter to the *Norfolk News*, tells us that having taken the *Penny Post* from the library without permission, but intending to ask for it to read during the night watch, he was condemned to the following penance, to which, however, he did not choose to submit, and left the place. He writes:—"I was ordered to say 100 rosaries, all paternosters (the Lord's Prayer). Now, as there are 61 beads on the rosary, and I was to say a paternoster for each, and go round 100 times, you will observe that my punishment for this slight unintentional offence was to repeat the Lord's Prayer 1,000 times! And what was more instead of going to bed at half-past three next morning, as I should otherwise have done, after watch and services, I was to sit up to perform this task, and then resume my watch the next night after all. But this was not to be the whole of the penalty. The prior directed also that I should write out the 'Rule of Silence' fifty times; and as each time would occupy about twenty minutes, here was the prospect of additional occupation of about seventeen hours, whenever I could find the time between services and work. The result was, that the thorough disgust which had been for some time growing in my mind with the monastic life as carried out at Elm Hill reached its climax, and I left the same evening, having good reason to know that this severe penance was more the consequence of personal ill-feeling towards me than of any peculiar regard to the law which I was said to have broken. Another brother had read different newspapers at forbidden hours and without leave, but no notice had been taken of his offence. I question whether, were the prior so strict with others as he was with me, they would not also refuse submission, seeing that the prior, (Brother Dunstan) is like myself but a young man (he is only seventeen), and the two others are about three or four and twenty. I may say in conclusion that Ignatius's profession that the rule of St. Benedict is strictly kept in Norwich is altogether a mistake. I have spent four months and a half there, and have seen such irregularities as have convinced me that so-called Anglican Order of Benedictines is all a sham. I took my vows for six months; and therefore, though I have for some time been surprised at what I witnessed and of which the public outside have little idea, I thought I would at least stay out my time. I am now glad, however, at the step I have taken, and shall, with your leave, take an early opportunity of exposing the hollowness of the whole affair.—I am, sir, yours, &c., W. Bell (late + Martin, A.O.S.B.)"

A Perilous Voyage.—During the height of the tempest which prevailed on Friday in the Atlantic, a pilot boat was observed by the look-out at Nantes to be making for that port. She was, however, presently seen to miss the regular channel, and run ashore on the mud outside. Several persons went to the assistance of the little craft, but were surprised to find that the only person on board was a boy, who made the following statement:—My name is Alphonse Denis, and my age twelve years and a half. I am a native of St Nazaire, and have been for six months employed on board pilot boats. The sloop, the Vipere, left St. Nazaire on the 6th, having on board the master, two pilots and myself. We put the pilots on board two ships, and were returning towards St. Nazaire when the weather forced us to put into Belle Isle, which we left this morning. The weather being calmer we set sail, but the wind presently recovered its former violence, and the sea washed over our decks. I told the master we had too much sail on, but he was too much occupied in steering to pay any attention. We approached the "Four" rock but passed too near the tower to be in the right channel; suddenly the sloop touched on the rocks, and the waves, which were as high as the top of the mast, threw her on her beam ends. We clung to the bulwarks which were above the water, and the master cut the rope of a little boat we had in tow, and jumped in. He asked me if I would follow, but I said that I preferred remaining in the sloop; he then put off, but had not proceeded more than three boat's lengths when his craft was swamped, and man and boat disappeared. Shortly after, the sloop was raised by a wave, and the wind catching her sails righted her. This was about one in the afternoon. The sloop not being waterlogged, I steered for the nearest land in order to save myself. Not being acquainted with the coast, I did not know what direction to take in order to avoid the rocks. I passed between Piriac and the Island of Met, and made for the bottom of the bay, hoping to reach Port Navalo. I, however, presently saw the masts of the ships in the port rising over the coast; I made for the shore, and not being able to get the anchor out as the chain was entangled, I ran her ashore here on the mud." The naval population gave this gallant little fellow three cheers, and took him off to breakfast.—*Galignani.*

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday.

A railway tunnel under the Mersey is projected.

The speaker's notice is published for issue of a writ for the western division of Suffolk.

Latest from Washington.—The White House is henceforth to be called "Lincoln's Inn."

The Rev. Dr. Cappel says that Muller's last words were uttered "with a firm clear voice, and in the full possession of his senses, and they have all the more signification because of the carefully chosen words he used."

The lady's maid of a fashionable marchioness, whose style of dress far exceeds that of her mistress, having occasion to write an order to a perfumer last week, actually requested him to send a dozen bottles of "O Dick Alone."

The *Saturday Review*, speaking of the late murders, says:—A good bloody murder, with a spice of mystery, stimulates a certain class of persons into something approaching to thought, though nothing less pungent will induce them to attempt such a process.

The Stationery Office.—The *Caledonian Mercury* says:—It is generally rumoured, and believed to be correct, that the situation in her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, vacant by the death of Mr. J. R. M'Culloch, has been given to Mr. Russel, editor of the Scotsman.

The Frauds in the Wine Trade.—At the Old Bailey, on Wednesday, De Witts and Wright were sentenced each to fifteen years' penal servitude, for obtaining wine by false pretences and forged acceptances. It was proved that both had been before convicted and sentenced—De Witts to fifteen years' transportation, and Wright to four years' penal servitude.

Too Good to be True.—It is whispered that some very unexpected concessions are to be made at no distant date to their Polish subjects by Russia and Prussia. As far as this country is concerned, it is even asserted, on no contemptible authority, that the line of demarcation, as it was called in the stirring times of 1848, will be restored again between the German and Polish portion of Posen, and the latter be re-organised on the principles extorted and accorded after much haggling in those revolutionary days.—*Berlin Letter.*

A Sheffield paper says that at the festivities at Alderley, which followed the marriage of Earl Russell's eldest son to Lady Florence Stanley, the noble earl was amongst the merriest of the merry. At the dance in the evening the veteran statesman selected as his partner a buxom country dame. On arriving at the bottom of the room, the noble lord, however, evinced signs of exhaustion, when one of his friends went up to the noble lord, and, tapping him on his shoulder, advised his lordship "to rest, and be thankful!" The venerable peer enjoyed the well-timed joke, and joined in the laugh it created.

The Case of Mr. Hammond.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, Edward Hammond, the man charged with unlawfully imprisoning his wife, pleaded guilty to the charge, but judgment was respited, as it was understood that arrangements were being made for a settlement of the case. This affair, it will be remembered, occasioned considerable interest some time ago from the extraordinary facts disclosed at the examination of Mrs. Hammond. The two females charged as accomplices were discharged.

A Neapolitan Tragedy.—The *Pungolo* of Naples contains the subjoined tragic story:—"A coral engraver, named Caelo, separated from his wife about a year since, and the latter went to live with her mother in the Vico-Lepri, at Naples. Carlo supposing that his wife had intrigues with other men, went to the house where his wife resided at six o'clock in the morning, and having stated the object of his visit, his mother-in-law told him he might search the house if he pleased. He did so, without finding anything to justify his suspicions; but he nevertheless drew a revolver and shot at his wife, killing her on the spot. He then fired twice at his mother-in-law, and inflicted dangerous wounds. A neighbour named Elcagliano, and his wife's brother Gennaro, having attempted to seize him, he fired two shots at them, and afterwards seriously wounded the former by striking him on the head with the butt-end of his revolver. A fearful struggle then ensued between Carlo and Gennaro, which was terminated by the arrival of the police, who took Carlo into custody, and lodged him in prison."

Suspected Murder in Salford.—On Sunday night, a watchman, whilst on his rounds in the vicinity of the New Bailey Prison, heard groans proceeding from a lonely spot on the banks of the River Irwell. He went towards the spot, and found a man doubled up, with his head and face frightfully disfigured, and blood flowing profusely from numerous wounds. When the wounded man was discovered he was still breathing, though in a state of insensibility. His jaw was broken and his left eye destroyed, as if by gouging. The ghastly wounds on his head and face appeared to have been caused by some sharp instrument, or by violent kicks by iron-ribbed clogs. The unfortunate man never recovered his senses so as to be able to give an account of the affair, but died about midnight. At present no motive for murder has been suggested, and the police are without a clue to the discovery of the perpetrators of the deed. The deceased was a carter in the employment of the Salford Corporation. He was 34 years of age, and leaves a wife and six children. His name is Jessie Valentine, and he is well known as a quiet, respectable working man.

Daring Case of Housebreaking at Stockton.—On Sunday evening, between six and seven o'clock, the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Robinson, butcher, at the north end and west side of High Street, was broken open, and a large sum of money stolen therefrom. It appears that Mrs. Robinson left the house by the side door which opens upon a passage leading to the street about half-past six. In the sitting room, which is immediately above the shop, the gas was slightly "on," but only sufficiently to produce a subdued light. As Mrs. Robinson intended to be out but a brief time she merely slipped the latch of the door above-mentioned, and closed the door. She could only have been gone a very short time when the door was prised open and the house "broken." It would appear that the thief immediately on gaining ingress had gone directly up stairs to a back bed room—on the same landing as the sitting room previously mentioned—and made for the drawer where Mrs. Robinson keeps her cash. This he had opened by first of all cutting a piece clean out of the side, and then slipping the bolt of the lock. While he was at his nefarious work he made a clean sweep of the contents of the drawer—£131, comprising two £5 notes (one a Bank of England), a cheque for £4, about £4 worth of silver, and the rest in gold; a valuable silver cruet stand, and a silver watch, which were quite within reach of the robber, were left untouched. When Mrs. Robinson returned home about half-past seven she found the side door wide open, and the gas in the sitting room in full blaze. This audacious robbery must have been committed by a thief clever at the doctrines of probabilities, or one who knows the premises familiarly, for the room from which the money was stolen is not by any means easy of access.

The Yelverton Case.—The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, writing from Edinburgh on the 15th instant, says:—No fresh move has yet been taken in the Yelverton case. The judgment of the House of Lords arrived in Edinburgh only on Saturday. There was a delay about getting it, because in his action of putting to silence there was a "conclusion" against her for £50 of damages, alleged to have been caused by the use by her of the Major's honoured name. Lord Ardmillan had given decree for this sum, quite unintentionally as I believe, and the House quite unintentionally resolved that his interlocutor should be affirmed, except as to the expenses. Sir John Shaw Lefevre was puzzled, knowing as well as everybody else knew that the House of Lords did not intend Major Yelverton should get £50, or fifty farthings, from the woman he had ruined; but Major Yelverton insisted for his decree for £50, intending, I presume, to put his determined but repudiated wife into prison. The Lord Chancellor had the matter in dispute referred to him, when in London at the prorogation of Parliament, and at once repelled Major Yelverton's demand for £50. The judgment has been at last written out and signed, and all the papers are finding their way back to Edinburgh to figure in the new proceeding, whatever they may be. I have learned on good authority that some evidence has been discovered since the judgment of the House of Lords, which would have been most useful if produced before the proof had been closed. The evidence is said to establish that Major Yelverton admitted his marriage with Theresa Longworth to his deceased brother Frederick, who, it will be remembered, had tried in vain to get her to leave the country at the time of the marriage with Mrs Forbes. It is said to be conclusive to the effect that Frederick, who died before the Dublin trial, believed in the Scotch reading of the marriage ceremony; and that when he was on his deathbed, the two brothers talked of it together as a fact admitted between them, and very much deplored by both. Whether there is any means of proving this now, is one of several new practical questions which this great question has been destined to raise. That it will be attempted is, I understand, highly probable. Should this attempt not be made, or fail, a minute of reference to Major Yelverton's oath will certainly be put in, and if that be sustained—as nearly every Scotch lawyer believes it will be—the Major will be dragged through all the correspondence and evidence in the cause in a far more thorough, though less violent, manner than he was at the Dublin trial. That he will commit himself is to be prayed for rather than hoped for; but nothing, with such a weak will as his, is impossible.

Extenuating Circumstances.—The Court of Assize of the Seine recently tried a man, named Gautier, a book-binder, aged 25, on a charge of having, on the 12th of September last, murdered his wife by strangulation. The case presents the most revolting circumstances. It appears from the evidence that the prisoner was married in October, 1862, to a young woman of good character and industrious habits. The match was a most unhappy one, for the prisoner, besides being a man of violent temper, was addicted to drinking and gambling, and soon began to treat the poor woman with great brutality, beating her every day without the least provocation, and cynically boasting of it among his fellow-workmen. When his wife became pregnant he continued to ill-treat her as before, and the consequence was that she gave birth to a still-born child at the residence of her parents, whither she went for her accouchement, rather than enter a hospital, as the prisoner wished her to do. On recovering she returned to her husband, to undergo the same course of ill-treatment, but in July last, being again in the family way, and fearful that he would realise his threat of murdering her, she left him, and again took refuge with her parents. Three weeks later, however, she returned to her husband on his promising to behave better for the future. For a few days he kept his word, but soon began again to beat her, and on the 12th September, after losing most of his wages at cards, he returned home quite intoxicated, and strangled the poor woman while she was asleep, by putting a cord round her neck and drawing it so tight that it cut into the flesh. In the agonies of death the victim gave birth to a child prematurely. After committing the murder the prisoner slept beside the corpse till morning, when he went out and passed the day in drinking. At night he returned, and again slept by the side of the lifeless body. He did the same the following nights, till the advanced state of decomposition of the corpse rendered the atmosphere of the room unbearable. He then sent a letter to his father-in-law stating that he had murdered his wife, and wishing him to see about her interment. The prisoner was arrested the same day while drinking at a wine shop, and committed for trial. In Court the prisoner admitted his guilt. The counsel for the defence pleaded that his client was little better than an idiot, and could scarcely be held responsible for his acts. The jury so far admitted this plea as to grant the miscreant the benefit of extenuating circumstances, and the Court accordingly sentenced him to hard labour for life.

EXTRAORDINARY DIVORCE CASE.

CODRINGTON v. CODRINGTON AND ANDERSON.

This extraordinary case, adjourned from last session, was again opened on Thursday week, before Sir J. P. Wilde, Judge-Ordinary. Mrs. Watson, the lady whose evidence caused the adjournment was the first witness examined. She repeated the evidence previously given with reference to Mrs Codrington's confession of adultery with Lieut Mildmay, and other witnesses were called who deposed to very suspicious circumstances that occurred at Malta and in Switzerland. On Friday, the Queen's Advocate addressed the jury for the defence, and on Saturday evidence for the defence was heard. Some evidence was given which had been taken by commission from servants at Malta.

