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# The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 166. CONSETT, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1863. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]


## Found.

TAKEN UP on FRIDAY NIGHT, the 20th inst., near Shotley Bridge, A MARE ASS. Whoever has lost the same may have it again on application to Mr W. Ilderton, tinsmith, Shotley Bridge; and if not claimed within 10 days, will be sold to defray expenses.

## To Lend.

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

## Wanted.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, Three Good Workmen as BOOT and SHOE MAKERS. Good Wages and permanent employment to steady men.—Apply to G. METCALF, Redwell Hills, near Leadgate.

## Public Notices

BAZAAR.

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

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

## Business Addresses.

MR. BELL'S
PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT ROOMS
ARE OPEN DAILY,
DELVES LANE,
OPPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL, BERRYEDGE.

BEAUTIFUL ENAMELLED PORTRAITS, in Frames, 9d. Each, and Upwards, or Mounted in Frames or Cases at moderate Prices. Pictures copied on the shortest notice.
Photographs Copied the same Size as the Original.
Carte de Visites at 9s. per Dozen.

ROBERT HARRISON,
CARRIER, &c.,

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

BREAD, BISCUIT, AND CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE respectfully announces that he has OPENED THE PREMISES lately occupied by Mr. BROWN as BREAD and BISCUIT BAKER, CONFECTIONERY, &c. He has laid in a choice STOCK OF GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., and hopes, by strict attention and assiduity to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
☞ A PUBLIC BAKEHOUSE OPEN EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted). Charges extremely moderate.

CONSETT AND LEADGATE WHOLESALE & RETAIL CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

THOMAS ROW,
BREAD AND FANCY BISCUIT MAKER, CONFECTIONER, &c., &c.,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT, AND FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has always on hand a large Stock of the finest BOILED SUGARS, CONFECTIONERY, PASTRY, &c., Manufactured on the Premises, and under his personal supervision.
Bread and Fancy Biscuits, Wedding and Funeral Cakes of the best quality, and at the lowest remunerative prices.
Public Teas, Soirees, &c., attended and supplied on the Shortest Notice.
☞ Orders from the Country punctually attended to, and delivered free within ten miles.

WILLIAM WATSON,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, PRINTER, BOOKBINDER, PICTURE FRAME MAKER, &c., &c.,
3, HAVELOCK STREET, ELSWICK LANE,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

STILL continues to Visit this District Monthly, and, whilst attending to the requirements of the numerous circles of Friends, who for so many years have rallied round him, would at the same time have no objection to form *New* Friendships, and would highly esteem any Orders from parties who have not hitherto dealt with him.
The following advantages are secured by dealing with Mr. WATSON:—
1st—All work entrusted to him is *well done*.
2nd—It is done *economically*.
3rd—And will be *punctually* there, at the stipulated time; and last, though not least, will be delivered *carriage free*.
"'Tis not in mortals to *command* success,
But I'll do more, I'll study to *deserve* it."
BOOKS NEATLY AND ELEGANTLY BOUND.
PICTURES FRAMED IN ROSEWOOD,
MAPLE, WALNUT, MAHOGANY, COMPOSITION, OR GOLD.
Orders left at Mr. MATTHEW HARDY'S, Leadgate; Mr. JOHN COLLINSON'S, Berryedge; Mr. ISAAC MURRAY'S, Blackhill; or Mr. JOHN JAMIESON'S, Wood-street, Shotley Bridge, will receive prompt attention.
☞ Next Journey the dates will be as follows:—Blackhill and Shotley Bridge, Tuesday, December 15th; Leadgate, Wednesday, Dec. 16th; Berry Edge, Thursday, Dec. 7th.

PURE SWEETS.

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

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

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

BUCHAN'S SUGAR-COATED SARSAPARILLA PILLS.
IT is a WELL-KNOWN FACT that SARSAPARILLA is the greatest purifier of the blood in the world. KEEP YOUR BLOOD PURE!—The Bowels regular!!—And DEFY the DOCTOR!!!—These Pills strike at the root of each disease, they are particularly beneficial where Mercury has been employed—and are for the cure of every element incidental to 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 Throats, and every complaint caused by irregularities of the bowels, obstructed perspiration, and deteriorated and unhealthy blood. Patent Medicine Warehouse, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street London.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:—Barclay & Co., 75, Farringdon-street; and from all Chemists. Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.—AGENT:—D. Imrie, Consett.

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

## Business Addresses

JUST RETURNED FROM THE MARKETS.

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

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

The following are some of the newly revised quotations:—

| TEA. | | COFFEE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Strong Congou | 2s 8d | Fine Ceylon (with Chicory) | 1s 0d |
| Useful do. | 3s 0d | Fine Plantation | 1s 2d |
| Fine do. | 3s 4d to 3s 6d | Fine Mountain Plantation | 1s 4d |
| A Delicious Mixture of Fine Teas | 3s 8d | Very Choice East India | 1s 6d |
| Finest Congou with Pekoe Souchong | 4s 0d | | |

Finest Currants 4d per lb.
Good Crushed Sugar from 3½d per lb.
London Pale Soap 4d per lb.
And every other article of the very best quality at the lowest remunerating Prices.
Your Orders are respectfully solicited, and will have our careful and prompt attention.
FROM BRODIE'S TEA WAREHOUSE, MIDDLE STREET, BERRY EDGE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE PROOF OF THE CAKE IS IN THE EATING.

J. O. STURGEON begs to return thanks to his Patrons in Town and Country for the very liberal support he has received year after year for his MONSTER BRIDE'S CAKE, and begs to inform the Public that it will Weigh the Enormous Weight of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS. There will be secreted within the Cake 200 FOURPENNY PIECES, 100 SILVER THIMBLES, and 50 18-Carat GOLD WEDDING RINGS, and Sold at ONE SHILLING PER POUND.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY, A SPLENDID GOLD WATCH AND GOLD GUARD,
As in Former Years, to the Purchasers of Tickets, ONE SHILLING EACH, on or before FRIDAY, 18th December, for each Ticket entitling the Purchaser to One Pound of Monster Cake, also the chance of Fourpenny Pieces, Silver Thimbles, Thimbles, and Gold Wedding Rings.
The Cake will be Ready for Exhibition about the 28th November, and cut into for Sale on Saturday, 19th December.
Parties wishing to Purchase Cake where there is no Agent, by sending Post Office Order for Twenty Pounds of Cake or upwards, can be Supplied, Carriage Paid to and within 50 miles of Newcastle.
N.B.—A large Assortment of Christmas Tree Ornaments and Chinese Lanterns.
J. O. STURGEON'S STEAM CONFECTIONERY WAREHOUSE,
MANUFACTORY, 10 AND 14, MARSHALL'S COURT, NEWCASTLE.

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

CONTINENTAL COFFEES AT AN ENGLISH COUNTER!

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

## Business Addresses.

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

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

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

DENTAL SURGERY.

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

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

ATTENDANCE FOR 1863.
One of the Firm attends.
SUNDERLAND—Every Thursday, at 23, Frederick-street.
STOCKTON—First and Third Wednesday in every Month, at Mrs Crosby's, 106, High Street, Nov. 4, 18.
WEST HARTLEPOOL.—The Third Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Russell's, Draper, Nov. 17.
HEXHAM—The First Tuesday in every Month, at Mr. Strafford's, Market-place, Nov. 3.
MORPETH—The Second Wednesday in every Month, at Mr. Lewin's, Chemist, Newgate-street, Nov. 11.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—At the Red Lion Hotel.
BERWICK—Daily attendance at Sandgate—Tuesdays and Fridays excepted.
KELSO—Every Tuesday, at Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker, 13, Square.
DUNSE—Nov. 26.
☞ PARKER'S PAMPHLET on the TEETH Post Free for One Penny Stamp.
Inspection solicited.

## Business Addresses.

HORSES SINGED BY GAS APPARATUS.

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

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

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

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

Post Free for THREE STAMPS, a TREATISE on
MARRIAGE, its OBLIGATIONS, &c., with full instructions for the SELF CURE of all those diseases arising from the SECRET ERRORS of YOUTH and MATURITY, viz.: Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Indigestion, Pains in the Back, Palpitation of the Heart, Shaking of the Limbs, &c.—Address, Mr. WALTERS, 25, Crescent-street, Euston-square, N.W.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMPARISON THE SURE TEST.

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

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE NEW MODE OF TREATMENT.
(4,345 CURES WITHOUT A SINGLE FAILURE!)
SUCCESS IN EVERY CASE AS CERTAIN AS THAT WATER QUENCHES THIRST.
Post Free for Six Stamps, open ends, or 14 in a Sealed Envelope.