Miss Emily Faithfull said she was on intimate terms with Admiral and Mrs Codrington. Lived with them in Eccleston-square in 1856. In October in that year they were all there. Mrs Codrington and herself occupied the same room—a bedroom opening from it. Admiral Codrington occupied the adjoining room, and a door opened between them. The door between the two rooms was not fastened. Spoke to the solicitor of Mrs Codrington in June, 1858, with respect to something that occurred in October, 1856, to herself. Admiral Codrington had a habit of coming into the room to look to the fire; he was a fidgetty man, and looked at the fires all over the house. On one occasion when witness was in bed ill with asthma the Admiral came into the room. It was towards the end of October. There was a fire in the room. What occurred was so sudden that she could hardly tell whether the Admiral had his dressing-gown on or not. She thought he had not his dressing-gown on, but only saw him as he was leaving the room. She got up and shut the door and complained to Mrs Codrington about his coming into the room, for she was annoyed. Could not say how long she had been in bed, but had been asleep. Could not tell what hour it was. Could not tell what awoke her. She only saw him leaving the room, but was sure it was the Admiral. Had seen him on former occasions in the room attending to the fires. Had never before that complained to the Admiral for coming into the room when she was in bed, but had objected to it to Mrs Codrington. The reason she rose and shut the door in October was, that she was annoyed because he had not his dressing gown on. Had never seen him without it before. Could not say whether he had on anything that night except his night shirt. Did not tell Mr Few, the solicitor, or Mrs Codrington, in 1858, a different story of this occurrence from what she told now. It was some time in the summer of 1858 she saw Mr Few at his office, where she met Mrs Codrington by appointment. They met generally to speak of the differences between Mrs and Admiral Codrington. On that occasion Mr Few asked whether the Admiral had ever behaved or attempted to behave with impropriety to her: and she answered "Yes." Had never said to Mr. Few that the Admiral had treated her in every respect as his wife. The question was not put in that way. Her answer to the question was, that Mrs Codrington had told her (the witness) that the Admiral got into bed and attempted to behave improperly to her, and that her (witness's) waking frightened him away. Saw Mr Few by his request on the 10th of May, 1864. He asked the particulars of the occurrence. She might in answer have said that the Admiral made an attempt upon her in bed, and that she awoke in time to prevent the completion. Mrs Codrington must have told her so. Witness did not on that occasion use the word resistance. On the 12th of May, Mr Few called upon her at the Victoria Press. Mrs. Codrington had already told her that the occurrence of October, 1856, was going to be placed on the record in this case. Mr Few handed her a paper at the time [an affidavit]; but she was so confused she could not say whether she read it. He said it was an affidavit he had made or was about to make. He was in a hurry to go off to Malta. He offered to read the affidavit to her, but he did not do so, because she said she would rather read it herself. Both he and Mrs Codrington were talking the whole time, and she could not read it. Was told that it contained the matter of October, 1856, which deeply affected herself.

Cross-examined by Mr Bovill—The letter produced is in my handwriting. It is a letter to Admiral Codrington. It purports to have been written by Mrs Codrington's request; and it is dated November 7, 1856. She desired me to express to the Admiral "her kind love and thanks." At that time I was on such terms with him that I should address him, with his wife's concurrence, as "Dear Harry," and subscribe myself to him as "yours affectionately." All the time I was in Eccleston-square I had always been treated with the utmost kindness and courtesy. I wrote to him, by the respondent's request, on every kind of domestic matter. I left Admiral Codrington in July, 1857. In November, 1856, I had had a correspondence with a lady who had said something at which I had taken offence. I wrote, "However much I may differ from Admiral Codrington in matters relating to his treatment of his wife, he was never wanting in honourable feeling to me, or doubted my word, which you do in a most unwarrantable and insulting manner." That was perfectly true up to that date. In July, 1857, Mrs Codrington wrote to her husband to propose a separation; and I was present at a family meeting in consequence. At the conclusion of the conference, Mrs Codrington did not tell me that she had insisted on having a separate room, and that I should continue to stay with her. The Admiral afterwards wrote to me that for various reasons it was desirable that my visits should terminate, and he did that after repeatedly wishing me to stay. On the 29th of July I replied. [A correspondence on this subject was put in—the Admiral stating that his objection was to any third person being permanently domiciled in his house, and not from any personal objection to her.] Mrs Mould was a friend of Mrs Codrington. I believe that she had left her husband, but that she is with him now.

The Queen's Advocate.—Our instructions are that she is with him in India.

Witness—I know Colonel Anderson. He called with Mrs Codrington in Princes-street, Hanover-square, where I have an office. I first saw him with her in July, 1863. It was very shortly after his return from Malta in June. I afterwards met Colonel Anderson at the houses of friends. Mrs Codrington asked me to show him some attention; and he came to my Tuesday evening party in Taviton-street. Mrs Codrington used to come very frequently to see me. When they were living at East Moulsey she came and dined with me when she was shopping.

Re-examined.—The date of the occurrence in the bedroom was fixed by a reference to our journey into Wales.

By Mr Price—Colonel Anderson announced his marriage to me on the 30th of October.

By the Judge Ordinary—I saw him on Friday and Saturday, the 30th and 31st of October. He did not call on the Monday following. Mrs Codrington came on that day. She was in great distress at Col. Anderson's marriage. She did not say very much about that, but she was angry with me. I had been telling her that I did not think I could receive her. I had been telling her so all the summer, but she came notwithstanding what I told her. She wrote to me asking me to allow her to come, but I did not answer that. She asked my leave for him to come that she might see him respecting some papers in reference to Mrs Watson. She had written to me in the morning, and not being able to send back an answer, I wrote to Colonel Anderson stating that I should not be able to receive him. When she came I told her that she would not see him. I told her I thought it was so excessively indiscreet and imprudent that I could not be mixed up in her affairs or receive her. I was present during a discussion between Admiral and Mrs Codrington and Mr and Mrs Smith on the subject of a separation. Mrs Codrington put it on the ground of incompatibility of temper. They made no particular complaints against one another. When first I made Mrs Codrington's acquaintance she told me that she was not happy. One reason was that she wanted to become a Roman Catholic, and the Admiral threatened to take the children from her if she did. At the meeting to which I have referred, Mrs Codrington said nothing whatever about the occurrence in October. She had, in fact, begged me not to let the Admiral know that I was aware of it. I should like to say that I know nothing about what has been called "the sealed packet."

The Queen's Advocate.—No, no. There is enough in the case without that.

By the Queen's Advocate.—After the occurrence in October there was more quarrelling than usual, and Mrs Codrington went up stairs to another room altogether. I cannot say that that occurrence had anything to do with it.

Mr Few was then sworn. He said that Miss Faithfull had told him that she had understood from Mrs Codrington that what had occurred in October had happened more than once.

Cross-examined.—I have not been in communication with Mould, but Mrs Codrington has.

Re-examined.—Mrs Mould has left for India, after promising to be here.

Lieutenant Galway, of the Royal Artillery, said he was with his brigade in Malta in 1862. Admiral Codrington left Malta in May. After that there was a religious festival. Mrs Codrington invited him to tea with several friends. Colonel Anderson came in the evening. They all went out to see the illumination. It was much brighter than a moonlight night in England. He left the party about a quarter past eleven. Until that they had all remained together. The streets were full of people. There was a large attendance of boats, and many persons were embarking at St. Theresa steps.

By Mr Bovill.—He left the party at Mrs Adams' door, and did not go in himself.

Mrs Mildmay, examined by the Queen's Advocate, said she had a son, Herbert St. John Mildmay, an officer in the Rifle Brigade. He was in the Punjaub.

These were all the witnesses for the defence, and certified copies of certain dockyard and other orders at Malta were put in, being a portion of the evidence referred to in the Queen's Advocate's opening speech.

Sir R. Phillimore, in summing up the evidence on behalf of Mrs Codrington, referred particularly to what had been stated by Miss Faithfull, and compared her evidence given to-day with what she had before stated. The character of the whole case was certainly a very extraordinary one, for notwithstanding all the allegations of adultery against Mrs Codrington, there was no evidence whatever to show that she had been previously guilty of any acts of familiarity with gentlemen; and there had been no act of adultery proved by any witness whose character had not been severely damaged.

Mr Price addressed the jury on behalf of Col. Anderson, and urged that there was no proof whatever of his having committed adultery with Mrs Codrington. The evidence of the dockyard man had been entirely set aside by that of Lieut. Galway, who could not have been mistaken in the facts he deposed to; and the evidence of Miss Faithfull had disproved the statement that Colonel Anderson had met Mrs Codrington at her house.

This case was again resumed on Wednesday.

Mr Bovill, Q.C., for the petitioner, proceeded to address the jury upon the whole case. He said that it was now nearly four months since this investigation was brought before the Court, and they must now all be convinced that every particle of evidence which could be brought before the Court had been taken. He was sorry that his learned friend, the Queen's Advocate, had thought it necessary to make attacks upon Admiral Codrington and every lady who had been brought into Court by him. It had been said that this case was discreditable to Admiral Codrington; but was not the fact of Colonel Anderson and Mrs Codrington being at the Grosvenor Hotel quite sufficient to induce the petitioner to bring forward this suit? With regard to Mrs Watson being the instigator of the case, there was not the slightest pretence to say that she had ever mentioned the name of Colonel Anderson, who was the co-respondent in the case. The answer placed upon the record was a simple denial that adultery had ever taken place. Mr Few having without doubt ascertained the nature of the evidence which was about to be brought forward, had insisted upon having another plea placed upon the record—viz., that the admiral had so misconducted himself by attempting the virtue of Miss Faithfull as to conduce to the adultery of Mrs Codrington. A statement was made by Captain Strickland respecting the admiral having had a conversation with him about having only two children. The evidence was given without any notice, and therefore the admiral's mouth was closed upon the subject, and the jury were left to find their evidence upon only half evidence. He was only justified in dealing with the evidence as it stood, and his friend suggested that this circumstance led to a state of unhappiness, and that from the year 1854 all happiness ceased between the parties. Captain Strickland said that the conversation took place in 1853 or 1854; but there was nothing up to 1856 which could be taken as anything like an estrangement. The letter written on the 11th of April, 1856, was written to the admiral with reference to the anniversary of the wedding day, which clearly proved that there was at that time nothing like unhappiness between Mrs Codrington and the admiral. With regard to Miss Faithful; it was most certain that she was a confidential friend of Mrs. Codrington, to whom every communication was made. In that state of things a charge is made in the month of May of the present year that Admiral Codrington had in October, 1853, gone into the bed occupied by his wife and Miss Faithful, and there attempted to take possession of Miss Faithful, and was only prevented by her waking. He was astonished that such a charge as this should ever have been made. Mr. Few said that he had it from Mrs. Codrington and Miss Faithful, but he rejoiced to say that there was no foundation for the charge. Miss Faithful in her evidence said that the admiral was in the habit of coming into the room to make up the coke fire, and she had on one occasion complained to Mrs. Codrington respecting it, and she replied that if he liked to perform the duty of a housemaid he might do so. It was a most extraordinary thing that this charge should have been brought forward for the first time in May last. An affidavit was produced, but Miss Faithful said in the witness-box that she at the time it was shown to her had not read it. It was a most extraordinary thing for Mr. Few to state now that he had asked Miss Faithful whether the Admiral had not had connection with her, and that she had replied "Yes," as there had not been the shadow of such a suggestion of such a thing until Miss Faithful was under examination. Was ever such a thing heard of, as that a man occupying the position of Admiral Codrington should go to the bed in which his wife was sleeping and make an attempt upon the virtue of another lady who was sleeping with her. There had been a great many charges of connecting stories; but he should like to know who had concocted this? He hesitated not to say that it was concocted by Mrs. Codrington. If such a thing had taken place it would be utterly impossible for Mrs. Codrington to have written to her husband in anything like affectionate terms, as she had done in the letters of the 3rd and the 8th of November immediately after the alleged outrage, which were proofs that the whole charge was a fabrication. Then the letter of Miss Faithful, with reference to the domestic arrangements, was also inconsistent with such a thing having occurred. Mrs. Codrington stated that after that occurrence she never occupied the same bed with the admiral; but in December, 1856, she went down to Sir William Codrington's, where they lived together for some days. In June, 1857, Mrs. Codrington asked for a separation, when she is advised that she could not obtain a judicial separation. She, thereupon, applied to the admiral for a separation, and he wrote to Mr. Smith, Mrs. Codrington's father, and he heard everything which he had to say. Miss Faithful was present, and according to her statement there was nothing said about the impropriety towards her. It was remarkable how Miss Faithful could have written the letter of November, even if she had been told by Mrs. Codrington. The learned gentleman reviewed at considerable length the evidence against Mrs. Codrington. The Judge-Ordinary having summed up, the jury retired at ten minutes past four, and returned into court at 25 minutes to six with their verdict. They found that Mrs. Codrington committed adultery with Lieutenant Mildmay and Colonel Anderson. The Clerk of the court asked, "Do you find that Admiral Codrington, by his wilful neglect or misconduct conduced to the misconduct of his wife?"—The Foreman: We do not.—The Judge-Ordinary ordered a decree *nisi* for a divorce. The case, which had occupied six days and had excited great interest, then concluded.

THE PLAISTOW MURDER.

On Saturday last, at the justice room of Ilford Gaol, Ferdinand Edward Karl Kohl, the man charged with the murder, under the most atrocious circumstances, of Theodore Christian Fuhrhop, was brought before the local magistrates for re-examination. Mr. Giffard, who had been instructed by Mr. Poland, on behalf of the Treasury, to prosecute, addressing the Bench, stated it was his intention to ask that the evidence of Mr. Superintendent Howie should be read over and the case then remanded for a short time. The evidence given by Mr. Superintendent Howie on the 9th instant was then read. It was as follows:—"On Tuesday, the 8th inst. (the day on which the body was found), at about seven o'clock in the evening, I went to the house of the prisoner, at No. 4, Hoy-street, Plaistow, where I saw the prisoner, the prisoner's wife and his brother-in-law. I asked the prisoner if a young German was missing from the house? to which he replied that a young man whose acquaintance he had made during a recent passage from Hamburg was missing. He told me that the missing young man, whom he called John, was a lodger with him, and that he had previously lodged at the house of Mrs. Warren, at No. 3, Nelson-street (which is close to Hoy-street). He further stated that when the young man left Mrs. Warren's he had no money, and that he had pawned his clothes; that on the previous Thursday, the 3rd inst., he and the young man went together to the London Docks for the purpose of looking for a ship; but there was no ship of the sort they wanted there they went into the upper part of the Commercial-road, where they arrived at about one o'clock in the afternoon; that he (prisoner) then went into a sugar bakery, leaving the young man in the street; that when he returned John was missing; that though he looked about for him he could not find him; and that he had not seen him since. The prisoner afterwards said that he had been to Silvertown and had seen the body found in the reeds, but was not sure that it was John's, as it had no head. The trousers, he said, were like those which John had on. I then sent the prisoner and his wife in a cab, accompanied by Mr. Inspector Nightingale, to be sent to Plaistow Police-station, where they were detained in custody." [The prisoner's wife was discharged.] The Chairman asked Mr. Superintendent Howie if he had anything further to add to his evidence? The Superintendent replied that he had not on that occasion, but if the Bench would order a remand for a week he had reasons for believing that further and important evidence would be forthcoming. The prisoner was then remanded for a week. On Friday last Dr. Cappel, the minister of the German Lutheran Church in Alie-street, Goodman's-fields, who attended Muller to the scaffold, was sent for by Mr. Stringer, the Governor of Ilford Gaol, at the prisoner's special request. The reverend gentleman attended and was in communion with the prisoner for about an hour. The prisoner had also been visited by the Prussian Ambassador, who stated to the prison authorities after the interview that the prisoner was not a Prussian Subject, and pronounced him to be a Hanoverian. The papers relating to the prisoner, now in the hands of the police, would, however, seem to point to a different conclusion. The Legal Protection Society has taken no steps yet to provide for the prisoner's defence. A fresh point of interest has started up in connection with the white-handled knife picked up on the dered man was dis-covered four days after the murder. It is stated that this knife was missed from the place where the prisoner was employed as a porkbutcher, and will be identified by the butcher who employed him, and who is also a German, as one which was lost while Kohl was in his service. Kohl left his work about August last and obtained employment in a large sugar bakery at Plaistow, which he left for some unknown reason. He married about six weeks since, and had not done any work during that time. An internal post-mortem examination of the head has been made, and in addition to the injuries apparent on the external examination there has been found a very extensive fracture of the temporal bone; so extensive indeed, as to readily admit three fingers into the cavity of the skull. The bone was found to be completely smashed, and the weapon inflicting this injury must have been the back part of a hammer or else a hatchet. This injury was sufficient of itself to cause instantaneous death. The medical examination also shows that the head was not cut off until after the body was quite cold. The body of the murdered man was buried on Wednesday last, at West-Ham Cemetery. The corpse was conveyed in a hearse from the dead-house at the Bell and Anchor Tavern, and was met in the Barking-road by Inspector Nightingale, who had just received a message that Dr. Letheby required some of the deceased man's hair for a particular purpose. The hearse was stopped, and the coffin having been conveyed to the Barking-road Police-station was there opened, and Dr. Morris received a sufficient quantity of the hair. The coffin was again fastened and conveyed to the cemetery, where it was interred. On Sunday, the reed bed where the body and head were found was visited by a large crowd of persons. The reeds are upwards of ten feet in hight, and present an almost impenetrable mass, with the exception that there are one or two narrow lanes, to which access is gained over a deep ditch by means of a plank.