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

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

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

THE THREE DAYS' CURE.—NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION, as uniformly adopted in the French hospitals and by the notabilities of the French faculty, in a few days only, without discomfort, inconvenience, or risk, removes all discharges from the mucous membrane, whether of the urinary or other organs, surpassing and superseding every thing hitherto employed, it combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, as all unpleasant taste and smell are entirely obviated. It is prepared in Nos. 1, 2, and 3, through all respectable medicine vendors, or sent direct from the establishment on receipt of stamps or postoffice order. The 11s size contains three at 4s 6d, and those at 33s four of the 11s.
The stamp, to imitate which is felony, bears the word "Therapion," in white letters, by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, who thereby secure the proprietor against infringement throughout the United Kingdom and the colonies.

PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c.
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Bishop Auckland, November 4th, 1863.

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## THE ALEXANDRA CASE.

On Saturday the case on behalf of the Crown was continued, and the Solicitor General addressed the Court of Exchequer in support of the rule for a new trial in this case. He said that neutral subjects had a right to export contraband of war just as they had a right to break the blockade; but if a captain broke a blockade and lost his ship thereby, the claim for insurance could not be enforced. He proceeded to contend that Sir Hugh Cairns went too far in saying that a foreign power would have the right to establish in this country a manufactory for arms. He should be disposed to say that any such use of neutral territory could in no way be supported.

The Lord Chief Baron: I think you need not address yourself to that.

The Solicitor General continued by commenting on the supposed case of a vessel leaving the port with its armaments in another vessel sailing by its side. He thought that would be a violation of international law. It would be making the port a station of hostilities. In reference to the distinction made between guns and ships, he pointed out that a vessel is not merely an engine of war. It carries men to work those engines which it carries. A vessel has a nationality. It is a territory for some purposes, and it is an inhabited territory. A vessel, armed, equipped, and manned, is in fact floating hostile territory; and a vessel not equipped or manned still has capacities for the reception of armament. Therefore he considered there was good reason for the legislature having thought it advisable to deal by special enactment with ships. Moreover, they could not tell what guns a manufacturer was making for exportation and what for home consumption. No nation was so unreasonable as to expect a country to do that which was impossible. He proceeded to argue that the intention must be "fixed" as distinguished from a purpose that is speculative. A fixed intent would be the building of a ship under a contract with one of the belligerents. Building a ship, and taking it away, and afterwards offering it and selling it to one of the belligerents for the best price you could get for it, would be a speculative intent. He then proceeded to criticise the arguments offered in reference to the question, what is equipment? He held that the character of the equipment must be determined by the intention. Supposing always they proved a design that the vessel was to cruise and commit hostilities, if the building of the ship, or anything else in reference to it were carried on in furtherance of that design, the fact would come within the act. The learned gentleman then passed on to other parts of the case, which have already been fully argued.

On Monday the arguments were continued on the same side by the Queen's Advocate, who stated that, in accordance with a canon of law, penal statutes should be construed in such a manner as that the meaning of the words of the act were not to be so narrowed as to defeat the public policy of the act and the evident intention of the Legislature; so they were not to narrow the seventh section, under which these proceedings were taken, in such a way as to frustrate the object the legislation had in view. The statute was essentially a preventative statute, and so far from desiring to wait, before taking action, until the mischief had been done, it stepped in at the very first opportunity; and to omit this characteristic of the act was to take away one of the most important keys to its practice. The learned Advocate discussed at some length the meaning of the words "fit out," "furnish," "equip," and "arm," contending that the meaning attributed to them by the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General was correct. In conclusion, he said:—Put the construction which my learned friends are contending for upon this statute (and we have their own admission of what the consequence would be: a Federal manufactory and storehouse inland, a Confederate arsenal at Liverpool, bloodshed and rapine within three miles of our shores)—how long would your lordships think it possible for this country to retain her neutrality in this state of things? Put the construction upon the act which we contend for, and your lordships will preserve to the Crown her powers of preserving her neutrality, will preserve to this country her honour among the family of nations, and will preserve to this people the inestimable blessing of peace.

Mr Locke, Q.C., and Mr T. Jones followed on the same side.

The arguments were concluded at a quarter past three o'clock, and the Lord Chief Baron said the Court would of course, take time to consider its judgment.

Tuesday was the last day of the term, but no mention was made by the Judges of any time when it would be likely they would give their judgment.—*Globe.*

The new Savings Bank Act, by which the responsibility of Trustees is seriously increased, having come into force, the managers of the Birmingham Savings Bank have decided to transfer the business to the Post Office Savings Bank. In Birmingham this will cause a loss of ½ per cent. to the depositors, but it was, notwithstanding, thought better to hand over the business to the Post Office authorities rather than incur the additional responsibility imposed by the new Act. It is probable that many other banks will take the same course.

PROJECTED SALE OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—There is every prospect that the sale of the Great Eastern, advertised to take place in January, will be allowed to proceed. The committee appointed to raise a further sum of £60,000 to release her from her liabilities, have failed to do so, and at a special meeting of the shareholders on Tuesday, there was a very general feeling to let the sale go forward. It is expected, however, that a new company will be formed for her purchase, with a view to the placing of her on the Indian or Australian trade.

ROBBERY OF BANK NOTES.—William Bennett, James Miller, and a female described as the wife of the latter, were charged before the Magistrates at Darlington, on Tuesday, with being concerned in the robbery of £35 in Bank of England notes, from the person of a farmer residing in the neighbourhood of Darlington. Prosecutor, on Monday, the 16th, after attending Darlington market, was proceeding to the railway station, somewhat the worse for liquor, when he was accosted by a female, who persisted in keeping his company. Two men joined them, and presently the confederates all shot away. The farmer then missed his purse, raised a hue and cry, and the prisoners were apprehended. The farmer, however, was unable to swear to them, and, as the money was not found upon them, they were dismissed on the main charge, but committed to gaol for a month as rogues and vagabonds.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—*Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—Fear not.—Though surrounded by circumstances disadvantageous to health, these remedies, properly applied, will cut short fevers, influenza, inflammation, diptheria, and a host of other complaints always lurking about to seize on the weak, forlorn, or unwary. The superiority of Holloway's medicine over others for subduing disease has been so widely and fully proved, that it is only necessary to ask the afflicted to give them a trial, and if the instructions folded round them be followed no disappointment will ever ensue, nor dangerous consequence result. In hoarseness and ulcerated sore throat the Ointment should frequently be rubbed on the neck and top of the chest: it will arrest the increasing inflammation, allay disquietude, and gradually cure.

## Original Tale.

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

#### CHAPTER THIRTY-FOURTH.

#### THE CURTAIN FALLS.

*Lady Morgan's despair and suicide—Sanglier meets the just reward of his misdeeds—Sir Arthur Stanley's reflections about Captain Gordon and the Scotch—He consents to a double marriage - Popular festivities—Great enthusiasm of the inhabitants—Triumphal procession—Illumination of Jersey, and brilliant display of fireworks.*

At the end of last chapter we left our youthful hero and his venerable grandfather together, under circumstances that well might awaken overwhelming and mingled emotion. Though one was in the morning of life, and the other, on account of his age, stood, as it were, on the threshold of eternity, yet they both felt very dear to one another, though they had met for the first time, amid the chequered scenes of an uncertain world. Though meeting after the recital of a sorrowful tale, whose truthfulness could not be doubted, there was after all a subdued and heartfelt joy at a union so strange and unexpected to both parties. It was a glorious sunbeam that shed a ray of smiling light on an eventful journey that was now drawing to a close, and the old man felt that this mysterious kindness of Providence on his behalf was an ample reward for all the suffering and tormenting doubts of the last five-and-twenty years.

Captain Gordon, however, had few painful reflections from personal experience. If we lay aside the great wrong done him by concealing his family and birth from selfish motives, he had reason to be grateful for the educational training given him by his foster-father, as well as the continued solicitude evinced for his professional advancement. But the narrative of tragic events that had deprived him so early of his real parents had now kindled in his heart a determined resolution to bring the author of his irreparable loss to the bar of public justice. He was not a revengeful man. He had freely forgiven before forgiveness was asked the minor injuries of his putative parents, especially when he considered that they were the means of having saved his own life, and could not possibly have prevented the other calamities which had fallen on his ill-starred house. Looking, however, at his future conduct in the light of filial duty, he felt that the blood of his father and mother called aloud for vengeance on their murderess; and that Heaven had spared him for this sacred purpose. It was some satisfaction, too, to find that his aged grandfather was of the same mind. This veteran representative of the house of Gordon, had all the generosity and inflexible will of his illustrious ancestors. The loss of his only son and apparent failure of male issue for his large landed property, had for many years cast a gloom over his life, which had previously been so happy. Now, therefore, that he had learnt that his family bereavement had been the scheming, remorseless work of unprincipled ambition, instead of the interposing and ever wise hand of afflicting Providence, he mentally resolved, like his youthful heir, to bring the authoress of such cold-blooded crime to condign punishment.

In the meantime Lady Morgan was a prey to mental anguish and remorse, that was a heavier punishment than even death itself. The edifice planned by her wicked mind, and built through long years by her able hands, was now fading away like an airy fabric, whose apparent substance had proven a delusion. It was an arch raised by a skilful, plotting mind, and when about to receive the keystone that was to make it enduring, the scaffolding had suddenly given way and laid the whole a ruin on its foundation. To drop the metaphor, her ladyship was outwitted by an invisible intelligence, whose superior ruling of events she had entirely overlooked; and she was now about to earn the fruits of her crimes, but not those fruits for which she had sinfully toiled and hoped. Brooding and ever brooding in the agony of despair, that despair was brought to a climax when news arrived that her only son had died of his wounds in spite of the hopes that were entertained of his ultimate recovery. This sad event made her virtually the murderess of her heir, for whom she had sinned so deeply. Thus the wretch she had bought in order to shed innocent blood for the worldly benefit of another, had, by a fatal mistake, brought terrible retribution on the head of his more guilty temptress. Whilst smarting under renewed remorse at this virtual end to all her plotting, rumour brought strange foreboding whispers relative to anterior crime, for which she was soon to be arrested and dragged before an earthly tribunal. After the lapse of a few days, rumour assumed the shape of positive information, for one night when on the eve of retiring to her chamber, a confidential servant told her that a warrant was issued for her arrest, and would be put into execution in the morning. Her ladyship received this information with great apparent calmness or even indifference, although the servant observed that she was paler than usual, whilst a strange brilliancy lit up her remarkably large hazel eyes.

No one knew how the leaden hours of that terrible night were passed in her ladyship's chamber, which had become to her as much a chamber of horrors, as if it had been peopled by a legion of tormenting fiends from the nether world. There is no punishment, on this side of the grave, equal to that of an accusing and alarmed conscience. Mental suffering, from whatever cause it may arise, is always the keenest in poignancy, and most destructive of earthly happiness. No mortal physician can minister effectually "to a mind diseased," and health and worldly possessions, which add so largely to the happiness of a goog man, cannot purchase an hour's peace to the guilty mind.

When the officers of justice came in the morning to arrest her ladyship, they found to their dismay, that it was too late. My lady had fled where no one could pursue her; for either in despair or from dread of an impending prosecution, she had chosen to appear at a higher tribunal and before an awful judge, whose judgment we will not dare to divine. The mortal remains of my lady, were laid in bed, dressed as she had entered the chamber, and to all appearance life had not been extinct for more than an hour. The evidence of the means by which self-destruction had been effected, stood on an elegant toilet table. It was a small glass bottle, with a label, on which were these remarkable words: "*a composing draught that makes one sleep: yes, and soundly too.*"

Such was the melancholy end of that scheming ambitious mind, which shrank from no crime in the prosecution of its remorseless designs. Great talents and unwearied perseverance were made subservient to these designs, and yet they failed in accomplishing their final purpose, although they met with partial success. The wicked cannot always prosper. The day of vengeance will come. Man's sins, however skilfully concealed for a time, will ultimately find him out, and meet with their just punishment, even in this world. That punishment, in many cases, it is true, is unknown to any but the sufferer. On that account it is only the more dreadful to bear, for secret grief and remorse live on the very vitals of happiness. However, in most cases, retributive justice is apparent to the world, to warn men that religious and moral laws can never be violated with impunity. Lady Morgan was a striking example of this great truth, and her case might serve as an earnest warning to others. Her sins, though hidden from the light of day for many years, at last found her out. Not only did she fail in the grand object of her unscrupulous ambition, but as already noticed, her own hand armed the assassin against her own son, for whom she had toiled and sinned and imperilled her immortal soul.

The fate of her tool, Sanglier, was somewhat different in manner, although the same as regards the violent, termination of his earthly career. We have already seen how he had been twice condemned to die, and had in both cases succeeded in evading or delaying the avenging arm of the law. Even now when there seemed no chance of escaping the well-earned reward of his many misdeeds, a legal technicality interposed on his behalf. Although there was no resisting the overwhelming evidence against him for the murder of Lieutenant Morgan, a grave question of jurisdiction arose to tax the ingenuity of Jersey lawyers. Though the victim was an Englishman, the deed had been committed by a foreigner in a foreign country, at whose tribunal he alone had a right to appear. As England and France were at war, however, to hand him over to the authorities of the latter country, might very likely lead to a miscarriage of justice. This of course was out of the question, and another plan of conviction had to be adopted. It will be remembered that in an early part of this narrative, Sanglier waylaid and aided in the murder of a courier bearing despatches to Captain Gordon at Orgueil Castle. A clue to this mysterious affair was fortunately discovered, and after a tedious but impartial trial, Sanglier was for a third time condemned to die. If, as the adage tells us, "there is luck in odd numbers," the little philosopher might again have escaped. Unfortunately for him the adage proved false for once. The scaffold was erected in the market place—but it was the gibbet instead of the guillotine. A little trembling wretch was led to execution; and in the words of his late terrible mistress, he ended his criminal career "amid the hum of multitude who delighted in sensation!"

Our concluding paragraphs are now of a pleasant and joyful character. The death of Lady Morgan released Captain Gordon and his grandfather from the prosecution of a painful duty. As soon, therefore, as our youthful hero recovered his naturally elastic spirits, he thought of the future and his undying love for Florence. To consummate their vows at the altar was now the natural wish of two devoted hearts that had long been united. They were certainly an ample verification of the proverb that "the course of true love never does run smooth," and as it had run roughly enough with them for some time back, they had good reason to expect the sunshine after the storm. All the great obstacles that had lain in their way were now removed. Indeed all that was wanted was the Governor's consent to the union of the happy pair; and this, to the inexpressible joy of Captain Gordon, was cheerfully given when asked, in spite of Sir Arthur's well-known antipathy to Scotland and the Scotch. The worthy knight's reasoning on this subject is both amusing and instructive: we therefore give it verbatim.

"My enemies are wrong in supposing that I objected to Captain Gordon purely on account of his country. It is true that I never have admired either northern men or manners; but at the same time it must be admitted that there are good and worthy men in all countries. It was his obscurity that rose between him and my favour. He never could give any account of himself, and for aught I knew, he might be of plebian or irregular extraction. It is too well known that these Scotch adventurers, who cross the borders in such numbers, spread themselves over the fertile plains of merry England, and evince everywhere their national secretiveness of disposition. They are far more prone to ask questions of and about others, than to answer any relative to themselves; and as they often manage to grow rich and elbow themselves into good society, people of rank require to be very careful, else they may form alliances with men that are base-born. The son of a low born peasant, *e. g.*, would hardly be a fitting match for a daughter of the noble house of Stanley. Now, however, that Captain Gordon has established his title as a man of family and ancestral property, the case is entirely different. The aristocratic, or governing classes, are much the same in every country. There is a sort of freemasonry among them, similar to that among crowned heads; and it certainly did surprise me that this young gentleman looked so like an aristocrat, while his professed ignorance of his origin led me to believe him a plebian. Those who may smile at my change of feeling towards the Captain, need only be reminded that Lieutenant Morgan's father was a Scotchman, and I made no objection to him, because I knew he was a young gentleman of family both by his father and mother's side. As a further evidence that my sentiments are just in this respect, I have consented to my son's marriage with a young foreign lady of beauty and ancestral renown, which shews that I object to no one for his or her country. Then, I must admit, that Captain Gordon is talented and brave, so that he is sure to rise to eminence in the army. He is also chivalrous and generous of heart; for his zeal to avenge the death of his murdered rival, convinces me that the treacherous plot about Orgueil Castle was a pure invention of that odious wretch Sanglier. Altogether, I now think very highly of the Captain, and am delighted at the prospective happiness that lies before him and my own dear Florence."

In consequence of this wise disposition of the peaceful governor, great preparations were made throughout the island for the double marriage of his son and daughter. On this occasion the joy and enthusiasm of the inhabitants was unbounded; and had general festivities been forbidden, we believe the order would have been given in vain. This spirit was evoked, however, not out of love for the governor; for in spite of his aristocratic notions and peaceful habits, he was singularly unpopular; but it was evoked out of generous love for the fair lady Florence, and high admiration for the gallant conduct and manly character of her noble partner for life. In truth it was nothing short of a jubilee in Jersey.

Florence was the idol of the populace. Her marvellous and yet real adventures, the many dangers she had passed through, her firmness of character, which had risen to meet the most dread emergencies; but especially her beauty and uniform kindness to all who approached her, made her a heroine, who had enshrined herself in the hearts of a chivalrous people. Captain Gordon, too, had won unfading laurels in popular opinion, during the late invasion of the island; for, however, much his enemies strove to damage his reputation, his heroic capture of the "Prince's Tower," and sudden attack of the French troops at a critical moment, were believed, by every unprejudiced mind, to be decisive of the contest. His return, also, with our rescued heroine, added fresh lustre to his well-earned fame.