The inquest was resumed on Wednesday, and the jury, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Ferdinand Edward Carl Kohl, for killing and slaying John Readon Christian Furhop, a merchant's clerk. The coroner issued his warrant for the detention of the prisoner in Ilford Gaol till his trial at the Central Criminal Court.

THE FRENCH PRESS AND THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of several of the Paris journals to revive the Venetian question. The *Siecle*, taking as its text an article in the *Leipsic Gazette*, proceeds rather elaborately to set forth its opinion that a storm may be brewing which Austria, though she has power, has no inclination to avert:—"Those who hoped to witness the triumph of counter-revolution in Europe, and who exulted over the defeat of Denmark and the cruel repression of the Polish insurrection, are just now overwhelmed with surprise. The answer to their shouts of jubilation is to be found in the treaty of the 15th September, which unites France and Italy more closely than ever, and which, to use the words of an eminent orator in the Italian Parliament, forms the true Western alliance. Not only is Italy advancing towards the completion of her unity, but possibly also of her entire independence. Attention is now directed not to Rome only, but also to Venice. It is not ourselves and the Italians alone who now pronounce those two words together. In a very remarkable article published by the *Leipsic Gazette*, evidently published by some eminent publicist, we find a comparison between the policy of France and Austria in Italy. The writer, referring to a very remote period of history, clearly shows that Italy has long been the arena of French and German antagonism. But, for the last half century, France has added to her arms a far more powerful force than any she used—that of civilisation. She has made moral force the means of extending her influence over the hearts of the Italians. We will not dwell on the codes given to Italy by the First empire, nor on the material advantages then conferred upon her. At a later period it was also by moral force that France, under the Restoration and the Monarchy of Louis Philippe, made her influence felt in Italy. Lastly, we have ourselves witnessed definitive interventions in the campaigns of Magenta and Solferino, which gave the signal of Italian emancipation. What was Austria doing all this while? According to the *Leipsic Gazette*, she thought of nothing but brute force, blows, ill-treatment, threats, domineering, as though she had not the least idea that any other system was possible. France, on the contrary, after giving the signal of emancipation, and spending millions to secure it, left Italy to herself after the treaty of Villafranca. She has nevertheless recognised the annexations of the Italian kingdom, and sent ambassadors to its King. Nor is this all; when she recently found that her influence was menaced by the protracted occupation of Rome, she drew closer to the Italians; she made the Treaty of the 15th September, and thus in a single day regained all she had lost during several years. 'In presence of this skilful policy,' asks the *Leipsic Gazette*, 'what new resolutions has Austria taken?' None whatever; she threatens, as in the past, and crouches behind her strongholds in the Quadrilateral Well! What will be the consequence of this attitude? The *Leipsic Gazette* draws the same conclusions as we do. It thinks that the Convention will probably become a new treaty of Villafranca. The Italians, supported by the moral force of France, feeling that they have nothing to fear from her, will pursue an onward course. They will not use violence against Rome. The future there is too certain for them to show the least impatience. Rome, the great object in dispute, is as it were placed under their protection. They surround it, and guard it; they have it in idea, if not in reality; they will treat it with all consideration. But the case will be very different with the Austrian possessions. If Austria threatens, if she intervenes, if she does not change her policy, she may expect a grand struggle, in which the advantage will not be on her side."

The *Siecle* goes on to intimate that Italy will not be left to fight her battles single-handed, and asks whether it is Russia or Prussia that will befriend her.

The *Patrie* takes advantage of the affray between the Italian troops and the Garibaldian volunteers to intimate that such a "sacrifice" as the Italian Government has made in not permitting the party of action to usurp its function of making war, must not go unrewarded. The *Patrie* hopes Austria will understand this. It says:—"Serious events have just occurred on the Lombard frontier. Austrian despatches, summarily confirmed by official declarations from Turin, state that the village of Bagolino has been the scene of an encounter which calls to mind the painful incident of Aspromonte. A combat has taken place between some Italian troops and a band of volunteers on their way to Friouli. The latter were dispersed, but Italian blood has once more been shed on Italian soil. Important consequences are likely to flow from this affair. The Cabinet of Turin, let us admit, has not shrunk from its duty. This is a fresh proof given by the Italian Government of its having broken with the revolutionary party; it is another pledge given to Europe of its fidelity to international laws. What will be said at Vienna? In our opinion this second Aspromonte must be a warning to Austria, as the defeat of Garibaldi was to Rome. In thus crushing the hopes of a generous and ardent population, and in causing to the whole of Italy cruel deception, the government of King Victor Emmanuel virtually summons Austria to open the Venetian question. Let us now wait events. There are situations to which all diplomatic intentions must yield. We shall see how the Austrian Government will extricate itself from that which is preparing for it. But, whatever may happen, it is impossible that this new sacrifice of Italy should not be taken into account in the future."

The *Constitutionnel* approves the conduct of the Italian Government in using force to put down the revolutionary attempt to drag it into a war with Austria.

FEARFUL WRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE OFF SOUTHPORT.

In the vicinity of Southport, a vessel was lost on Friday night, and all her hands, with one exception, were drowned. The vessel had been noticed in the afternoon, but as she did not answer the signals made to attract the attention of her crew, the Southport lifeboat was not launched to go to her rescue until it was nearly dark. The men in the lifeboat rowed to the Horse Bank, on the further side of which the ship had been last seen, but they could discover no traces of a wreck, and after cruising about for upwards of four hours, they were compelled to return unsuccessful. At daylight next morning, the lifeboat again went out, and it was not long ere the foundered vessel was discovered high and dry on the bank already alluded to. She was a complete wreck, and not a living soul was upon her, but in the hold the body of a man was discovered, and the remains of a seaman were picked up on the sand. It seems that the Lytham boat had also been on the look-out for the wreck on the previous night, and its crew visited the bank on the Saturday morning; but before the appearance of either them or the Southport boatmen a shrimping boat had succeeded in rescuing a man from the rigging, a coloured sailor. From the statement of the man it was learned that the foundered vessel was the brig Chimera of Liverpool, to which port she was bound from Sierra Leone, laden with palm oil. She had 12 persons—seven of the passengers—on board, and soon after she struck two of the crew were washed into the sea. Afterwards all the rest, with the exception of the captain and the negro, took refuge in the rigging, and when the ship heeled over they were thrown overboard and were drowned. The captain, it seemed, was thrown into the hold among the cargo, and was killed or drowned, while the black sailor took refuge on the forecastle and was thereby one rescued.

LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA, AND RESCUE OF A SHIP'S CREW.—On the morning of the 20th inst the Cunard mail steamship Canada, while *en route* to Liverpool, fell in with the barque England, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bound from Quebec for Sunderland with a cargo of timber. When discovered by the Canada the England was lying waterlogged in a furious sea. With great difficulty the Canada rescued Captain Johnson of the England and sixteen of his crew. Three of the crew had previously been washed overboard, and Captain Johnson said that the weather had been fearful ever since he left the St. Lawrence. The England subsequently foundered, and her crew were landed at Liverpool.

Spirit of the Press.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE AT LAHORE.

[From the *Daily Telegraph*.]

In the mythology of the Hindoos there is the story of a "Rakhshass," or giant, so immense that when his foot was cut off it took a long time to bring news of it to his ear. India is like that giant. At one extremity she has been devastated by a tornado; at the other she has been the scene of dazzling splendours and festive ovations. At Calcutta the Hooghly river-bank is strewn with dismasted and water-logged vessels by the score, and lined with ruined suburbs; at Lahore the plains upon the edge of the Ravee have been all alive with the chivalry and grandeur of Northern India, and the state-glories of the Governor-General who had summoned its Rajahs and chieftains to attend his Durbar. There may be those who, perusing the account of the late august and expensive ceremonies at the capital of the Punjaub, may wonder why the dozen camel-loads of rupees which it cost were not economised at such a time. But the economists, though their motive is good, do not understand the East. The Governor of an appanage like India may be just or unjust, benevolent or selfish, enlightened or retrograde, as it pleases; but magnificent it must be. Hereenen and footmen by the hundred hopping will not make up with Orientals for the visible and glowing demonstrations of greatness which they love to hold and wonder at in brilliant equipages, gorgeous dresses, superb receptions, and the glare of gold and diamonds. Display, which is the vanity of power in the West, is the duty and the proof of power in the East. If you are really great you must be overwhelmingly grand. The Eastern definition of "*leech*," or "nothing," is a "man on foot." The conception of "something" is such a vision as Sir John Lawrence lately presented to the Lahore Sikhs, and the thousand lords of Northern India, when he rode to the gate of his great tents over Persian carpets, amid the glitter of his escort, and took his seat upon the cloth of gold that covered his throne, while all those Rajahs, like the broken colours of a rainbow, re-arranged themselves around the "Lat Saheb Bahadoor"—the great Viceroy of the greater Maharanee, who sits in England and sways the world. By the eye, more than by any other organ, Oriental races have ever been ruled. Baber gave the Koh-i-noor away like a trifle, and Cleopatra melted her pearl of pearls to flavour a wine-cup for Antony, in the true spirit of the East. The lowest Mbar, or Mhang, or Koombi, or Bheel, or Muzbee in India hangs a pearl or emerald in his ear or nose, while great men, their wives and children, totter under kincobs, and bangles, and all the fardels of the goldsmiths' and jewellers' bazaars. Lord Canning was not a Governor extravagantly given to display, and the deficit in the Indian budget of his time was alarming; but he ordered the howdah of solid silver for his progress through the subdued provinces of the North-West; and to this day ten natives talk of the Viceroy's elephant, to one who recollects his earnest orations and the promises of the proclamation which he made in her Majesty's name. Our Viceroys know and obey the law of government in the East, and justly reckon these magnificent ceremonials in the light of necessary and even economical state expenditure. With regard to the Durbar just held at Lahore, it was worth every anna that it cost; it will have created just the impression that was desirable after the disturbances on the frontier, and the whispers of disaffection among the Sikhs. Last year it was a *corps d'armee*—horse, foot, and dragoons—which rendezvoused at old Runjeet Singh's capital; this year Sir John Lawrence has summoned thither the nobility of the North to meet him in high Divan, and—Oriental weakness though it seem—the flashing of the silks and jewels, and the splendid vassalage of the Rajahs, will awe India more than the bayonet.

But even to the careless eye of India's masters, coldly scanning the dry description instead of the brilliant scene itself, the occasion, the locality, and the words uttered at the famous Dubay were sufficiently striking. After all, a great Durbar is a very splendid affair, and India has seen nothing to beat this one since the days of Aurengzebe. In respect of the tents alone, in which these state audiences are held, we must go back to the Tabernacle in the wilderness, or to Timour's canopy of green silk, which "had streets in it," to match the canvas palace which the Viceroy rears for such ceremonials. Bigger and brighter than ever were the Durbar tents on this occasion, and pitched in a place, too, that has history written upon it in every edifice and almost every grove. The Ravee comes foaming down from the Himalayas on the north side of Lahore, circling a wide and green plain, and upon this the jewelled Princes of the North met their master. They could not ride thither on elephant, or filagreed litter, or stallion splendidly caparisoned, without remembering in everything that met the eye how powerful was the host, though but the servant of a higher power. Beyond the gay and lively plain was the city, Runjeet's city, the capital of the Manijha, with alabaster domes and minarets; and the Shah Mahal, whence the one-eyed Lion of the Punjab used to review his "Khalsa." There the Runcheenee Gate, where one Prince died; there the garden where another fell; yonder the old Maharajah's tomb—and all this territory of his, and all his proud-stomached Sirdars, humble before the Feringhees. The guns of Gujerat had done it all; and now the heir of the Punjab was a Feringhee gentleman; his mother, the Maharanee, dead in a London suburb; the Koh-i-Noor a jewel of the new and mighty Queen; and the man that bade them all that day to the steps of his throne was that John Lawrence who came to Lahore when Heera Singh and Lal Singh were its lords, who stayed there to hunt all its swords and spears against the Mogul at Delhi, and now returning to summon the proudest and fiercest of North India to bring him the nuzzur and do homage. And they had to come, too! Princes that Runjeet Singh might have whistled for as idly as to one of his hawks with her jesses broken—chiefs that from their hill-dens in the Derajat, would have laughed at his messengers, and singed their beards—Rajahs, Maleks, and Sirdars, from Jummoo, Peshawur, and the "Thousand Towns" that never paid a pie of tribute except with lead—they were all to be seen, gorgeous but submissive, at great Durbar. The accounts of the scene describe the turbans of rose-colour, and green and yellow, the pyjamas of spangled silk, the robes stiff with gold, and weighty with emeralds and pearls, which these swarthy seigneurs wore; but they do not and cannot describe the feelings of wonder and surrender which swayed those Eastern hearts, at remembering how the power of the Khalsa had passed, before the destiny, the genius, and the daring of the race represented by the iron grey Saheb, simplest in attire of all present, although seated on the cloth of gold, and highest of an assembly where the meanest had power of life and death over his hills or plains.

But more remarkable than the locality, the attendance, or the memories of the day, and grander, rightly estimated, than all the grandeur of it, were the words that Sir John Lawrence uttered to the glittering assemblage. He could speak, happily, in Hindustani—that *lingua franca* of India which every native understands—and he spoke words which we wish we may echo into every country where the rule of England over India is not only envied but misrepresented. We gain the transcendent advantages of such a speech, and we keen knowledge of Easterns displayed in every sentence, by breaking through that absurd tradition which—until the overwhelming claims of John Lawrence overrode it—kept the Viceroyalty as a prize for peers. First the former ruler of the Punjab hung the "Star of India," with its motto of universal religion, "our light is from Heaven," upon the brave breast of the Rajah of Kuppoortulla. That done, he welcomed the many whose faces he recognised around him; and truly no stranger was he at Lahore, but their conqueror, their administrator, their master, and their friend. And then he spoke, as he might truly speak, of the growing interest felt by the English in India—of the deep sense that has arisen amongst us of our duty to our dependency—our desire to help her in being peaceful, prosperous, and advancing; and from the lips of the Queen herself he could translate such high assurances into the familiar Hindustani. Thus in truthful words he told his princely listeners what England had done for India, for the Punjab, and he recalled to their memories the men whom they had admired as warriors, as their teachers in war, as their leaders in battle and victory. And at the close of a speech which at every period was silently affirmed by the white and black beards about him, he uttered these words, as noble as any that ever issued from the lips of a ruler: "I will now only add that I pray the great God, who is the God of all the races and all the people of the world, that he may guard and protect you, and teach you all to love justice and hate oppression, and enable you each in his sphere to do good in his power." We need not go beyond this simple and stately peroration—it is its own high comment and commendation, only, when those whom our Eastern empire dazzles accuse us for our fortunes, let them read John Lawrence's speech at the Lahore Durbar, and remember that before the face of six hundred lords of India we have seriously, aye, and solemnly, dedicated them to justice and the service of the common God.

LOST IN THE WOODS.

[From the *Daily Telegraph*.]

A story comes to us by the Australian mail which will fill many a mother's eyes with tears, and touch the sterner hearts of all those true men who love little children, and are tender to them. The colony was ringing with it when the steamer came away, to the temporary forgetfulness of gold-fields and railways, of general elections, and the fight between Victoria and New South Wales about the river Murray. Years hence, probably, it will get into a ballad, and be "sung or said" to tiny Australians of generations to come, like the "Children in the Wood" to their small cousins at home. Antiquarians are afraid to pronounce how old that famous nursery story is; but what do the little ones care about antiquity and dates? Haven't they Robin Redbreast hopping about the garden and the window-sill all the winter—a palpable witness to the narrative? Doesn't he chirp out, as plainly as a bird can, that, "it's all true, every word of it"? and isn't he plainly of opinion, by his bold black eye and the saucy cock of his brown tail, that "it's murder to kill a Robin," and that nobody with a conscience will touch him, ever since he chanted, with his musical throat, that funeral service over the little people in the wood, and "covered them with leaves"? The wicked uncle, and the brother and sister, and the ruffians, and the kind birds have become part of the pretty religion of the nurseries which "loves man, and bird, and beast," and only through much tribulation with grammars, and many disillusions, enters into the reluctant belief that there are bad people in the world besides "giants." Our Australian story has, indeed, no "Robin Redbreast." If birds bore any part in it, they must have been the grass parroquets, or the blue bird, or the "settler's clock," or the "bell bird"—something outlandish to English nurseries. But it has the old, old pathos of children's suffering, and children's tender truth and courage towards each other; with a happier ending, too, than the English ballad, which is a capital thing; for although the conduct of Robin Redbreast was highly laudable, we never met the audience of wee faces that was consoled by that "respectable funeral." They can't see why "the one that was of milder mood" didn't go through with his penitence, and, after "slaying the other there," bring the twins out of the blackberry-bushes, and then everybody, except the "wicked uncle," would have "lived happily ever after." Well, that's exactly how the Australian story does end, and so we tell it with the greater pleasure.

Its heroes are three little people—two brothers and a sister—of whom the eldest boy was nine, and the youngest five, the girl being seven years of age. They were the children of a carpenter, named Duff, who worked at a sheep station, near a place called Horsham. In Australia small hands can help; so these three pair used to be sent after brushwood, for brooms and fires. They had gone dozens of times, and had come back safely; but this once, when their mother sent them, they had wandered into the bush, and missed their way, and at night there were their little cots empty, and their little plates of supper getting cold, but no children. "Lost in the bush!" Think what that means for an Australian mother—when vigorous men have sometimes wandered but a hundred yards from the tract in those labyrinths of gum trees and wattles, and gone hopelessly forward and backward, and backward and forward, till they laid themselves down to die. Of course there was a search for them, all night, all day, all the next night and day, many nights and many days, and every hour of the weary time stealing the hope slowly out of the poor hearts of the father and mother. At last they did what ought to have been done before—they called the instinct of the savage to help them to find at least the corpses of the wanderers. Nobody can explain that instinct; everybody who has heard of it wonders; and the writer has witnessed it. The face of the ground to them is like the leaf of a book to us—they read it. One of these Australian blacks will tell you if a kangaroo has crossed a creek by the displacement of a pebble; blindfold him and bring him into the thick of eucalptuses, he will point to his "gunya" miles away: it is the sixth sense of races brought up in a life that could not exist on five. The blacks soon found the trail of the poor little three; and to find one end, for them, was to be sure of the other. "They would be dead, alas!" but it was something to have their pretty bodies away from the grey crows, the buzzards, and the dingoes. So father and mother and friends, on *the eighth day* after the loss, followed the native trackers step by step. "Here littlest one tired—look, sit down!" says one black bloodhound; and presently another grunts, "Big one carry—see, travel in dark—tumble into this bush." Farther on still the keenest of the pack finds the mark where "little one put down too tired—big one fall on him face—no can jump up." So yard by yard through the shrub, and round and round the dark tree trunks, the sad hunt went, expecting death at best, perhaps worse—perhaps the golden hair all tangled with the kite's feet, and the blue eyes torn from their sockets. But, on a sudden, there they are! asleep all three of them among the leaves! the little toddler of five, lying between his "big" brother of nine, and his big sister of seven—not dead, but asleep! And look! the smallest not only tucked for warmth between the other two, but wrapped in "Jennie's" frock—that tender heroine herself remaining in her petticoat. Not dead, but oh, so near it! Nine days and eight nights without anything between their little lips but one drink of water! and when they woke the eldest boy, those lips of his are so thin that they won't cover his teeth, nor help him to do anything but moan "Father!" The smallest takes it coolest: "Father! why 'oo didn't come sooner? We cooeyed for 'oo." But the sister, who stripped her frock off and helped to carry "Frank," is almost gone, and can only just murmur, "Cold, cold!" Is there any need to say how they were caught up, and warmed at the beating hearts of the hunters, and fed with wine, and soup, and sweet bread, till the light came slowly back to their eyes so nearly glazed, and the roses that were deathly white on their tiny cheeks blossomed back again into jolly Australian red; for they were saved, those small adventurers, to tell their tale!

But what a story they will have to tell, if that placid sleep together in the big green bed of the Australian bush, with the sky for their counterpane and the stars for their chamber-candle, and Death—pitiful, gentle, merciful Death—coming close at last to "tuck them up" and kiss them, has not banished all from their tender memories. What a tale it will be now—what a recollection hereafter, to try to piece together again that long, long week of weary footsteps and sinking hearts! Think what it must have been for them, hand in hand, amid the vast and pathless bush of Australia, to see the sun rise, and glare, and set, and rise again, and set again, and again, and "no father, no mother." No father and mother, but only new trees, and new bushes, and new flowers, which yet seem old, because they are so alike; and no path anywhere out of them—always alike! Always a silent green ring about them, full of birds, perhaps, that chattered and chirped about the wanderers; with opossums that peeped out of their "spouts" at them, "settler's clocks" that laughed from their great noisy bills at their plight, and big brown buzzards that came down closer out of the sky to see if they were "ready to eat" yet. How they must have gripped each other's little hands when the lizards shambled over the grass, or a snake hissed at them, and rustled into the bushes; and how they must have nestled together, and cried for the warm beds at home, when the old night brought the noises of the wide forest! Eight miserable mornings—eight nights of tears and broken sleep—and all the time bitter hunger and thirst pinching the little stomachs, and driving them to wander farther and farther away in the agony of purposeless effort. And yet, in what would have been in twelve hours more their forest death-bed, the little sister wraps the little brother in her frock and lies down to die outside him, while the other one has carried him till his nine-year-old knees fail and founder, and he falls upon his face. If this be "original sin," perhaps the reverend and right reverend insisters upon that gloomy tenet will tell us how "original" human love, and tenderness, and fidelity to death, and sweet self-sacrifice, come into the breasts of toddling things, while cruel death stares them in the eyes, and hunger and thirst, which make men mad, torture and rack them. But they were saved, and "Jennie Duff" is a heroine in the colony, with ever so many hundred pounds being collected to buy her a new frock and something else. By-and-bye, when they are grown up, will they not come to think and prove that their lives were saved for something noble? Let us hope so, a sequel to the Australian story of the "Children in the Scrub"; and, as all such stories must have an "application," let it be that good little boys and girls should never wander in the bush, natural or moral.

A SUSPECTED MURDER ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

A most painful and intense excitement was created in Liverpool late on Monday evening by the receipt of a telegram from the police authorities at Rugby to the effect that a man had been thrown out of a railway carriage during the passage of the five o'clock express from London to Liverpool, and that he had been found dead, *à la Briggs*; that the affair took place somewhere near Rugby; and that there was every reason to believe that the man would be killed. The telegram stated that the men concerned in the supposed outrage were in a particular compartment of the train, and that they would be closely watched until they arrived at Liverpool, where the police were requested to take them into custody. The four men in this compartment turned out to be a sergeant, and a sergeant of artillery, and when questioned by the Liverpool police authorities on their arrival, their statement was that one of their comrades (a sailor named Charles Apter), while in a state of intoxication, had fallen out of the carriage, which flew open, and that they had seen or heard nothing more of him. Some of the men while at the police-court were totally incapable of giving a rational account of the affair at all. They were, however, detained in custody until next morning. In the meantime, between one and two o'clock on Tuesday morning, a telegram arrived from Stafford and Rugby to the effect that nothing could be found of the missing man. To the intense astonishment of the police, however, and the great joy of the prisoners, the missing sailor turned up at the Liverpool police-court about eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning, his arrival having been preceded by a telegram from the Rugby police official, who stated that they had found him dancing in a field in order to keep himself warm, and that all the account he could give was that he found himself lying in a ditch, but how he got there he could not divine. When it is considered that the train was going at express speed, and that he rolled down an embankment, his escape is miraculous.

GENERAL SHERIDAN AND HIS STAFF POISONED.—General Sheridan and several staff officers were poisoned a few days ago at Winchester by some corrosive substance which, in a supposed accidental manner, got mixed with their food. They all suffered severe pains from the effects of the poison, but it did not prove fatal to any of them.

Local and District News.

A FACT FOR NATURALISTS.—A parrot in the possession of Mr Martin Clark, Willington Quay, has laid three eggs this month. It is, we understand, a rare circumstance for parrots to lay in this country, but this parrot has done so for three years running.

GOSSIP AND SCANDAL.—Dr. Scott delivered an excellent address on this subject on Tuesday evening, to a very crowded audience, in the library room of the North Shields Mechanics' Institute.

THE NORTHERN COUNTIES ORPHAN INSTITUTION.—At a meeting of the governors of the Northern Counties Orphan Institution, held on Tuesday, the permanent rules of the society were adopted. J. M. Redmayne, Esq., was appointed corresponding secretary, in the place of Mr. T. Baker, who has left the neighbourhood.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION AT WEST CRAMLINGTON.—On Monday evening, Mr. Adams gave his second lecture on the above question to a crowded and attentive audience. Mr. Craig Lugger presided. Mr. Adams, on ascending the platform, announced that President Lincoln had been re-elected, when the audience rose from their seats and gave three cheers. In the course of his lecture Mr. Adams defended the policy of the Federal Government, and showed that it was their desire to abolish slavery, while it was the object of the South to maintain and extend that iniquitous system. At the close a resolution in accordance with the sentiments of the lecturer, and expressive of sympathy with the cause of the North, was adopted.

LECTURE AT SEATON DELAVAL.—The winter evening lectures in connection with the Seaton Delaval Mechanics' Institute were inaugurated on Saturday evening in the Colliery School-room, by a lecture on the "Beauties of Shakespeare," by Mr. James Wilkin, of Newcastle. Mr. William Kendall, of Percy Main presided. The lecture was an excellent one, and some of the recitations were loudly and deservedly applauded. The lecturer was supported on the platform by several gentlemen from Newcastle. Mr. William Mickle, of Newcastle, proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was seconded by Mr. Lawrence, of Walker. The hearty thanks of the meeting were also given to the chairman; and to Mr. Sanderson, resident viewer, for his kindness in engaging the lecturer on behalf of the Institute. The choir of the Methodist Church attended, and greatly added to the pleasures of the meeting.

THE APPRENTICES' STRIKE AT SOUTHWICK.—On Tuesday, Richard Wake, Thomas Carruthers, Thomas Curley, and George Morgan, four apprentices with Messrs. Scott, bottle-makers, at Southwick, were charged with absenting themselves from their employment. The whole of the apprentices, with one or two exceptions, are on strike, because the masters have deducted from the overwork of two of them the expense they had been put to in employing journeymen in the wilful absence of the apprentices. This was taken up as a body by the apprentices, who waited upon the head of the firm, and during the last week gave notice that they would "turn out" if the amount deducted was not repaid. Messrs. Scott, declining thus to be coerced, did not pay the money, and a written notice was sent in by the apprentices that they would not go to work again until their "grievances" were redressed. The case was partly gone into, and the defaulters were remanded till Saturday.

SEGHILL METHODIST FREE CHURCH. — The anniversary sermons of the above place of worship were preached on Sunday to large congregations, in the morning by the Rev. C. Brewster, and afternoon and evening by the Rev. S. Wright. On the previous day a soiree was held, when upwards of 200 persons sat down to an excellent tea, provided gratuitously by the congregation. After tea excellent addresses were delivered by Messrs E. Shield and T. P. Edgar, Revs. C. Brewster and S. Wright. The choir of the chapel attended and sang some excellent pieces. Mr R. Robinson presided at the harmonium. Mr Wm. Stoker occupied the chair. The proceeds are to be devoted to the funds for the erection of a new chapel.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT DARLINGTON.—About five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a goods train was going over Houghton-lane level crossing, a very short way below Darlington, and as the last truck was nearly over, two men, going to Darlington, went across the line, and one of them, named Joshua Reynolds, was knocked down by an engine that was coming along the other line. He was so much injured about his arm and head that he died shortly after the accident occurred. The large gates were closed as usual when trains are going over the crossing, but the men had gone through the little side gate.

THE MURDEROUS ATTACK ON A WIFE AT DURHAM.—On Monday, Joseph Hogg, formerly a striker at Winlaton, was brought up before the Durham Bench, charged with a felonious assault on his wife on the 15th inst. Mr. H. J. Marshall appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner had gone home on the night in question at twelve o'clock, and commenced a murderous attack on his wife, striking her with a coal-rake, poker, &c., on all parts of the body. This he continued throughout the night, and re-commenced at eight o'clock next morning. The poor woman escaped from the house, and was taken to the County Hospital, where she has since wavered between life and death. The woman's depositions were taken at the County Hospital by Ald. Boyd, a borough magistrate, on Tuesday last, when the prisoner was remanded till Monday. Mr. Bridick, the house surgeon to the hospital, said the woman was unable to attend. She was in a very weak state, but was going on favourably. If she continued thus to progress, he thought she might be able to attend in a week. The prisoner was then remanded to Monday next.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING AT JARROW. — On Monday night, between five and six o'clock, a most distressing accident occured at the Jarrow landing of the Tyne General Ferry Company. From some cause or other no boat from Newcastle had come down the water, or called at the landing for an hour and a half, and about the time mentioned upwards of 500 work-people and other passengers were at the landing waiting for the boats. As there seemed little prospect of their wishes being fulfilled, a number of them got into the Judy passenger boat, with a view of crossing the river to Howdon, and walking. Amongst them was a fine little fellow, named Mark Welch, who had been sent by his master, Mr. F. Place, builder, North Shields, to Jarrow that afternoon on a message. Just as the Judy shoved off the lights of the Wansbeck were discerned coming down the river, and a number of the men and lads jumped on to the lighter again. Welch was the last to leap. He landed on the lighter, but staggered and fell over into the river, and the back water of the steamer immediately swept him, it is supposed, under the lighter. His cap was picked up by the bridgeman, but he was seen no more. We have been informed that within little more than three weeks six persons have fallen from the Jarrow landing into the river; and it is high time that other precautions were adopted for the safety of the passengers.