The marriage of the happy couples took place in the old parish church, whose interior, as well as gray ivy-clad walls outside, were festooned with flowers on the auspicious occasion. Rose, too, of whose beauty and worth we have already spoken, must not be forgotten at this time. Though a stranger in a strange land, and far away from her own kindred, she was not less dear to those who sought to look on her with love and hearty welcome. Already, by her amiability and gaiety of disposition, she had made many kind friends; but the kindest and dearest of all was her youthful and handsome lover, whose rare good qualities had gained him a popularity that was lost to his father.

We will not attempt the difficult, if delightful, task of describing the varied and rich dresses of the bridal party, nor the many blushes of the fair brides, as they ratified their vows at the altar; for an Epithalamium, written expressly for the occasion by a native bard, set forth these and other relative particulars in the beautiful language of poetry. This Epithalamium, now before us, is too long to be transcribed; but any one who may have curiosity on the subject, is referred to the Jersey newspapers of the day, or the Government archives of the Island, where it can be seen beautifully printed on vellum.

When the happy couples left the church for their open state carriages, which were to drive them to the Government House, they observed that not only were numerous windows decorated with flags, but that all along their route the streets were strewn with flowers; whilst thousands of the inhabitants cheered them on their way. As they issued from the town they passed under a triumphal arch, and at this juncture, Castle Elizabeth began to boom a salute of 21 guns, which just ended as the gay equipage drove within the enclosures around Sir Arthur's mansion. At nightfall, the whole Island was brilliantly illuminated, whilst magnificent fireworks rose from the town, Fort Elizabeth, and Orgueil Castle, as well as other parts of the coast.

THE END.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### AMERICA.

#### (ARRIVAL OF THE *CANADA.*)

LIVERPOOL, Monday.—The Cunard steamer *Canada*, which sailed from Boston on the 11th and from Halifax on the 13th inst., arrived here this morning.

As the wires to Halifax were interupted on the 12th, there is no later news from the States than that contained in the Boston journals of the 11th.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York World*, writing on the 10th, says:—It is hinted that a considerable Union force has started, or is about to start, up the peninsula towards Richmond. It is stated that the artillery roads constructed under the order of General M'Clellan are in superb condition and will greatly facilitate a co-operative movement against the enemy. Your special correspondent writes "from the front," at noon, to-day, dating beyond the Rappahannock, that there had been no engagement since Saturday afternoon, This morning there was firing in front towards Culpepper, skirmishing between cavalry, and a retreating force of the enemy. Rumours prevailed that we had taken several hundred stragglers as prisoners. The entire army crossed the Rappahannock yesterday without any incident of importance occurring. It crossed in two columns, one on a pontoon bridge at Kelly's Ford, and the other on the captured rebel pontoon bridge, near the burned railway bridge. Advices received otherwise in Washington, state that the rebel army seems to be moving towards the Rapidan, as yet taking no position for accepting battle. Our troops command all the roads approaching Fredericksburg from the north-west, while some of them hold that town and Falmouth to-day. There can be no doubt that Halleck has been practically superseded by Grant, so far as the movements of the great armies operating in Virginia and Tennessee are concerned. From the Rappahannock to Tuscumbia, but a single field is embraced. General Sherman forming one wing of our forces and General Meade the other. It would appear that Grant is drawing his wings nearer together, and he seems to consider the close investment, if not the capture, of Richmond, an essential step in the struggle to hold our advantages in Tennessee. The most desperate fighting is expected to take place immediately.

A Washington telegram of the 10th says:—From information which reached here to-night, the messenger leaving the army of the Potomac at ten o'clock this morning, it appears that General Buford yesterday reached a point two miles north of Culpepper, driving rebel cavalry and infantry before him. General Lee's head-quarters on Saturday night were at Brandy Station, on the Rappahannock. This refutes the belief current in some quarters that he had gone South, to advise with Bragg. Our army lay in line of battle all day yesterday, but Lee declined to accept the issue of an engagement. Snow fell yesterday afternoon along the line of mountains, covering the peaks of the Blue Ridge. Gen. Kilpatrick occupied Pony Mountain yesterday afternoon. Last night he discovered a large area of camp fires south of the Rapidan, between Raccoon Ford and Rapidan Station, on the railroad. No fires of magnitude were discovered in and around Culpepper. This leads to the inference that Lee has declined to make a general engagement in the open field, and has withdrawn his forces, except a small guard to his former strong post. All the evidence tends to prove that General Meade has again out-generaled Lee by leading him to believe it was his intention to move down the neck opposite to Fredericksburg, thus inducing the latter to weaken his front here to strengthen that point. A gentleman who arrived here to-night says, our line of battle crossed the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, to a point where it is supposed Lee has a full force on our front.

A Washington telegram to the *New York Times* says:—"The whole of Meade's army is across the Rappahannock, the impression among the military men is that Lee's entire force is in full retreat for Richmond, and that it will make no effort to retard our advance this side of the fortifications of that city."

The enlistment of negroes in Maryland alone was said to proceed at the rate of two regiments a week.

General Butler had arrived at Fortress Monroe, to assume his new command.

One thousand eight hundred and forty-six Confederate prisoners were marched through the streets of Washington the 10th to prison, and other arrivals would swell the number to 2,000.

General Meade officially announces the capture of over 4,000 prisoners, 4 guns, 2,000 small arms, 8 battle flags, and 1 bridge train, in his advance upon General Lee's army, on Saturday the 7th inst.

The *New York Herald* has the following:—

BRANDY STATION, November 9.—The third army corps, after the brilliant action of Saturday, camped on the south side, resting till daylight yesterday, when they took the lead in the pursuit of the rebels, followed by the first and second corps in order. About noon they came upon a strong force of rebel cavalry and light artillery posted in a line on a hill near the railroad, and two miles east of Brandy Station. The third division, under General Carr, were in the advance, and Colonel Keefer's brigade, supported by two brigades of this division, immediately charged upon and soon drove them from their position. This division followed them leisurely, inflicting some punishment upon them as they retreated up the railroad to a point two miles beyond Brandy Station. The fighting continued after dark. The casualties on our side were very light, not exceeding seven or eight wounded. While this was going on the other corps were scouring the country up the river towards Stevensburg, but could find only occasional stragglers from the retreating army, which evidently left its well prepared winter quarters only a few hours previous. We find the whole country gone over so far filled with camps, many of them commodious log huts. Prisoners and rebel surgeons left in charge of their wounded at the church at Kelly's Ford, agree in the statement that they were in full expectation of wintering here. General Lee's head quarters were a mile north of Brandy Station. The railroad is in good order.

News from Western Virginia reports the defeat of the Confederates by Generals Averill and Dufie, in the valley east of the Greenbriar Mountains. The Confederates were driven through the town of Lewisburg, which our forces held. The enemy abandoned all their supplies, guns, and colours, leaving their dead and wounded behind.

Two of the most advanced positions of General Burnside's army have been assailed and captured by the Confederates, who had occupied London, Tennessee, 23 miles from Knoxville. Six hundred men and four cannon were captured. Further advices state that the main body of his army is in an impregnable position.

The Confederates have been defeated in two engagements in Western Virginia.

General Bank's expedition, consisting of 17 transports and three war vessels, left New Orleans on the 27th ult., it is supposed, for Sabine Pass.

A portion of the Federal General Sherman's forces is reported to be advancing from Tuscaloosa on Selma, Alabama.

The Confederate Generals Cooper and Shelby are reported to have crossed the Kansas river with 9,000 men, and to be moving to attack General Blunt, who is proceeding, with 1,800 cavalry and an immense supply train, to Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Despatches from Confederate sources at Atlanta says that a heavy force of Union troops had reached Tuscaloosa on the road to Selma, Alabama.

General Magruder has notified all the state troops in Texas to hasten forward to Houston without delay, to resist the Northern invasion approaching from Berwick Bay.

It is reported that General Longstreet had organised a large force to operate upon General Grant's communications at Bridgeport.

The Southern journals anticipate an early engagement at Chattanooga. They consider that General Grant's late movement in Look-out Valley has counteracted the advantage General Bragg gained at Chickamauga, and may enable General Grant to winter in Chattanooga.

General Lee after a series of engagements has been compelled to fall back to his former intrenchments beyond the Rapidan; and despatches state that his main body was at Gordonville on the 10th, *en route* for Richmond. A Richmond Federal scout reports that General Lee had left for Chattanooga, and that the Confederate Cabinet had decided to abandon Virginia upon General Meade's advance.

President Davis was on the 3rd inst. at Charleston, and delivered animating and encourging addresses. He also inspected the fortifications, and on the 5th visited Wilmington.

The following is a detailed account of the advance of the army of the Potomac on Saturday the 7th:—

On the morning of the 7th, the 5th and 6th army corps, under the command of Major General Sedgwick, advanced to Rappahannock Station, they having the right wing of the army. The first, second, and third army corps, forming the left wing, under Major General French, proceeded to Kelly's Ford. When the right wing reached the Rappahannock the enemy were found to be in considerable force, holding this side of the river. The rebel batteries, earthworks, and redoubts crowned the banks on each side of the Rappahannock. General Sedgwick at once advanced, and stormed them with great gallantry and impetuosity, causing much slaughter, and taking a large number of prisoners. When Gen. French reached Kelly's Ford, about six miles below Rappahannock Station the enemy threw across an entire division to support their picket line on this side. General French hastily took a position so as to bring his artillery to bear upon them, and proceeded to shell them, with marked effect, not only killing a large number, but throwing them into utter confusion, scattering them wildly, and taking many prisoners. General French, following up his advantage, immediately threw the first division of the third corps, commanded by General Birney, across the river, which ended his operations for the day. This morning he crossed the river with the remainder of his command. General Sedgwick had previously crossed it, and at nine o'clock this morning the two wings had formed a junction and held both banks of the river. The enemy, after their defeat in these two engagements, were so hotly pursued by our victorious forces, that they threw themselves into the river in their efforts to escape, where some were drowned, and many were killed by our infantry. All the artillery the rebels had on this side was captured. It is reported to be seven guns. Tho whole camp equipage undoubtedly fell into our hands, as they were compelled to leave it in their hasty retreat. General Buford's cavalry crossed at Sulphur Springs, to cover the right flank several miles above Rappahannock Station, and Generals Gregg and Kilpatrick crossed below Kelly's Ford, to cover the left flank. The enemy, after crossing the Rappahannock under cover of the night, moved in the direction of Culpepper, and the advance of our forces, supposed to be cavalry, reached Brandy Station early to-day. This morning our whole line advanced, and General ——— no doubt pressed rapidly forward after the retreating foe. The entire number of prisoners taken by both Sedgwick and French is now believed to be 1,826. The prisoners are composed principally of North Carolina and Louisiana troops. The number taken by Sedgwick was from 1,200 to 1,400; the remainder were taken by French. Our total loss is reported to be 400 killed and wounded, but no prisoners.

A Washington telegram says:—Mr. Seward authorises the gratifying announcement that the French government, upon the remonstrance of Minister Dayton, has most honourably arrested the six iron-clad rams which were built at Nantes and Bordeaux.

A late Chattanooga despatch says that General Bragg's army was evacuating the position in front, and retiring to Rome or Atlanta.

The machine shops in New York were generally acceding to the demands of the strikers for higher wages, under the great pressure of work for the Federal Government.

Advices had been received in San Francisco from Hakodadi, Japan, up to the 6th October. The Prince of Nagasaki had issued orders that Jaleph Hew, a Japanese, formerly of San Francisco, and the Japanese pilots who had conducted the Wyoming to Simoniski, should be killed. One of these pilots was murdered soon afterwards. The Chief Minister and three other ministers of the Cabinet had been dismissed because they were in favour of peace with the Christian nations. The authorities ordered all foreigners to leave Nagasaki, but the foreigners refused. The Mikado had issued an order that no Damio should purchase any foreign goods.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, 9th November, Evening.—Money easy. Gold, 146¼. Foreign exchange, quiet, but firm. Indian corn higher. Pork less active. Sugar firm. Freights quiet. Cotton steady.

(PER THE HECLA).

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (Afternoon).—A special despatch to the *New York Times* states that on the morning of the 9th inst. the main force of the Confederate army was at Gordonsville, and that Acquia Creek is to be the base of General Meade's supplies.

A semi-official despatch states that Lee's head-quarters on Saturday night, the 7th, were at Brandy Station, and that he has not gone to Tennessee.

On the evening of the 9th Buford's cavalry had reached a point two miles from Culpepper.

Another report states that the Federal line of battle crossed the Alexandria and Orange Railroad to a point where Lee was thought to be in full force.

The forces of Price and Holmes are reported to have retreated to Texas.

Mr. Seward has refused permission to certain parties to recruit 20,000 troops for the service of the Juarez Government, declaring that such proceedings would be a violation of the law, and that any one engaged therein would be prosecuted with all practicable diligence.

Mr. Seward's late speech at Auburn has excited some uneasiness in the public mind.

The *New York Herald* and the *World* think it rather oracular, and ask if, for instance, the rebellion should not be put down before March, 1865, is Mr. Lincoln to continue to hold the reins of Government on the ground that he has not had the full advantage of his election in 1860.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* states that the Haytian Minister is so disgusted with his treatment in Washington that he will reside permanently in New York.

It is rumoured that the military here are going to give an entertainment to Marshal Forey.

The stock market shows continued heaviness. All railroad shares lower this morning.

(PER THE GERMANIA.)

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday Evening.—The steamer *Germania*, which sailed from New York on the 14th inst. passed Hurst Castle at 12·56 p.m.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday Night.—New York papers brought by the *Germania* report that a despatch from General Burnside is said to set at rest all anxiety as to the safety of his position. Deserters report great disaffection in General Bragg's army. The troops were laying down their arms, refusing to continue in the Confederate service.

NEW YORK, 14th November.—No engagement has occurred in Virginia or Tennessee.

General Banks's expedition from New Orleans has not been heard from, leading to the impression that General Banks may have gone to the mouth of the Rio Grande, instead of Sabine Pass.

Gen. Foster has superseded Gen. Burnside.

The Confederates have captured and burnt a steamer on the Mississippi, below Helena.

The *Richmond Enquirer* thinks the South should be informed why recognition is withheld, and whether slavery is the cause or not.

The condition of the liberated slaves along the Mississippi is stated to be deplorable. Subscriptions are being raised for their relief.

In consequence of a reported Confederate conspiracy in Canada, General Dix has gone to Buffalo to inspect the frontier defences.

NEW YORK, 14th Nov., ' Morning.—Advices from General Meade, dated yesterday, state that the Confederates were shelling General Kirkpatrick's camp near Stephensburg, showing that General Lee has forces north of the Rapidan.

Official advices from Chattanooga and Knoxville to the 13th inst. reports all quiet. The information received concerning General Burnside's position is said to be favourable.

General Bragg has granted 30 days furlough to the farmers of the state of Georgia who are in his army, to allow them to sow their wheat for the Confederates.

A large military force and a gunboat have been sent to defend Fort Johnson in case of attack.

The steamers Robert Lee, Cornubia, Ella, and Annie have been captured.

Marshal Forey has sailed for France in the steamer Panama.

NEW YORK, 13th November.—No general engagement has taken place in Virginia. General Lee is strongly intrenched north of the Rapidan. General Meade maintains his position between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock, near the Cedar Mountain. General Stuart is still operating north of the Rapidan. It is asserted that General Lee's army is well fed, but ill clad. An early engagement is expected.

Charleston advices to the 10th inst. state that the Federals keep up a slow bombardment of Fort Sumter.

The Secretary of War has telegraphed to the Mayor of Buffalo that Lord Lyons has acquainted him that he had received information of the probable existence of a Confederate plot in Canada, to seize the steamers on Lake Erie, liberate the prisoners in Fort Johnson, and burn the Lake cities.

The labourers' strike is assuming formidable proportions in the principal Northern cities. The New York press urges the employers to accede to the labourers' demand for higher wages, on account of the increased prices of articles of consumption.

Accounts from Chattanooga to the 12th inst. report that General Longstreet had left with 16,000 men for East Tennessee. General Bragg's army is ascertained to be 60,000 strong. The Confederates had sent a considerable cavalry force to Juka, Mississippi.

General Burnside's forces are reported to be massed at Knoxville. There are indications of a large force marching against him. His outposts reported captured were at Rogersville, 60 miles from Knoxville. His troops were overpowered by numbers. The Confederates captured 600 men, four cannon, and 36 waggons.

The majority of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have declared the Conscription Act unconstitutional.

Another Russian fleet is expected here daily.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, 13th November, Evening.—Gold 47 per cent. premium. Exchange on London, 161. The tightness of money has caused a panic in the stock market since the 10th. To day, money was slightly easier, causing a rally in stocks. The quotations were—New York Central, 134¼; Illinois, 118¾; Erie, 104¼; Six per Cent. United States Bonds, 108¼. Cotton in good inquiry: Middling Upland, 85 to 86 cents. Flour, wheat, Indian corn, and provisions advancing. Coffee quiet. Sugar steady. Molasses dull. Petroleum improving: Crude, 28c. to 29c.; refined, 41½c. to 43c.