FORESTERS' SOIREE AT NORTH SHIELDS. — On Monday the Foresters' Society had a soiree in the Albion Assembly Rooms, North Shields. It was in all respects a most successful gathering. A concert followed tea, of which nearly 600 partook. Over the musical portion of the proceedings Brother G. O. Trevelyan—the Liberal candidate for the representation of Tynemouth—presided. In a short address, introducing the vocalists, Mr Trevelyan humorously pointed out the advantages possessed by the Foresters of the present day over their predecessors, contrasting the comforts of the Albion Assembly Room on such a night as that with what their feelings might be if called on to spend a November evening "under the greenwood tree." He congratulated them on being present in such large numbers at a meeting which had for its object the succouring of the widow and the orphan. After a song, Brother Dobson read the report. It congratulated the members that success had attended the efforts put forth, which was evidenced by the public appreciation and the constant increase of members Last December they had 209 districts, 3,053 courts, 250,705 financial members, and 4,829 honorary members. In their district they numbered 1,358 members. The Widows and Orphan Fund numbered 217 members, being an increase of 59 for the past nine months. The balance at last audit amounted to £912 13s 2d. A variety of recitations and songs followed, and a ball terminated the proceedings.

A MAN DROWNED AT ST. ANTHONY'S. — On Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, a young man named John Brown, who lived at Bill Quay, was drowned in the Tyne, near to St. Anthony's. Brown had been at a lodge holden at Robert Chambers's house, and shortly before eleven o'clock he left, in company with two other men, to cross the river on his way home. He had had but one glass of beer the whole evening, and when invited by Mrs. Chambers before leaving to have another glass he declined, saying that on the previous Saturday night the drink he had taken had nearly cost him his life in crossing the water, and if he took any more that night he might fall overboard. The three men then crossed the river in a sculler boat. At the opposite side is an old keel, which serves the purpose of a jetty, and in crossing this he got out of the path and fell into the water. His companions heard the splash, and immediately dragged the water around the keel, but to no purpose, and the body of the poor fellow has not yet been recovered. On the previous Saturday night Brown was over the water, and got somewhat tipsy, and when he wished to recross the river he would not wait for the usual sculler boat, but loosed a boat moored close by with the intention of crossing by himself. In pushing off he fell overboard, when his feet became entangled, and he lay for some time with his head in the water. Two men who saw the accident cried for help, and John Laws, the boatman, came up and rescued him from his perilous position. From the time of the narrow escape till his death the deceased was very nervous when crossing the river to go to work, and lived in daily fear of death by drowning. Brown was a single man, and was much respected.

A SUNDERLAND BREWER FINED £50.—At the Sunderland Police Court, on Tuesday, William Bell, a brewer at Ayre's Quay, was charged with committing an offence against the excise laws, by cancelling, or obliterating, or permitting the same to be done to an entry which had been made in his entry-sheet on the 13th of September. Mr T. W. Ranson appeared for the Board of Inland Revenue, and Mr. Henry Ritson for the defendant. Mr. Ranson, in stating the case to the Bench, said that the Act of Parliament requires that before any malt could be brewed an entry should be made in the paper specifying the amount of malt, the day on which the entry was made, and the hour, also the time of brewing, which must take place within 24 hours of the entry being made. The paper in which the obliteration had been made contained an entry made at six o'clock on the morning of the 13th of September, of one quarter and six bushels of malt, to be brewed upon the hour, six o'clock on the morning of the 14th, which was entered in another column. The day after the entry was made, the offence of obliteration was committed. He did not know the intention of Mr Bell, but he believed it would be stated that some of his apparatus had got out of order, and he could not brew on that morning. Had he sent to the officer of excise and explained the matter to him he would have got over the difficulty, instead of that he obliterated the entry. He had thereby subjected himself to a penalty of £500, but the Bench had the power of mitigating it to £50. The Bench, after consulting a short time in private, said they were of opinion there was no intention of fraud, but the offence had clearly been committed, and they would inflict the lowest penalty of £50. They also expressed their willingness to sign a memorial on behalf of the defendant to the Board of Inland Revenue.

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

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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.

Resident Agent....Mr R. JACKSON.
Office...... FRONT-STREET, CONSETT.

The Proprietor of the *Consett Guardian* begs to inform its Friends and Supporters that Mr. H. DUFOUR has ceased to be connected with it as Resident Agent.

Mr. R. JACKSON will in future conduct the Agency, to whom it is requested all Communications be made and all Monies Paid, and under whom, it is anticipated, the *Guardian* will be conducted with increased efficiency and success.

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

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1864.

Local and District News.

NO LIGHT!—No arrangement seems as yet to have been made between the inspectors and the gas company, and we have still to grope our way in the dark as well as we are able—a state of affairs far from pleasant at this time of the year. We hope to be able to announce shortly that an amicable arrangement has been come to between the parties.

THE NEW RAILWAY FROM NEWCASTLE TO CONSETT.—This railway, which is intended to be opened for traffic in the autumn of 1866, is being pushed forward as rapidly as the state of the weather and the character of the work will allow. In some of the places where cuttings have been begun, a considerable length of road has been cleared, and from the vigorous manner in which the construction is pushed forward, the contractors seem determined to have the work finished at as early a date as possible.

TROTTING MATCH.—On Monday a trotting match came off between No. 1 and Medomsley and back between Mr. Shaw's dun pony and Mr. Rawe's grey pony, which ended in the defeat of the latter by two lengths. The distance was about three miles. The grey pony being a spirited animal broke four times and had to turn round, which caused its defeat. We understand the backers of the grey want to match it for twenty pounds, but Mr. Shaw is satisfied with what he has already won.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—On Wednesday evening as William Atkins, a lad in the employ of Mr. Thomas Potts, draper, Consett, was going along Middle-street, immediately after the Church Choral Concert, he was set upon by some ruffians, who knocked him down, and kicked him severely when lying. It is to be hoped that the police will be able to apprehend the parties implicated, and that we may have the pleasure of making their names public through their presence at the Petty Sessions. Such cowardly and unprovoked assaults should be severely punished.

IMPROVEMENTS AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.—In passing through Annfield Plain on Tuesday we were surprised to see the number of workmen's houses in course of erection in this rising and populous neighbourhood. On making enquiries we found that these cottages, which are being built of timber, and which present a neat and comfortable aspect to the passer-by, are the property of the Messrs. Dickinson and the Messrs. Ritson, the enterprising and respected proprietors of the large collieries in this place. The dwellings are being erected for the workmen employed by them. Many of the cottages are already tenanted, and many more are in course of erection.

MISSIONARY MEETING AT BURNOPFIELD.—A missionary meeting in connection with the United Methodist Free Church was held at Burnopfield on Monday evening. The chair was taken by Mr. George Todd, and suitable addresses were delivered by the Revs. A. Halliday and E. Ellerby, of Gateshead, G. Patterson, Esq., Mr. Fenton, and Mr. Armstrong, of Tanfield, and other friends. At the close of the meeting a liberal collection was made on behalf of the missions connected with the church.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT FLINT HILL.—On Monday afternoon, a boy named Kelly, in the employ of Mr. Forster, grocer, Hill Top, was driving a cart belonging to his master along Flint Hill, near Dipton, when the horse, from some cause or other took fright, and the lad, who was sitting in front of the cart, fell off, and was either trod on by the horse or run over by the cart. He was removed immediately to the house of Mr. Gatis, and the assistance of Dr. Taylor, of Whickham, who was passing, was called in. Every effort was made by the medical gentleman to restore the sufferer but in vain, as he died in about half an hour after the accident. An inquest was held before J. M. Favell, Esq., coroner, on Wednesday, when evidence to the above effect was given, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

MORE DISGRACEFUL ASSAULTS.—In addition to the assault already mentioned on Mr. Pott's lad, we are sorry to have to record that Mr. E. Brodie, a cartman in the employ of Messrs. Brodie and Son, grocers, Consett, was set upon most unmercifully by a number of men while standing in Front-street, on Wednesday evening. After knocking him down they kicked him, and then passed down the street as coolly as if nothing particular had happened. After leaving Mr. Brodie they went on towards the works, where they fell in with William Lamph, whom they attacked. His cries, however, attracted the attention of Superintendent Thompson and Sergeant Simpson, who proceeded at once to his assistance. The men, on hearing the approach of parties, ran off. We expect, however, that the police are on the track of these cowardly assailants.

CONSETT CHURCH CHOIR CONCERT.—The choir of Christ Church, Consett, gave a grand concert in the theatre, on Wednesday evening. There was, as might have been expected from the popularity of the choir and the choice character of the programme, a crowded house. All the songs were very excellently performed; there were glees by the choir, and solos by the Misses Medici, Miss Dobbs, Miss Watson, and Messrs. Morgan, Surtees, Hutchinson, and Siddell. There is, as our readers are aware, a good old rule which exempts amateurs from criticism, and where every one did well, it would be invidious to particularise, but we may say that the singing of Mr. Siddell was particularly excellent, and the audience *encored* him several times. Mr. Conlato, professor of music, Bishop Auckland, accompanied in his usual artistic style. Altogether the concert was a decided success.

CHESTER-LE-STREET SANITARY BOARD.—A special meeting of the Sanitary Board of this township was held on Tuesday. Ralph Linton, Esq., M.D., was appointed the president for the remaining part of the year, viz., till the 25th of March, 1865, and G. Downie, Esq., M.D., was appointed vice-president of the board. Mr. Potts submitted the following motion:—"That the Nuisance Removal Committee and Sanitary Board gratefully remember the services of the late Dr. Hudson as their president, and deeply regret his loss in that capacity, and beg to express their deep sympathy with Mrs. Hudson for her family bereavement, and that the sentiments of the motion be conveyed to Mrs. Hudson through the president of the board." The resolution was adopted unanimously.

WELSH BAPTISTS TEA PARTIES.—This congregation which has lately purchased the Primitive Methodist old Chapel, Trafalgar-street, Consett, held a tea party in that place of worship, on Saturday last. The party commenced between three and four o'clock, and fresh sittings down continued until between six and seven o'clock in the evening. The provisions were excellent, and between 200 and 300 persons partook of the cheering cup. The tables were presided over by Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Waters, Miss George, Miss Hamilton, Miss Dobbs, Miss Williams, and Miss Rees. After tea, the chair was taken by the Rev. J. Brooks, who delivered an interesting address. Suitable addresses were also given by the Rev. F. Steggall, Mr. J. Jenkins, and the Rev. T. Jenkins, of Bristol. The company separated at an early hour, thoroughly satisfied with the arrangements which had been carried out so successfully to secure their comfort. On Monday evening, a social tea party of the members and congregation was held in Mr. Scott's sale-room, when addresses were delivered by several friends. On Tuesday evening the juveniles connected with the Sunday school, took tea at Mr. Jenkins' house, and after enjoying themselves in an innocent manner, retired home grateful to their friends for the excellent repast so kindly provided for them.

TYNE AND DERWENT RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—A public meeting, convened by the above corps, was held in the Lecture Hall, Blaydon, on Tuesday evening, to take into consideration the formation of a second company at Blaydon. Captain-Commandant Cowen, of Stella Hall, presided, and on the platform were Lieutenant John A. Cowen, Sergeant-Major H. Bagnall, Mr. R. S. Holmes, &c. Lieutenant Cowen explained the object of the meeting. Mr. R. S. Holmes, in a short speech, urged on the young men of Blaydon to form a company. After some conversation, Mr. John Eadie made a short speech, and closed by moving the following resolution:—"That a second company of the 9th Durham (Tyne and Derwent) Rifle Volunteers be formed in Blaydon, and that R. O. Lamb, Esq., of Axwell Park, be requested to stand as captain." Mr. R. S. Holmes seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Captain Cowen said he had received a letter from Mr. Lamb since he entered the room apologising for not being able to attend the meeting that night; but should he be elected to the high office of captain he would with pleasure accept the honour. He (Mr. Cowen) would with pleasure do all that lay in his power to aid the formation of such a corps. Several names of intending members were received, and on the mo-

BARNARD CASTLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The anniversary of this institute was celebrated on Monday by a soiree, followed by a public meeting. There was a numerous and distinguished attendance. The Rev. T. C. Whitham presided, and amongst the speakers were the Right Hon. T. E. Headlam, M.P., Mr. Morritt, M.P., the Rev. Mr. Denman, and others. The report, which was read by the secretary, showed that the institution occupied a tolerably fair position.

NEW EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT ACT FOR MIDDLESBRO'.—The local authorities of Middlesbro' intend to apply to Parliament next session for power to extend the municipal boundaries of the borough. The present population of Middlesbro' is 20,000, and that of the outlying districts sought to be incorporated is between 7,000 and 8,000. Some of the villages sought to be included will petition against the bill. The large landowners, however, are understood to be in favour of it.

ACCIDENT AT PONTOP COLLIERY.—On Monday week two boys named Roddison and Dixon were playing in this pit. Dixon got a flask of powder and deliberately emptied some on a seat and set fire to it. The flame caught the flask and exploded it, inflicting severe injury on the leg and face of Dixon, and on the face of Roddison. Both cases are progressing favourably, and we have no doubt they will be more careful in future in their use of so dangerous a plaything as gunpowder.

IMPERSONATING A VOTER AT HARTLEPOOL.—At the Hartlepool Police-court, on Tuesday, a publican named William Shaw, residing in George Street, Hartlepool, was charged, on the information of Superintendent Waters, with having at a certain election of councillors falsely assumed to act in the name of a burgess named John Burns, who was entitled to vote at the said election. The defendant admitted the charge, and said it was through drink. He was then committed to Durham Gaol for fourteen days.

CHAMBERS' TESTIMONIAL.—On Tuesday evening there was a numerous meeting of the Chambers' Testimonial Committee at the Half Moon Inn, Mosley-street—Mr. Joseph Cowen, jun., in the chair. Mr. T. A. Boyd, the secretary, submitted a statement of what had been done up to the present time, from which it appeared that £50 had been received, and a considerable sum besides had been promised. It was resolved that steps should be taken to get in all the subscriptions in the course of next month, and finally close the subscription list at the end of the year. Mr G. Stanley, of the Tyne Concert Hall, kindly offered to give a performance in aid of the fund. The offer was freely accepted, and it was agreed that the performance should be given in the week before Christmas.

THE PROJECTED TOWN HALL AT HEXHAM.—The inhabitants of the ancient town of Hexham appear to be fully alive to the expediency of keeping pace with the times, and in a short time the venerable borough will be able to boast of commodious exchange buildings and new town hall, the want of which has been long felt. A meeting of the shareholders of the projected buildings was held on Tuesday, at which new and improved plans were submitted in preference to others previously put forward. The plans were adopted, and the chairman (Charles Head, Esq.), in answer to a question, explained that W. B. Beaumont, Esq., the lord of the manor, had generously offered to provide a site for a poultry market contiguous to the proposed buildings. Other improvements were at the same time suggested, including the building of a new mechanics' institute.

LOW WALKER MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday evening, the Very Rev. Father Aylward delivered a lecture on the "Poetry of Tennyson," in connection with the above institution, the Rev. Father Foran in the chair. The lecturer observed that the fact of Tennyson being the poet laureate was of itself sufficient to stamp his works beyond ordinary criticism. His opinion before giving much attention to the poet's works was that they did not merit the high encomiums passed upon them by some of his intimate friends; but this opinion on a more careful perusal was altered to one of admiration for the richness and beauty of expression displayed in most of his poems. There was also a classical beauty in his works which made him preeminently the favourite amongst the aristocracy or educated classes. The poet never failed to bring out clearly and with a depth of expressiveness, the most simple events, and without attempting it, the facts or incidents clearly delineated the moral. The lecturer gave a variety of quotations from the poet's works in a very lucid and impressive style. Votes of thanks to the lecturer and chairman concluded the proceedings.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM MINERS' PERMANENT RELIEF FUND.—On Saturday night last, a public meeting was held in the Schoolroom, Usworth Colliery, for the purpose of establishing a branch society of the above fund. Mr L. B. Coxon, chief viewer, presided. In his remarks he stated he had watched this society from its infancy until the present time, and he could say that it was really a living fact. Mr. Henry Taylor addressed the meeting at a considerable length upon the moral bearings of the fund. His address elicited much applause. Mr. John Richardson, of Newcastle, showed the benefits conferred upon working men by such a society. Mr. Alexander Blyth, the secretary of the fund, made a few practical remarks, pointing out that such a society was much required at Usworth Colliery, for the death rate there was higher than any in the county. At the close a branch society was formed, and nearly the whole of the audience became members. The colliery band was in attendance, and performed several popular airs. Votes of thanks to all parties concerned brought the meeting to a close.

A THIEVISH LODGER.—A rather clever addition to the numerous robberies which have recently occurred in this district was made on Sunday evening last in Guisbro' by a miner, whose name we are not acquainted with. It appears that this man has been lodging for some time past at the house of a small shopkeeper named Grainger, who resides in Church-lane in the above town. On Sunday afternoon he asked Mrs. Grainger to supply him with writing materials, that he might go upstairs and write a letter. She complied with his request, and accordingly he went; but, as the sequel will show, not to distinguish himself in the caligraphic art. It would seem that he was well acquainted with the whereabouts of Mrs. Grainger's cash, for he devoted the time that ought to have been spent in letter writing to cutting a hole through the lid of a box, and removing the staple which held the lock. This done, he threw open a window which looks into the back yard, fastened his working clothes into a bundle, and went down stairs again. Here he remained sitting by the fireside until the church bells began to chime, when he said to Mrs. Grainger, "I think I shall go to church." Accordingly he went out, but instead of going to church, he retired into the back premises, and proceeded to climb the spout until he reached the window he had previously thrown open. He got in at the window, abstracted the cash, amounting to the sum of £27, comprising £14 10s. in gold, £2 10s. in silver, and a banker's note for £10, with which, and his bundle, he made his exit, also by means of the spout. Whilst he was busy in his nefarious work, Mrs Grainger's suspicions were aroused from the fact of a noise being heard in the upper room. She immediately proceeded thither, and arrived just in time to see her lodger leaving the premises in the unusual way above described. She ran down stairs, and tried to intercept the thief in the yard, but he was too quick for her, as he had mounted a wall which separates the yard from a field near to the Redcar turnpike road. She seized him by the legs, but he succeeded in getting away, leaving his bundle by way of a parting present. The police were informed of the robbery, and Superintendent Prest went off in pursuit of the thief, but up to the present time he has not been heard of.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

SUICIDE IN SUNDERLAND.—An inquest was held on Tuesday afternoon, before Crofton Maynard, Esq., coroner, at the residence of Mr. John Murray, Tunstall-lane, who committed suicide on Sunday morning last, under the following circumstances:—Susannah Murray, sister to the deceased, said that she missed her brother from his bed room on Sunday morning about eight o'clock. She went to seek him, and found him in the garden well, which is about nine feet deep. The logs were off the mouth of the well when she found him. She slept in the next room to him. He frequently said that he would like to destroy himself, but there was always something preventing him from doing so. Mr. Welford, surgeon, who had attended him since his illness about two and a half years ago, was sent for, and arrived about half an hour after the body was discovered.—Mr James Taylor, gardener, said that he was sent for about ten minutes after eight o'clock on Sunday morning to assist to get the deceased out of the well. On arriving at the spot, he saw the deceased standing in an upright position in the well. The well which was about a yard in diameter, was too narrow to admit of any other position. The head was about four or five inches beneath the water. There were no footmarks about the well.—Mr. Henry Murray, gardener, Olive-street, brother to deceased, said that the relatives had not the slightest apprehension that he would commit suicide.—At the conclusion of the inquiry, the jury returned a verdict "That the deceased drowned himself whilst in a state of insanity."

DEATH BY POISON AT YORK.—THE USE OF MORPHIA.—On Monday, an inquest was held at York to inquire into the cause of the death of Elizabeth Nuttall, aged 32, the wife of Henry Nuttall, brass finisher, of No. 3, Poland Street, Oxford Street, London. Deceased was a native of York, and was visiting there at the time of her death for the benefit of her "native air." For twelve or thirteen years she had been subject to palpitation of the heart, and during the whole of that time had taken morphia for its relief. On Saturday afternoon Mrs Nuttall sent to the shop of Mr Hardman, druggist of York, for five grains of morphia, and her daughter brought back with her a powder closely representing that opiate. Mrs Nuttall at once took it in water, but, instead of finding the relief she anticipated, was soon attacked with what at first appeared to be spasms, but what subsequently, from the racking of the back, the clenching of the hands, and other symptoms, led to the impression that she was labouring under the influence of poison, and that poison strychnia. She died in half an hour from the time of taking the powder. Deceased's daughter said that she was served with the powder by a person (Christopher Powell) who had not served her before, and from a different bottle from what she had before seen. Powell, it appears, is a porter in Mr Hardman's establishment, can read the labels with which each of the bottles in the drawer was marked, and had frequently served out various other articles than poisons before. The jury adjourned the inquest for the purpose of a *post mortem* examination and analysis of the contents of the stomach.

An inquest was held at the Town Hall, North Shields, on Tuesday, before L. M. Cockcroft, Esq., deputy-coroner, upon the body of George Reed, pattern maker, Stephenson-street, who was found dead on Dale's Bank, on Monday morning. The witnesses examined were Michael Rogers, the boy who found the body, and Police-Constable Cay, who saw it after it was found. There was no marks of violence upon the body. When the body was first discovered the head and face were in a pool covered with dirty water. One of the jury stated that the deceased crossed to South Shields by the Direct Ferry, about half-past two o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and after taking a walk on the south pier, he was last seen in the Market-place, about four o'clock. The jury being of opinion that death had not resulted from violence, returned the following verdict:—

Law Intelligence.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

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

ASSAULT.—*John Armstrong* was charged by William Buglass with assaulting him at East Castle Colliery, on the 16th inst. This case was remanded for 14 days for the production of witnesses.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—*James Mountain* appeared to answer a charge made against him by Superintendent Thompson of keeping a disorderly house, at Consett, in the afternoon of the 15th inst. It appeared that a wedding party had visited his house on that occasion, and their mirth had been of so boisterous a character as to warrant the defendant in sending for the police. After P.C. Thompson arrived some of the party had assaulted him, and the landlord neither assisted the police nor would he give the name of the assailants. The magistrates, considering this a serious offence, fined the defendant £1 and costs.

ASSAULTING THE PORTER OF THE WORKHOUSE.—*D. Williams* was charged by Mr. Lennox, the master of the Workhouse, at Lanchester, with committing an assault on D. Kay, the porter of the Union Workhouse, on the 23rd inst. The prisoner wanted to push his way into the private room of Mr. Lennox, and on the porter expostulating with him and endeavouring to prevent his entrance, he commenced a most savage attack on Kay, a poor old man. The prisoner was committed to gaol for one month.

WILFUL DAMAGE.—*William Sayers* and *William Steel*, two lads apparently from 11 to 13 years of age, were brought up charged by George Hedley, with wilfully damaging the roofs of cottages, at South Moor. The prosecutor had been compelled to summon the prisoners as an example to others, on account of the great damage done to those cottages for some time past. The boys were sentenced to pay a fine of 8s. each.

LARCENY.—*Peter Diamond* was brought up, charged by P.C. Park with stealing a flannel shirt and handkerchief at Annfield Plain, on the 21st inst., the property of Robert Halliday. The prosecutor had gone into Hardy's public-house, at Annfield Plain, and had ordered a pint of ale. After he had drunk the ale he fell asleep, the prisoner sitting in the same room with him. Betsy Ann Hardy, daughter of the landlady, took the handkerchief out of the breast of the defendant and gave it to the complainant. Mary Hardy, another daughter, saw the prisoner open the bundle containing the shirt, body-shirt, and linings, when Halliday was asleep, and go out a few minutes afterwards. The magistrates considered the case fully proved, and sent the prisoner to the house of correction for one month.

LARCENY.—*Bryan Glancey*, a marine store dealer of Consett, was brought before the magistrates, charged by the directors of the Derwent and Consett Iron Works with stealing a pair of tongs, their property, of the value of about two shillings. P.C. John Scott stated that on looking into the cart of the prisoner, on Tuesday last, he found a pair of tongs, which he produced. The tongs were identified by William Curry, blacksmith, in the employ of the prosecutors; they were made by him, and he produced his mark, which corresponded with that of the tongs. These tongs were used by him daily, and were missed some time ago. The prisoner stated he knew not by what means they had come into his cart. The magistrates, however, considering that the children in the neighbourhood were encouraged to steal by such parties as the prisoner, sentenced him to two months' imprisonment.

AFFILIATION SUMMONSES.—*Douglass Awde*, of Lartington, a farmer's son, was summoned by Dorothy Grey, residing at West Tile Sheds, to show cause why he should not support her illegitimate child, of which he was the reputed father. Mr. Marshall, jun., solicitor, of Durham, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Nixon, of Darlington, for the defendant. The defendant pleaded that the charge against him was entirely unfounded; but the Bench expressed their satisfaction with the complainant's evidence, and mulcted him in an order of 2s. 6d. per week, and all expenses up to this time, including solicitor's fees and expenses of witnesses. Mr. Nixon gave notice that he would appeal against the sentence.——*Thomas Davison*, of Castleside, a celebrated wrestler, was summoned by Hannah Armstrong, of the same place, on an affiliation summons, he being the alleged father of her two illegitimate children. The plaintiff had already had two children to defendant, for which he paid 4s. per week. The magistrates ordered him to pay an additional half-crown per week, making 6s. 6d. in all.——Elizabeth Turney, of Consett, sued *Thomas Haddon*, of the same place, for the support of her illegitimate child. The defendant, however, has within the last few days made himself scarce, leaving a wife and children behind him.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

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

The court sat this morning at ten o'clock. About 170 cases were heard, almost all of which were of the usual description, the defendants admitting their debts. Very few cases were disputed, and the following were the only ones of public interest:—

MOFFATT *v.* MARLOW and COULSON.—This was an adjourned case. The plaintiff sued the defendants for clothes supplied while they resided at Hartbushes. The order was given by Marlow (the father of Coulson), while Coulson was under age and was paying his father board wages. Plaintiff was non-suited, and advised to sue Marlow for the amount.

POTTS *v.* STOREY.—This case was remanded from last court day for the production of the marriage certificate. On the case being called on, the plaintiff produced the certificate, and judgment was given for the plaintiff, at 5s. per month.

MOORE *v.* USHER.—This was an adjourned case. The judge ordered the defendant to pay 3s. per month for six months, and 5s. per month afterwards.

SHANNON *v.* MURRAY.—The defendant obtained judgment against plaintiff in 1862 for £4 and costs 12s., making £4 12s., to which the plaintiff stated he paid £2 6s. The costs and execution amounting to £5 2s 6d and the defendant agreed to withhold his warrant on payment of £1 10s. leaving a balance of £3 12s 6d. Judgment for defendant. If plaintiff still persists in saying that he paid £2 6s he will have to move the court to set aside the judgment, or reduce the damages from £4 to £1 14s, and make an affidavit that the account book was found after the judgment was obtained on the ground that the plaintiff paid £2 6s to the defendant, which is not entered in the book. He was non-suited, with leave to set aside the judgment.

T. MCNALLY *v.* M. MURPHY.—The plaintiff sued for £2 18s. 4½d. for clothes supplied. Defendant admitted £1 18s. which plaintiff would have taken, if defendant would swear that it was the whole of the amount owing. The case was adjourned till next court day for plaintiff to furnish particulars of account.

CUTHBERTSON *v.* THOMAS ALMOND.—This was an action brought for £2 5s. 3d. for house rent, due at May, 1860. The defendant stated that he had paid the plaintiff. Adjourned for defendant to produce witnesses to prove when he left the premises. The plaintiff to give particulars up to that date.

JAMES THOMPSON *v.* W. PEARS.—This was an action for money and ale supplied to defendant in 1863-4. Judgment for 6s. 6d., at 4s. per month.

MURRAY *v.* PARKER.—The plaintiff sued defendant for £7 18s., which the defendant denied, and admitted only £4 16s., part of the goods being returned. Adjourned to next court-day for the attendance of the shopman who supplied the goods in September.

MURRAY *v.* MCNALLY.—The plaintiff sued defendant for £2 16s. The defendant objected to £2 4s. 10d., alleging he did not receive the goods. The case, however, was sufficiently plain to warrant the Judge in ordering the defendant to pay the amount at 4s. per month.

MOFFATT *v.* BRADLEY.—The plaintiff in this case sued defendant for £1 13s. 9d., the value of a pair of trousers and vest. The case was adjourned for the production of the articles in question.

W. FORSTER *v.* CLEMENS, SEN.—This was an action for £9 7s. for meat supplied. Judgment for plaintiff for 10s. per month.

W. FORSTER *v.* CLEMENS, JUN.—This was an action for £5 14s. 2d. for meat supplied to the defendant (son of the preceding defendant.) Adjourned to next Court day to produce a proper account.

BELL *v.* LOVATT.—This was an interpleader case. The plaintiff had seized on certain goods for defendant, which the plaintiff claimed. Claim barred.

ALLEN *v.* BROWN.—This was a disputed case. The plaintiff had supplied beer to the defendant for a length of time, and had allowed the account to run up until it reached the sum of £8 2s. Plaintiff allowed £1 18s., the balance to be paid at 13s. per month.

WOLSINGHAM COUNTY COURT.

SATURDAY, November 19.—Before H. STAPYLTON, Esq., Judge.

A WAGES DISPUTE.—CARTER *v.* BELL.—This was an action to recover wages for working in a quarry. From the evidence adduced it appeared that the plaintiff and his "mates" had been working in a quarry, the property of defendant, but by him sub-let to one Halliday by whom the men were engaged. After Carter and his fellow-workmen had worked for some time at a daily wage, they went "on piece," receiving sums of money on account. At the end of the time when the amount of work done was calculated they had made so little that they resolved to throw up the job and sue Bell for daily wages. The action was entered in Carter's name, and he was non-suited.