### THE DANISH SUCCESSION.

The treaty so often referred to as regulating the succession to the Danish crown was issued on Tuesday as a Parliamentary paper, together with copies of the acts of accession of the several courts of Germany and Europe. The contracting parties to the treaty were Queen Victoria, the Emperor of Austria, the Prince President of the French Republic, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Sweden on the one part, and the King of Denmark on the other part. In the preamble of the treaty it was declared that the five first mentioned powers, together with the King of Sweden, "Taking into consideration that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish monarchy, as connected with the general interests of the balance of power in Europe, is of high importance to the preservation of peace, and that an arrangement by which the succession to the whole of the dominions now united under the sceptre of His Majesty the King of Denmark, should devolve upon the male line, to the exclusion of females, would be the best means of securing the integrity of that monarchy, have resolved, at the invitation of His Danish Majesty, to conclude a treaty, in order to give to the arrangements relating to such order of succession an additional pledge of stability by an act of European acknowledgment." The first clause fixes the order of succession. It designates the present King of Denmark as heir in the event of the failure of issue male in a direct line from Frederick III. The second gives the then King of Denmark leave to address the powers further on the same subject should the extinction of issue male in the direct line from Prince Christian (the present King of Denmark) become imminent. The third reserves the reciprocal rights and obligations of the King of Denmark, and the Germanic confederation concerning Holstein and Lauenburg "rights and obligations," it is added, "established by the Federal Act of 1815, and by the existing Federal right." The powers which acceded to this treaty were Hanover, Hesse Cassel, the Netherlands, Oldenburg, Portugal, Spain, Wurtemburg, Sardinia, Naples, Belgium, and Tuscany. Oldenburg and Saxony, in signing, reserved certain rights contained in ancient treaties. Bavaria, Ducal Hesse, Saxe-Weimar, Baden, and the two Mecklenburgs refused to sign.

### THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

Prince Federick has notified to all the Governments composing the Germanic Confederation that he has assumed the Dukedom of Schleswig-Holstein, and has appointed a representative at the Diet. Notices of motion on the subject of the succession have been received by the Diet, and referred, according to the usual form, to the committee of the affairs of Schleswig-Holstein. The deputation of the Holstein meeting held at Kiel has arrived in Frankfort.

The Prince has been to Berlin, and had an interview with Herr Bismark.

The Grand Duke of Baden, the Duke of Oldenburg, the Grand Duke of Weimar, and the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen have recognised the hereditary Prince of Augustenburg as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein.

By permission of his Government the delegate of Baden to the Federal Diet has accepted the office of representative of Duke Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein in that Assembly, in right of vote for the Holstein territory.

At Hanover, a large public meeting, consisting of some 2,000 persons of all classes, has determined, amid great enthusiasm, to address a petition to the Ministry, proposing that the Ministers should advise the King to despatch the troops intended to enforce Federal execution at once into Schleswig-Holstein, to uphold the legitimate Government.

It is stated that the instructions relating to the Schleswig-Holstein questions given by Austria and Prussia to their representatives at the Federal Diet are identical. They consider that there is an obstacle to Prince Frederick's right of succession to the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein—namely, "that the marriage of the father was a morganatic one, Austria and Prussia consider the legitimate position of the son cancelled thereby."

The 6th and 13th divisions of the Prussian army are said to have already received orders to be placed on a war footing. It is said that corresponding directions, for the equipment and concentration of a war fleet, have likewise been given.

The officials of the Superior Court of Appeal for the whole of Holstein, in Gluckstadt, have unanimously resolved to refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the new King. It is asserted that a refusal to take the oath of allegiance to King Christian IX. has been expressed by the Administration of the county of Rantzau, the Chamberlain Von Moltke, and all the magistrates and judges, the professors in the public schools, nearly all the members of the legal profession, and the entire staff of the Holstein Government, from the chief official downwards.

The branch of the National Verein located in Hamburg has laid down the principle in general meeting, that if the Schleswig-Holsteiners will not separate from Denmark, they must be compelled to do so.

### POLAND.

The National Government have published in their organs four addresses from the Governments of Wilna, Wietebsk, Kowno, and Grodnow, bearing 250,000 signatures, protesting against the expression of loyalty extorted by General Mouravieff, and expressing entire devotion to the National Government.

In Warsaw arrests are still made. Madame Bausemer and several other ladies have been imprisoned in the citadel. The official *Dziennik* publishes an ukase removing from office Alexander Laski, appointed director of the Warsaw Bank, who was forbidden to accept the post by the National Government. The first Russian elementary school has been opened at Warsaw.

Chmielinski is said to have gained a victory over the Russians near Czarnocala, on the 20th instant, in consequence of which the insurgents occupied the town of Gora, on the Vistula. Frequent encounters take place in the Government of Lublin between the Russians and insurgents. The Russians have been selling, at Lowicz, by public auction, the timber from the woods which have been cut down as a stragetic measure. A Polish cavalry corps invaded the town and seized 10,000 florins, the produce of the sale, leaving a receipt.

BRESLAU, Nov. 25.—The insurgents have defeated the Russians at Lenezna, in the palatinate of Lublin. Advices received here from Warsaw state that the son of the banker Rawicz has been hanged at Siedlce by order of the Russian General Maninkin. A company of infantry and two sotina of Cossacks have been defeated by the insurgents near Lenizna, in the Government of Lublin. In the district of Gostyn, Tyrewicz, a cavalry corps has been dispersed by the Russians.

VIENNA, November 25.—Intelligence has been received here that the insurrection in Lithuania is again extending. Fresh bands have appeared in Samogitia, in the districts of Rossiene and Grodno. In the forest of Zywewody, near Suwalki (Government of Augustowo), a Russian detachment fell into an ambuscade, and was defeated by the insurgents. Bodies of Poles are continually being deported from the Government of Augustowo to Siberia.

CRACOW, Nov. 25.—The *Czas* of to-day announces that General Prince Wittgenstein has gone to the Government of Kalisch to extort addresses of loyalty to the Czar. Numerous arrests of high public functionaries took place at Warsaw last night. Among the number of these were M.M. Miszynski, Luszczenski, and Pietkowski, Directors of Departments of the Civil Administration.

### THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

The *Gazette* contains copies of despatches from General Cameron, commanding troops in New Zealand, to the Secretary of State for War, dated the 31st of August and the 6th of September last. On the first of these dates he reports that since the date of former despatches he has not been able to undertake any operation of importance. Having received intelligence that a body of insurgents had collected at the villages of Paparoa and Paparata, about 14 miles to the east of the English position on the Koheroa, he resolved, if possible, to surprise them. Accordingly, on the night of the 1st of August, he left the Queen's Redoubt with a force of about 700 men, including a party of seamen and marines belonging to her Majesty's ship *Harrier*, Captain Sullivan, of that vessel, accompanying the force. They had a fatiguing night march, the last mile of which was through high and thick scrub, and reached Paparoa at daybreak. They found the village deserted. There was evidence, however, of its recent occupation, and there could be no doubt that the natives had received notice of their movement, and had retired into the dense bush behind them. After searching the village they entered a track which was found to lead to Hanrake. As they proceeded some natives, concealed so far within the bush on their right as to be perfectly invisible, opened fire on the leading files, and wounded a soldier of the 12th Regiment. The English force replied to the fire for some time, but as from the nature of the bush and scrub it was impossible to get within reach of the enemy, General Cameron did not consider it advisable to lose time in searching for a track to Paparata, and withdrew his force. General Cameron states that he had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the officers and men composing the force, and more particularly the detachment of the 12th Regiment, under Major Miller. On the 14th August the head-quarters of the 14th Regiment were advanced from their first position on the Koheroa to a place about four miles higher up the Waikato, close to the Whangamarino, a small tributary of the former river. About two miles up the Waikato, and on the same bank, at Meri-Meri, the Waikato tribes and their allies are assembled in considerable numbers, under William Thompson, and have posted themselves on a height commanding the river, which they have fortified with much skill. This position is of great natural strength, as a force attacking it must advance along a narrow strip of scrub and bush until it reaches the foot of the position; or, if the attack be made by water, the force must be landed out of boats immediately under the fire of several lines of rifle pits. There is no point of this river from which the position can be shelled with effect. General Cameron considered that it would not be prudent to attack under these disadvantages without the aid of artillery. He had, therefore, ordered four cargo boats to be fitted to carry an Armstrong gun each, and had deferred the attack till they were ready and the iron steamer had arrived from Sydney. Working parties of civilians and soldiers had been employed for some time at the expense of the colonial government in clearing the bush on each side of their line of communication, in order that their convoys might pass with greater safety. On the completion of this work General Cameron hoped to be able to reduce the strength of the escorts and of the posts along the road, which entailed very severe duties upon the troops, and diminished the force available for active operations. The other despatches relate to the surprise on the 2nd of September of one of these working parties, who contrary to orders were left unprotected, by the natives.