IMPORTANT CASE—A BANKRUPT'S LIFE POLICY.—BROOMLASS *v.* DAVISON.—This was an important case, the assignees of a bankrupt Thomas Davison, charged an insurance policy for £1,000 on his life held by Dr. Davison, the defendant. It appeared that the bankrupt had transferred the policy to defendant six weeks before his bankruptcy for the nominal sum of £40. On the other side it was stated that besides paying £40, which defendant had supplied in provisions, he (defendant) had paid the premiums on the policy for 13 years, in all nearly £200 During the progress of the case defendant was taken ill in court, and the further hearing accordingly adjourned. His Honour suggested a compromise; it is probable that this advice may be acted on, and the case will then be withdrawn.

GATESHEAD COUNTY POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.—Before G. H. RAMSAY, C. BULMER, R. O. LAMB, and C. LAMB, Esqrs.

CHARGE OF SHOOTING A MAN IN THE ARM.—*Robert Robson* was charged with shooting Thomas Wrexham, at Winlaton, on the 21st inst. A medical certificate was produced, showing that the prosecutor was unable to attend in consequence of a wound of a rather serious nature he had received in the right arm. P.C. 133 had seen Wrexham since the occurrence, and he could not tell them whether it was the result of accident or not. A witness, named James Penterton, said in celebration of a wedding, guns were being fired at Winlaton on Monday. He saw Wrexham go up to prisoner and give him two gun caps. The prisoner put one of the caps on to the gun, and was about to put the hammer down when he caught the trigger, and the gun exploded, the contents—which fortunately were only powder—hitting Wrexham in the arm. The magistrates were of opinion

STEALING A COAT AND VEST.—*James Mitchell*, a middle aged man, living in Gallowgate, Newcastle, was charged with stealing a coat and waistcoat from a field, on the 13th August last. The prosecutor, Andrew Turnbull, stated that he was working in a potatoe field, near Blaydon. He had left his coat and waistcoat in one part of the field while he went to work in another, and when he returned he discovered his clothes had been taken away. Information was given to the police, and, after some inquiry, the prisoner was apprehended. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sent to gaol for two months.

CHARGE OF RAPE.—COMMITTAL OF THE PROSECUTRIX FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.—*Joseph Hands*, a pitman, from near Ryton, was placed in the dock to answer a charge of rape, which had been preferred against him by Hannah Gray. The offence was committed near Ryton on the 18th inst., and Hands had so ill-treated the girl that she bore marks of his brutality on Tuesday. On being placed in the box, however, she stoutly refused to be sworn, even after having been threatened with imprisonment.—Superintendent Squire said there had been great difficulty in getting Gray to court that morning, and he thought there had been attempts made to compromise the affair.—The magistrates then retired with their clerk to consider the case, and on their return into court Gray was asked if she still declined to give evidence. She did decline. Mr Ramsay said the case had been remanded. The prosecutrix appeared at his house before him on Saturday, and went into a long detail of the case, which was taken down in writing, but the woman was not sworn. The charge was as clear as could be, and it was confirmed by the evidence of a respectable woman, who happened to be near the scene of the rape at the time. The man had threatened to murder the girl; he had struck her violently, and she bore shocking marks on Saturday of the treatment she had received. A policeman had been to the spot, and had observed marks of a struggle, and a clearer case he (Mr Ramsay) never saw in his life. Now the girl refused to be sworn, and therefore put a stop to the proceedings. The magistrates were very anxious to endeavour to suppress those brutal affairs, which were going on continually in the district, but no sooner did a case appear before the Bench than it was compromised, and the perpetrator escaped, and the power of the press was put forward to blame the magistrates for not acting differently to suppress such cases. The law gave the Bench power to send Gray to prison for seven days; and as this was not a new case, but one of a sort which was continually arising, they had made up their minds to send the girl to gaol for a week. In the meantime, if she chose, she might be liberated if she would give evidence. The prisoner would also be remanded for a week.

Correspondence.

[☞ *It must be understood that we do not necessarily identify ourselves with the opinions of our correspondents.*]

THE LANCHESTER CASE ONCE MORE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—As Mr. Balleny seems very desirous that the full particulars of his very curious case with the Assessment Committee should be properly ventilated I thought it desirable to give a few of the Committee's reasons for demanding the Rate Books.

First, it must be understood that Mr. Balleny had been acting Overseer for Little Greencroft for 14 or 15 years, and the Committee on making the first assessment did not find Mr. Balleny's name on the rate book at all. They found him occupying his own mansion, like any other Country Squire, with his gardens, and lawns, and land, and saying as it were—

When peace and plenty I found at my board,
With a heart free from sickness and sorrow,
With my friend I will share what to-day may afford,
And let them spread their table to-morrow.

Now Mr. Balleny is rated at the very low sum of £45 per annum. The committee also found that Mr. Balleny's oldest son was placed on the register to vote for the Northern Division of the County of Durham, as a £50 occupier at Little Greencroft. An occupier—under whom? may be asked. Why, under his father to be sure! and his name does not appear on the rate books; yet at the same time Mr. Balleny was acting overseer for the township. Now, I would ask the public whether or no the committee are justified in the steps they are taking against Mr. Balleny, for it is generally understood that the overseer's first duty is to rate himself. But Mr Balleny does not do so; hence the demand for the rate-books. The committee, through their clerk, sent a civil note to Mr. Balleny, asking for the books, and requesting his presence at the same time. Of this letter Mr. Balleny took no notice, and then, as a matter of course, he was summoned before the magistrates, and only through a technical point of law evaded the penalty. Now, if Mr. Balleny had nothing to fear from the production of the rate-books, why did he not, when asked for them, at once hand them over to the committee? But no! he takes the most singular course of sealing them up and handing them over to the present overseer, with an injunction not to break the seal. Let the public prove if he did right.

At present I will conclude for fear of trespassing on your space, but I may have more in store hereafter.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
A MEMBER OF THE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE.

GREAT STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE IN BRAZIL.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* at Rio describes the effects of a fearful storm which visited that city on the 20th ultimo. Until now (he writes) I have looked upon accounts of hailstones of the size of hens' eggs as myths, but on this occasion I saw and handled enough of them to banish my incredulity in this respect for ever. Every window in this city which faced the south-west was destroyed, the panes of glass being taken out as cleanly as if the work had been done by the hand of an experienced glazier. Trees were uprooted, and even houses were blown down, but the worst of all that happened was the fearful loss of life in the bay. I am sorry to say that three officers (non-commissioned) of H.M.S. *Egmont* were the first victims. Their boat was caught in a squall and capsized immediately. The greatest exertions were made by the officers and crew of a Brazilian corvette, the *Bahiana*, which was anchored near the scene of the disaster, but they only arrived in time to secure one of the drowning officers, who was taken still alive on board of the corvette, and carefully attended to both by the doctor on board and also by the surgeon of his ship, but all in vain. Admiral Elliot and his lady were returning from the *Gloria* in their launch with a boat's crew of eighteen sailors, and were also placed in the most imminent danger. They could not approach their vessel (the *Bombay*) but were fortunately drifted alongside of a French merchant ship which had just entered the harbour, which received them all on board. The launch, which was full of water and hailstones, went to the bottom as soon as the last man left it. The commander of the *Bombay* and his boat's crew, who were also returning from the shore, had, if possible, a still more narrow escape. Their boat was upset about half a mile from the fort, and they saved themselves by clinging to its bottom till assistance was rendered them. Sergeant Apollinario Joaquim de Almeida and a brave boat's crew from the fort succeeded in rescuing them, and took them to the fort, where every kind attention was afforded them. In all nine merchant vessels were capsized at their anchorage, and many lives were lost. The captain of the English barque *Leighton*, and his wife, had a very narrow escape, being in the cabin of the vessel at the time. Their son, however, a fine lad of twelve years of age, and some of the sailors, perished. The damage done to merchandise in store and in the custom-house is immense, and you may form some idea of the quantity of glass destroyed when I tell you that the gas company estimate at 20,000 the number of panes required to mend their lamps alone. The windows of my own room were blown in, sashes and all, and on returning to it after the violence of the storm had abated, I found the entire floor covered with hailstones to the depth of two inches, many of the stones and pieces of rough ice being larger than hens' eggs, as I have before said. The trees in the Rua Direita were as completely stripped of their leaves as our own oaks are in winter, and the marks left upon their branches were precisely like those which would be caused by a volley of rifle balls. This terrible storm lasted about fifteen minutes, and the damage which it has done is estimated at Rs. 5,000,000, or about £550,000. Strangely enough, it does not seem to have extended beyond the city and its suburbs, which is very fortunate, as if it had been genera we should have had no coffee crop for the coming year. It is also strange that the barometer gave no indications of the coming tempest. The commander of the *Bombay* has sent letters of thanks to the commanding officers of the Brazilian fort and corvette Bahiana for the valuable assistance afforded to him, and offered a large pecuniary reward to the boat's crew which saved his life and the lives of his companions, but this was becomingly refused; a few boxes of cigars, were, however, accepted by the "Imperial Marinheiros," and it is to be hoped that they enjoyed them.

AN INCIDENT IN THE AMERICAN WAR.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* tells the following tale, which is curious, if true:—A very well-known Californian banker—whose name I could but will not publish—some months since thought he should like to undertake a little business on his own account and quite in a new line; so he fitted up a steamer for the purpose of capturing American vessels and their cargoes. He was, however, suspected, watched, detected, and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette. Being well to do in this world, however, he was able to apply that golden key which opens even prison locks. Everything was arranged between him and his guardian; he dressed himself in flannel, tied a small pack—containing certain "greenbacks," &c.—on his shoulders, came to the gate, and found that his secret had been discovered and the turnkey sent away. He did not hesitate an instant, but drew a dagger, cut the throat of the gaoler, jumped fifteen feet down into the sea, and swam for *one hour and a half*, till he landed on the Jersey shore. He got safe off, and I saw him to-day smoking the very longest cigar I ever beheld, as

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL NEWS.

The quack doctors, Henry and W. Anderson, have been each sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, on an indictment for conspiracy, in threatening to publish a libel on Captain Clarke, 50th Regiment.

An old man, named Ryan, who was brought up at the Police Court, Waterford, on Wednesday, charged with being the murderer of Mr. Braddell, has turned out not to be the man who was wanted. A police-constable who came down from Limerick on Thursday morning, deposes that he is not at all like Hayes. He will consequently be discharged.

THE BANK RATE OF INTEREST.

[SPECIAL EXPRES.]

The Bank minimum rate of interest has been fixed at 7 per cent.

THE WEATHER IN LONDON.

There has been heavy and incessant rain in London since 6 p.m. on Wednesday.

RETIREMENT OF LORD LYONS.

The *Post* has reason to believe that Lord Lyons, Her Majesty's minister at Washington, has sent over his resignation. Ill health, occasioned by unwearied exertion in the performance of his onerous duties, has led, as we are informed, to this determination.

FEARFUL WRECKS ON TYNEMOUTH BAR.

On Thursday evening a severe gale arose on the north-east coast. A fleet of laden vessels sought refuge in the Tyne, and three vessels—the *Stanley* (Aberdeen and London passenger steamer), a schooner, and a brig—in endeavouring to take shelter in the harbour, were stranded on the Black Middens. It was low tide, and, as a heavy sea was running, the lifeboat could not afford any assistance. Under these circumstances, an effort was made to land some of the passengers of the passengers of the steamer in a boat, but no sooner had the frail craft left the side of the vessel than it was struck by a wave and upset, the whole of the occupants being drowned within sight of those on the shore. The passenger vessel had on board eighty people, and the scene was truly a heartrending one. The brig shortly afterwards capsized, and all on board, it is feared, found a watery grave.

Sporting Intelligence.

LEAMINGTON AND WARWICKSHIRE HUNT MEETING.

TUESDAY.—MATCH.

Spatchcock .... Mr Edwards 1
Jessie Brown .... Mr Jennings 2

The RACING STAKES of 5sovs each, with 25 added, for all ages. Five furlongs.

Deception, 7st 8lb .... Morris 1
Sister Mary, 5st 13lb .... G. Sopp 2
Princess Dagmar, 5st 13lb .... J. Grimshaw 3

Betting: 7 to 4 on Deception, 4 agst Princess Dagmar. Won by three lengths.

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

Mr Hudson's Twilight, aged, 10st 12lb ...... Mr Edwards 1
Ct. de Dampiere's Jarnicoton, 4yrs, 10st 12lb ... Mr Jonas 2
Mr Angell's Lord Burleigh, 6yrs, 11st 12lb ... Mr Coventry 3

The following also ran:—The Plover, Balham, Knave of Trumps, Elmsdale, Merry Maid, Gentilhomme, Wild Duck, and Starbeam.

Betting: 3 to 1 agst Twilight, 9 to 2 agst Balham, 5 to 1 agst Plover, 6 to 1 agst Gentilhomme, 8 to 1 agst Lord Burleigh, 10 to 1 agst Jarnicoton, Knave of Trumps, and Merry Maid, 100 to 2 agst Wild Duck. Won by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

The NURSERY HANDICAP of 15sovs each, 5 ft, for two-yr-olds; the second to save his stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

Marquis of Hastings' Catalogue, 8st 11lb ...... G. Fordham 1
Mr Brayley's Viceroy, 6st 7lb .... C. Gray 2
Mr Hodgman's Lilly Lye, 6st 7lb (car. 6st 9lb) .... Morris 3

Betting: 7 to 4 on Catalogue, 4 to 1 agst Viceroy and Lilly Lye. Won by a length.

The DONNINGTON HANDICAP of 10sov each, 3 ft, with 100 added. Three-quarters of a mile.

Lord Stamford's Gemma, 2yrs, 8st 7lb ...... H. Grimshaw 1
Mr Morris's Birdfinder, 4yrs, 9st .... J. Grimshaw 2
Mr Fleming's Cadiz, 4yrs, 7st 3lb .... Hibberd 3

Betting: 5 to 4 agst Birdfinder, 4 to 1 agst Gemma, 7 to 1 agst Cadiz. Won by three lengths.

The TALLY-HO STAKES of 5sovs each, with 25 added; three yr-olds 9st 12lb, four 11st 4lb, five 12st, six and aged 12st 3lb. Two miles.

Byfield, 6yrs, 12st 3lb .... Mr Bird 1
Blister, 3yrs, 9st 12lb .... Mr Jonas 2
Wigley, aged, 13st 3lb .... Mr Drake 3

The WELTER HANDICAP of 5sov, 3ft. Three-quarters of a mile.

Gownsman, 9st 11lb .... Mr Edwards 1
Almack, 10st 12lb .... J. Goater 2
Wheldrake, 9st 4lb .... Fordham 3

Even on Gownsman, 5 to 1 agst Almack. Won by four lengths.

A FREE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 5sov each, with 30 added. Two miles, over five flights of hurdles.

Mr Harvey's Stanton, 5yrs, 10st 7lb .... C. Boyce 1
Mr Notley's Clementi, 5yrs, 9st 4lb .... W. White 2
Mr Harvey's Vivandiere, 6yrs, 9st 4lb .... Waddington 3

WEDNESDAY.—WELTER HANDICAP.

Cadeau, 10st 4lb .... Mr Edwards 1
Lord Burleigh, 12st 7lb .... Mr Coventry 2

6 to 5 agst Burleigh, 5 to 2 agst Cadeau. Won by two lengths.

THE NURSERY HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, 3 ft.; the second to save his stake. Five furlongs.

Convent, 7st 8lb .... J. Grimshaw 1
Venus, 7st 4lb .... Morris 2
Blackbird, 7st 10lb .... Perry 3

Even on Convent, 2 to 1 agst Blackbird, 4 to 1 agst Venus. Won by a head.

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

Deception, 7st 2lb .... Morris 1
Corinthian Tom, 6st 7lb .... C. Grey 2
Overstone, 7st 12lb .... H. Grimshaw 3

5 to 4 agst Deception, 7 to 1 each agst Overstone and Corinthian Tom. Won by three-quarters of a length.

THE GREAT MIDLAND COUNTIES HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, 3 ft, with 100 added. Two miles.

Mr Thullusson na Dr Syntax, 4 yrs, 6st 9lb ...... C. Grey 1
Mr Harvey's Stanton, 6 yrs, 6st 10lb .... Cranshaw 2
Mr Kellow's Knave of Trumps, 4 yrs, 6st 7lb . J. Grimshaw 3

6 to 4 agst Dr. Syntax, 9 to 2 agst Knave of Trumps, 10 to 1 agst Stanton. Won by a neck.

A HANDICAP PLATE of 50 sovs, for three-yr-olds and upwards. Three-quarters of a mile.

Bessie, 7st 4lb .... Maidment 1
King of Greece, 7st 4lb .... Morris 2
Barague, 7st 10lb .... Perry 3

Even on Barague, 4 to 1 agst Bessie, 6 to 1 agst King of Greece. Won by two lengths.

THE SELLING HURDLE RACE of 5 sovs each, with 25 added; optional selling weights. Two miles.

Vision, 9st 8lb .... Gregory 1
Queen of Trumps, 9st 8lb .... Matley 2
Telscombe, 8st 2lb .... I'Anson 3

6 to 4 agst Telscombe, 4 to 1 agst Vision, 5 to 1 agst Queen of Trumps. Won by a head.

THE WARWICK STEEPLE CHASE of 5 sovs each, with 50 added. Four miles.

Early Bird, 7st 5lb .... Owner 1
Hallcourt, 12st .... Mr Davison 2
Othello, 12st .... Mr Mumford 3

2 to 1 agst Hallcourt, 5 to 2 agst Early Bird, 7 to 1 agst Othello. Won by three lengths.

THE FARMERS' STEEPLE CHASE of 50 sovs, with 10 to the second. Three miles.

Darkie, aged, 12st 12lb .... Owner 1
Jack of all Trades, aged, 13st 8lb .... Mr Beville 2
Oscar, 6 yrs, 12st 12lb .... Mr Audinwood 3

6 to 4 on Jack of all Trades, 9 to 4 agst Oscar. Won by ten lengths.

A STEEPLE CHASE MATCH of 100 sovs, 25 ft. About four miles.

Yaller Gall, aged, 13st .... Mr Barry 1
Vivandiere, 6 yrs, 13st .... Knott 2

2 to 1 on Yaller Gall. Vivandiere refused, and fell after proceeding a mile and a half.

THURSDAY.—MATCH.

Viceroy, 8st 10lb .... Cannon 1
Anadyomene, 8st 6lb .... Perry 2

The SCURRY FLAT RACE (handicap) of 10sov each, h ft. 5 furlongs.

Betsy Copeland, 10st 6lb (car. 10st 12lb) ...... Capt. Knox 1
Damascus, 11st 5lb .... Mr. Cherry 2

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES.

Merry Maid, 6st 10lb .... J. Grimshaw 1
Usher, 7st 7lb .... Morris 2

The WINDING-UP HANDICAP of 10sov each, 3 ft, with 50 added, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

Lady Bohun, 6st 4lb .... J. Grimshaw 1
Canzonette, 7st 7lb .... E. Taylor 2

The SHORTS HANDICAP of 3sov each, with 20 added. Three furlongs.

Tragedy, 7st .... J. Grimshaw 1
Sister Mary, 6st 7lb .... Smith 2

A PLATE of 50sov. Three-quarters of a mile.

Deception, 7st 13lb .... Morris 1
Belle of the Ball, 7st 13lb .... J. Grimshaw 2

The TWO-YEAR-OLD PLATE of 50 sovs. Five furlongs.

Blackbird, 8st 2lb .... Perry 1
Hecate, 8st 2lb .... J. Grimshaw 2

The WELTER CUP.

Gemma, 11st 7lb .... Mr Edwards 1
Lord Burleigh, 12st .... Mr Coventry 2

The SHAKSPEARE HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, 3ft, with 50 added, for all ages. One mile.

Stockinger, 8st 10lb .... H. Grimshaw 1
Twilight, 9st 4lb .... Perry 2

A HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each. Five furlongs.

Dawdle, 6st 12lb .... J. Grimshaw 1
Lady Bohun, 6st 5lb .... Ward 2

The LEAMINGTON GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLE CHASE of 20sovs. each, 10 ft., and 5 only if declared, with 100 added; the second to save his stake. Four miles.

Mr. Matthew's Portland, aged, 10st 6lb .... S. Ablett 1
Mr. Adam's Globule, 5 yrs, 10st 7lb .... J. Holman 2
Yaller Gal, 10st 5lb .... G. Stevens 3

The HUNT CUP STEEPLE CHASE, value 100sov. by sub-

A HURDLE RACE (handicap) of 5sov each, 2 ft. with 25 added. One mile, over three hurdles.

Clementi, 11st 7lb .... Peppler 1
Cutler, 9st 4lb .... W. White 2

MATCH for 50 sovs. Three furlongs.

Helia Filly, 6st .... Jackson 1
Chicot the Jester, 8st .... Morris 2

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Saturday.—The trade during the past week has assumed a quiet aspect, with a disposition on the part of buyers to hold off purchasing, so that the amount of business passing is limited, and in the sales made prices are in favour of the buyer, and rather below those of last week. At to-day's market the delivery of wheat from the growers was moderate, and sold at last week's prices. Factors experience a slow sale for English and Foreign, at the rates of this day week, with a limited demand. Barley, slow sale. Beans and peas, no change. Rye, unaltered. Malt, dull sale. Flour firm, at last week's prices. Prices:—Wheat, 39s. to 43s; barley, 30s to 32s; beans, 36s to 38s; peas, 36s to 38s; rye, 27s to 28s; malt, 56s to 57s; flour, households, 27s to 28s; whites, 28s to 30s.

NUMBER OF SAMPLES SHOWN:—

	1863.	1864.
Wheat	125	111
Oats	40	76
Barley	18	31
Beans	1	—
Peas	3	6

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a moderate supply of wheat at this day's market both from the growers and the coast, and a good arrival from abroad. Having a thin attendance of buyers, only a limited business was done at prices rather below those of this day week, for both English and foreign. Fine new Norfolk and Suffolk red brought 40s to 41s, Stettin 40s, and fine high mixed Dantzic 45s per 504lb. Barley was pressingly offered at 1s decline, but maltsters being well stocked, few transactions took place; grinding sorts were also fully 1s lower. Malt dull, at less money. Beans and peas unchanged, but demand very limited. Oats sold slowly at late rates. Flour moved off at previous terms.—Newcastle average prices of British grain for the week ending November 19.—Wheat, 2,285 qrs, at 39s 2d; barley, 371 qrs, at 30s 11d; oats, 129 qrs, at 26s 2d; beans—qrs, at —s.—Arrivals into Newcastle for the week ending November 22: Coastwise—Wheat, 2,770 qrs; barley, 2,074 qrs; malt, 35 qrs; oats, 1,025 qrs; beans, 67 qrs, peas, 25 qrs, flour, 1,078 sacks. Foreign—Wheat, 4,870 qrs; barley 1,864 qrs; beans, 141 qrs; peas, 890 qrs; flour, 250 sacks.

STOCKTON CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—There was a good supply of wheat to-day: best dry samples about supported last week's prices, whilst damp and inferior sorts were rather cheaper. Grinding barley 6d. lower. In oats, beans, and peas there is no alteration to note.

EDINBURGH CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Very large imports of wheat, and to-day's market abundantly supplied with farmers' grain. A slow sale for wheat, oats, and barley, and 6d lower. Beans also a slow sale.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Imports fair, but the market poorly attended. American wheat held firmly for late rates, but little business passing; Baltic nominally unaltered. Barley in slow sale, and in favour of buyers, yats bring late rates. Beans, peas, and maize rather easier. Flour steady.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisting of 326 beasts and 26 pigs from Ireland, and 150 beasts and 26 pigs from Hamburg. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of nine beasts, but a decline of 525 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, with the exception of pigs, which were seasonably good, it was about the worst ever shown at this market. The supply of beef comprised 1,100 head. There was a decided change to note in the general state of trade. The few of the better class that were on offer would realise about 9s per Imperial stone; but after which trade became somewhat slow, not from any want of purchasers, but entirely owing to the unprecedented high prices at this time of the year; it may, therefore, be characterised as the dearest selling market ever held here on old Christmas Day. The number of sheep was 3,570. The mutton trade varied a little; the finest description of Leicester-Cheviots moved freely off at 9d per lb, but the middling and inferior sorts were less active, and advanced rates causing buyers to act with caution, and at the close of business a good clearance was effected. Pigs: 926 were shown. The pork trade ruled brisk. The high prices of both beef and mutton had a favourable influence, extreme currencies being supported, and all sold.

Numbers shown:—Beasts, 1,100; sheep, 3,580; pigs, 126; store cattle, —.

Prices this day:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 8s. 0d. to 9s. 0d; secondary sorts, 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d.; good steers, 8s. 6d. to 0s. 0d; middling, 8s. 0d to 8s 3d; inferior sorts, 7s 6d; cows, 6s. 9d. to 8s. 3d.; pork, 4s. 9d. to 6s. 9d; ditto small, 7s. 3d. to 8s. 0d. per st. of 14lb. Sheep—good vendable wedders, 8¾d to 9d; middling, 7¾d to 8¼d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 6½d to 7½d per lb, sinking offal.

Numbers and prices of the corresponding weeks in the last three years, viz., 1861, 1862, 1863:—

	Beasts.	⅌ st.	Sheep and Sheep	⅌ lb.
1861	1,195	6s 9d to 7s 9d	5,080	6d to 6½d.
1862	1,203	5s 3d to 7s 6d	4,540	5½d to 7½d.
1863	1,256	5s 6d to 7s 9d	3,830	6d to 8d.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—Beasts, 1,856; sheep, 5,014; calves, 133. Best beef, 7d to 7¾d; middling, 6½d to 6¾d; inferior, 5d to 5½d; best wedders, 8½d to 9d; middling, 7d to 8¼d; ewes 6½d to 7½d. Calves 7d to 8½d per lb.

EDINBURGH CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—A short supply of cattle; best home-fed scarce and dear, and other kinds are difficult to sell. Top price of best beef, 8s 9d; current, 8s 3d per stone. Trade very slow for sheep, at barely former quotations, with a slow finish. Top mutton, 8½d per lb.; secondary, 7½d to 8d.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Old land hay	6	0	0	to	7	10	0	⅌ ton.
Do. this year's growth	5	15	0	to	7	0	0	"
New land hay	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Do. this year's growth	5	5	0	to	7	10	0	"
Clover hay	4	18	0	to	5	0	0	"
Wheat straw	0	2	0	to	0	2	6	⅌ thrave.
Barley straw	0	2	0	to	0	2	4	"
Oat straw	0	2	9	to	0	3	9	"

Hay at market, 186 carts; straw, 44.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Births, Marriages and Deaths are inserted in the *Consett Guardian* free. To ensure insertion they must be sent to the office, Front Street, not later than Thursday evening.]

BIRTHS.

At Newcastle, in West-villa, Elswick, on the 19th inst., the wife of William Dickinson, Esq., of a son.

In Elswick-villas, Ryehill, on the 22nd inst., the wife of Mr. Thomas Robinson, of a son.

At Lesbury Vicarage, on the 20th inst., the wife of the Rev. E. L. Marrett, of a daughter.

At North Shields, at 20, Frank-place, on the 20th inst., the wife of Mr Thomas Farlam, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Lanchester, on the 23rd inst., by the Rev. David Akenhead, Incumbent of Sandhutton, York, brother of the bridegroom, Robert Akenhead, Esq., of Otterington Hall, Northallerton, to Frances Annie, eldest daughter of Joseph Davison, Esq., of Greencroft Park, Lanchester.

At Newcastle, in St. Andrew's Catholic Church, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Paul Utile, Mr. John Davison, clerk, late of Alnwick, to Isabella Mary, daughter of Mr. George Brown, of Newcastle.

In St. John's Church, on the 22nd inst., Mr. Thomas Rodham to Bridget Fryer, both of Crooked Billet.

At Jarrow, in the Roman Catholic Chapel, on the 22nd inst., Mr. James Cannon to Miss Catherine Golding.

At North Shields, in the Baptist Chapel, on the 23rd inst., by the Rev. J. D. Carrick, Mr. Thomas Yeeles, enginewright, to Miss Isabella Creighton.

At Alnwick, in St. Mary's Catholic Church, on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. Edward Acton, D.D., assisted by the Rev. Joseph Gibson, William, only son of the late William Trafford, Esq., of Pieremore, Worcestershire, Captain in the 4th Royal Lancashire Militia, to Mary, second daughter of Robert Dand, Esq., Field House, Alnwick.

DEATHS.

At Blackhill, on the 22nd ult., aged 11 months, Michael, youngest son of Mr. W. Strachan, plumber.

At Leadgate, on the 15th inst., aged 87, Mr. Richard Ritson, much respected.

At Hill Top, near Dipton, on the 21st inst., aged 11 years, David Kelly.

At Crook, county of Durham, on the 19th inst., Mr. John Jopling, of Oxford-road, Manchester.

At Newcastle, in Bath-lane, on the 20th inst., aged 64, Mr. William Hails, flour dealer, much respected.

In Tyne-street, on the 17th inst., aged 28, Mr. John Mills.

In Pilgrim-street, on the 17th inst., aged 57, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Robert Charlton, draper.

In the Manor-chare, on the 19th inst., aged 5, Anne, daughter of Mr. Patrick Finarn.

At Hebburn Colliery, on the 17th inst., aged 69, Mr. John Robson.

At Jarrow, in North West-street, on the 19th inst., aged 26, Mr. John M'Kinistry, moulder.—On the 18th inst., aged 5 months, Mary Alice, only child of Mr. J. Hayhurst.

At Thropton, on the 20th inst., Dorothy, widow of Mr. John Oliver, Barrow Mill.

At Nunwick, Northumberland, on the 17th inst., the Rev. Wm. John Trevenen, M.A., Incumbent of Holme, Hunts, and Domestic Chaplain to Lord Teignmouth.

At East Hertford, on the 20th inst., aged 69, Hannah, widow of Mr. Henry Potts, formerly of Bolam West House, deeply and deservedly regretted by her friends and relations.

At Ousecliffe, near York, on the 16th inst., aged 67, William Hudson, Esq., Registrar of Her Majesty's Court of Probate for the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire.

At Ruthen Glen, Melbourne, Australia, on the 30th July last, aged 45, Jonathan, son of the late Mr. Jonathan Aynsley, of Breckon Hill, Hexham, much respected.

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