### THE COURT MARTIAL ON COLONEL CRAWLEY.

The Court-Martial met on Saturday for two and a-half hours, and concluded the cross-examination of Lieut. Fitzsimon, no question being asked him in re-examination either by Col. Sir A. Horsford, the official prosecutor, or by the Court. Further attempts were made to show inconsistencies between his evidence in chief and in cross-examination, and witness stated that he did not know that at the time the Sergeant Major was under arrest Mrs. Lilley, so far from being ill and confined to her home, was able to go about the camp, and did, in fact, go about and conversed with her friends. Of course if Mrs. Lilley had been up and about, the witness could have gone to her house to post the sentries without inconveniencing her. He could not say whether the troop sergeant would have to go to Lilley's house on ordinary occasions, night or day, to take the casualty list to him, and it would depend where the office was whether he would have inconvenienced Mrs. Lilley as much by so doing, as the witness would by visiting it to post the sentry in such a way as it would not annoy her. With respect to the second bungalow being bomb proof, he should say that it would be more unhealthy than if it was not, if there were no thatch on it. In writing the letter of remonstrance to Colonel Crawley the witness obtained the assistance of Quarter-Master Wooden, and therefore it was sent. He showed it to several officers. The reason why he allowed so long a time to elapse before writing it, from June until November, was because he was away on leave, and did not see the remarks of the Commander-in-Chief till he returned. He never gave the letter, or a copy of it, to Capt. Smales, and having withdrawn the charges he made against Colonel Crawley, he only renewed them when the matter attracted the attention of the Horse Guards.

A letter was put in and read from Colonel Crawley to the Adjutant-General, dated the 10th November, 1862, which called attention to the remonstrance of the Lieutenant, charging him with neglect and ignorance of duty in respect to the posting the sentries, and respecting the charges of Lieut. Fitzsimon's seriatim. The letter of remonstrance, the witness said, was withdrawn by him simply because it had been pronounced insubordinate by the Major-General, and because he said it might ruin him.

This concluded the cross-examination, and the Court adjourned till Monday.

On that day, *Sergeant Mills* was cross-examined by Colonel Crawley, and generally confirmed the evidence he had given in chief. He added that in the first bungalow the sentry was placed, after he was ordered to be posted inside, in such a manner that he could see the Sergeant Major through the open doors of the two rooms without intruding on the privacy of Mrs. Lilley. Witness also said that the orders of the sentry were to follow the Sergeant Major wherever he went, into the verandah or the water-closet.

*Private Blake* was cross-examined relative to the posting of the sentries, and denied that he had ever been told by one of them that in consequence of the door being shut in his face he could not see the prisoner from the outside, or that he had told his Colonel so.

*Sergeant Major Cotton* was then called, and deposed to the conversation that occurred in the orderly-room when Colonel Crawley complained that Lieutenant Fitzsimon had neglected his duty in not posting the sentry inside the bungalow, the Colonel adding that close arrest meant that the sentries were not to lose sight of the prisoner night or day.

*Major Swindley*, who was also present at the same conversation, spoke to the same facts. He added that on being told by Sergeant Major Cotton that Sergeant Major Lilley was a married man, and that Mrs Lilley was sick, Colonel Crawley said "he did not care a d—; officer or soldier, married or single, his (Colonel Crawley's) orders should be obeyed."

This was confirmed by Captain Weir and Quartermaster Wooden, who were present on the occasion referred to. The latter expressed his belief that Colonel Crawley's expression was, "By God, I will have my orders obeyed; duty shall be done."

*Private Little* deposed to being taken into custody, being one of the sentries, because a Mrs Gibson was seen talking to Mr Lilley, just at the time he was being relieved from guard.

*Private Reynolds*, the orderly-room clerk, also spoke to the conversation referred to. On the application of the prisoner, the cross-examination of the witness was postponed.

The court re-assembled at the usual hour on Tuesday. *Colonel Dalrymplee White*, Assistant Advocate-General of Cavalry, was examined, and said he knew the late Sergeant Major Lilley well as a most excellent soldier, and one of the most sober men he ever met with.—*Major Swindley*, on being re-called, was cross-examined with a view to show he entertained unfavourable animus towards Colonel Crawley. In reference to the point at issue, he said that the quarters in which Lilley and his wife were shut up were decidedly unhealthy. Living in them was very different from being shut up in them.—*Captain Wear*, who was next examined, said he could not assert that the quarters in which Lilley and his wife lived were unfit for human habitation. Some fresh evidence was taken as to the orders for posting a sentry in Lilley's quarters. Sergeant Gibson said he had heard Colonel Crawley give Adjutant Fitzsimon directions that a sentry should be posted so as not to lose sight of his prisoner night or day, and when Sergeant Cotton remarked that Lilley was a married man, and that his wife was sick, he heard Colonel Crawley say "he did not care a ——." Recriminatory matter relating to the Mhow court-martial was now and then brought forward in the course of the day's proceedings.

The Court adjourned at an early hour, in consequence of Col. Lodder being taken ill.

Soon after the opening of the Court on Wednesday, a letter was produced addressed in June last by Colonel Crawley to the Adjutant-General of the Mhow division, in explanation of the arrest of the Sergeants. It stated that there was no necessity for the sentry placed over Lilley to interfere with Mrs. Lilley's domestic arrangements, and asserted that the sentry had been so injudiciously posted by Adjutant Fitzsimon as to cause her annoyance.—*Cornet Snell* was then examined, and related a conversation with Colonel Crawley on the day that Lilley in his evidence on the Mhow Court Martial, had complained of the manner of his arrest. Mr. Snell, in consequence, changed the position of the sentry, but with directions to keep the prisoner in sight unless Lilley went into his wife's bedroom.—*Sergeant Bernard* was next examined. He spoke to having heard Colonel Crawley give orders that the sentry was to be placed inside Lilley's quarters, although Sergeant Cotton had just before explained to the Colonel that Lilley was a married man.—*Mr. Barnett*, surgeon, who attended Mrs. Lilley, said that the sentry could see into her bed room, though not distinctly, without removing the "chick." He could often see the sentry's head while visiting his patient. Conversation could be heard by the sentry. The position of the sentry was annoying to Mrs. Lilley, who was then seriously ill. Colonel Crawley had never consulted him about Mrs. Lilley's convenience. He (Mr. Barnett) did not believe that this inconvenience had ever been rendered less by an alteration in the position of the sentry. It was about April 30 that Lilley was allowed to take exercise, and the end of May when he was allowed to sit in the verandah. The cause of Lilley's death was heat-apoplexy. After the Sergeant-Major's death, Colonel Crawley said to witness he understood Lilley had had twenty-three bottles of brandy while under arrest, and on the Colonel being asked if he required a report on the subject, he (the Colonel) said he would himself make the report. The medical report of Mr. Barnett on Lilley's death was then produced. It certified that the peculiar and painful position of the deceased, and his wife's serious illness occasioned depression of spirits, together with bilious and nervous derangement, induced by close arrest probably acted as an exciting cause to produce the complaint from which he died. The Court then adjourned.

### EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF FINDING DEAD BODIES ON A MEDICAL MAN.

Charles Law, 44, residing at 14, Virginia-row, Bethnal Green, was charged before Mr Leigh, at Worship-street, on Monday, with unlawfully disposing of a dead body by throwing it into an unfinished building, and also with having in his possession another dead body with intent to dispose of it in a similar manner and in the same place.

The proceedings were taken by the police under the powers of the Act 24 and 25 Victoria, 66th sec., cap. 100, which enacts that "if any woman shall be delivered of a child, every person who shall by secret disposition of the dead body of the said child, whether such child died before or after its birth, endeavour to conceal the birth thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and on being convicted liable to an imprisonment of two years, with or without hard labour."

Mr. Ribton, the barrister, attended for the prisoner, and the evidence was thus:—

Police-Constable Williams, 100 N. At a quarter-past 11 o'clock on Saturday night last I was in the King's Head Yard, Kingsland Road, and saw the prisoner come down the yard from the street and look about in a suspicious manner. I stepped back into some new buildings—it was dark. Prisoner came to the doorway, unfastened his trousers, and then his coat, took a parcel out, and flung it into the building. I instantly turned on my light, and asked him what the parcel contained. He replied, "A dead kid." I said, "You must go with me and see." He replied, "No; you can go." I again told him that he must accompany me. He then went and picked it up as I desired him. I examined the parcel, and found it to contain the dead body of a female child. I asked him now he became possessed of it. He said, "It was a premature birth from a poor woman, and I being a medical man undertook to get rid of it to save the burial fees, which would have been 7s 6d. I told him that he must go to the station with me, and he carried the child there. On the road there he observed, "I ought to have buried it in my garden, and then this would not have happened." At the station I found the body of another female child in his pocket. He gave no account of that.

Cross-examined: Prisoner threw the first body into the bottom part of the building. He could not see me. It is an unfinished building. No doors or windows. Any person could have seen the parcel by day-light. The public can get access to the yard. It leads to the public-house and stable. The bodies were rather small. I could put either in a large pocket.

*Sergeant Smith*, 22 N: I was at the station and took the charge. Prisoner said, "The woman who was delivered is, I believe, at Nottingham. I did not deliver her. I know that I am wrong in disposing of the bodies in this way." He gave no account of the second body. The second appeared rather fresher than the other.

*Mr Flewin Griffiths*, divisional surgeon, New North-road: On Saturday evening last I was called to the station-house, and shown the body of a female child with the after-birth attached; it was more or less decomposed, born probably about a week. It was a premature child, about six months; it had quickened. On Sunday morning I was shown another female child, not decomposed, and likewise about six months; the after-birth had been properly detached and washed; the infant had quickened. I can't at present undertake to say if the children had breathed or not.

Mr. Ribton observed that if the magistrate thought that this was a case requiring a remand he trusted that bail would be taken.

Mr. Stafford, the clerk, mentioned that the exposure of dead bodies was also an offence at common law.

Mr. Leigh consented to receive bail of two sureties in £40, and the prisoner in £80, which were subsequently tendered and received, and the prisoner enlarged upon it.

Upon reference to the Medical Register it was seen that the prisoner was registered as a medical practitioner on the 1st of July, 1859, and as a Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society of Lodon in 1843, his address being given as entered on the charge sheet.

On Wednesday morning the prisoner died suddenly at his surgery in Virginia-road, Bethnal-green. His demise was so sudden that a rumour that he had taken poison became current; but there is reason to believe that excitement, consequent upon his painful position, and delirium tremens, terminated his life. At the inquest upon the bodies of the children found upon Mr. Laws, the assistant of the latter swore that he had not been sober for eight months. An inquest will be held on his body.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR JAPAN.—Orders were issued on Saturday from the Admiralty, to the effect that a battalion of Royal Marines Light Infantry should be held in readiness for immediate embarkation on board Her Majesty's screw steam liner Conqueror (late Waterloo), for conveyance to Japan. The troops will be under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Struther. Lieutenant Colonel Adair, or Lieutenant Colonel Penrose, will probably be nominated to serve under Colonel Struther. The Conqueror has been already commissioned, and will be soon prepared for sea, as she is in the first-class steam reserve. She is 2,845 tons, and 500 horses' power.

GARIBALDI AND VICTOR HUGO.—We have been favoured with the following correspondence which has just taken place between these personages:—"To Signor Victor Hugo. Caprera, August, 1863. Dear Friend,—I want another million of muskets for the Italians. I am certain that you will help me to collect the necessary funds. The money will be placed in the hands of Signor Adriano Lemari, our Treasurer.—Yours, G. Garibaldi."—"To General Garibaldi, Hauteville House, Guernsey, Nov. 18, 1863. Dear Garibaldi,—I have been absent, which delayed my receipt of your letter and your receipt of my reply. You will find enclosed my subscription. You may safely depend upon the little that I am and the little I can do. I will, as you think it useful, seize the first opportunity to raise my voice. You will need the million of muskets, you will need also, and above all, the million of arms, the million of hearts, and the million of souls. They will come.—Your friend, Victor Hugo."

## JUBILEE OF THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This is the Jubilee Year of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and the celebration at Newcastle commenced on Monday, when there was a prayer meeting. On Wednesday the proceedings in connection with this celebration were continued. At ten o'clock a prayer meeting, conducted by the President of the Conference (Dr. Osborn) was held in Brunswick Chapel, which was crowded in every part.

Amongst those present on the platform were the President of the Conference, the Rev. Dr. Osborn; ex-president, the Rev. Charles Prest; the Rev. W. W. Stamp, Liverpool; the Rev. T. Squance, returned missionary from India; the Rev. George Scott, chairman of the district; the Rev. George Roebuck, chairman of the Carlisle district; the Rev. W. Morley Punshon, M.A., London; the Rev. W. Arthur, M.A.; the Rev. George Mather, Leeds; the Rev. W. Champness, returned missionary from Sierra Leone; the Rev. Mr. Langton, returned missionary from North America; the Rev. Thomas Pearson, returned missionary from the West Indies; the Rev. W. Satchell, returned missionary from South Africa; the Rev. H. W. Holland; the Rev. T. Featherstone, one of the secretaries of the Society; the Rev. Mr. Kennedy; the Rev. Jos. Moorhouse; the Rev. Mr. Holliday; the Rev. Mr. Williams; the Rev. Mr. Roberts; and Messrs. Thomas McArthur, London; Isaac James, Carlisle; E. M. Bainbridge, treasurer of the Society, Newcastle; J. B. Falconar, one of the secretaries of the Society; Thomas Barker, North Shields; W. Kimpster, Gateshead, &c.

After several ministers present had engaged in prayer for the Divine blessing on the operations of the society and the business of the meeting,

The Rev. Wm. Morley Punshon, A.M., ascended the pulpit to deliver the jubilee sermon. He took his text from the Gospel of St. Luke, 24th chap., 45th and three following verses:—"Then opened he their understanding, that they might understand the Scriptures, and said unto them, Thus it is written, and thus it behoved Christ to suffer, and to rise from the dead the third day: And that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem. And ye are witnesses of these things." He said: The other world is very near to us, although we cannot penetrate its secrets, nor hold intercourse with those who have passed from amongst us into its community. We are apt to imagine sometimes that if a voice from the grave were but permitted to speak to us, it would be the most forcible restraint upon us, would beget the strongest resolution to do what was right, and would confirm the waverer in his faith. But the Scriptures assure us that even if the secrets of the prison house could be unveiled, they could give no more ample or convincing arguments than we have already. For "if they hear not Moses and the Prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead." If bright-winged messengers from heaven were to hover around us with words of heavenly tidings, or if God himself spoke to us as he did to his people in the days of old, we could have no more convincing revelation than we already possess in his Word. Let us therefore listen reverently to his words. There is nothing there to pale the cheek, to curdle the blood, to stir the hair, or send a strong creeping through the frame, and yet you are in the presence of One who had won the mastery from death. It is the risen Saviour who is speaking to us this morning. "Then opened he their understanding, that they might understand the Scriptures." Spoken first to the bruised heart of Peter, now he reveals himself to the eleven. How eagerly would they listen; what precious weight and power would attach to every incident of the forty days. We know from the fond tenacity of our own memories in that matter how much the words of the risen Saviour would fall into the hearts of those disciples, as a living treasure which they would not willingly let die. You see that his death had not changed, but accomplished, his purpose; that his death had strongly linked and bound the two together. He said "that all things must be fulfilled, which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets and in the Psalms, concerning me." You mark the excellent adaptation of the Saviour's teaching to the wants of his disciples. While with them, they wanted no other teacher. Now he was about to leave them, he opened their understanding that they might understand the Scriptures, using, in doing so, the words of the text. The appeal, you perceive here, is to the Scriptures, to the Scriptures as made and written. "Thus it is written." As if that were enough; as if that took away at once any suspicion or misgiving. Nothing is so remarkable as the reverence applied in Scripture to the Scriptures. The Bible always speaks of itself as a king; as if no one could doubt that it is a king. It is especially note-worthy that the announcement of the atonement and resurrection of Jesus Christ were put in there as if on purpose to authenticate the authenticity of Scripture. "It is written"—this is the weapon of the Saviour's defence. The atonement and resurrection, I repeat, are announced here in immediate connection with the fulfilment of prophecy. Not for their own sakes only, but to vindicate the majesty of the law, and the truth of the Scripture, showing that not one word of its promises should fail. There are, as you will readily perceive, massive truths contained in the text, which we cannot hope to overtake in their full sublimity, but upon whose skirts we can scarcely hang without receiving some result in blessing. There is the necessity announced of the death of Christ, and the greatest event of all, the Redeemer's passion. Everything happened in compliance with the terms of an arranged plan. All that he had to undergo was present to him when he said "Lo, I come." He said "It is written of me that I should do Thy will." He seems to have regarded that as a duty strictly binding. The coming Saviour was the burden of most of the prophetical writers. Thus it was written, and thus it behoved Christ to suffer. But there were other causes, besides proving the inviolability of the Scriptures, of solemn and eternal importance that Christ should die. God's law awarded penalties to the guilty. The soul that sinned should die. Thus committed, the Divine character had to maintain His right to pledge the Divine justice for the punishment of sin. Sin existed not in solitary cases, but in all hearts. The whole race was tainted; all men had fallen. Either, then, the law must take its course, and the whole of transgressors perish, or some scheme must be devised at once to exalt the law and save the sinner. Hence there sprung in the Father's heart that expedient of mercy, by which satisfaction was rendered to the law. Man's sins were great, and he must have a great Saviour. It behoved Christ to suffer, because in him alone all conceivable qualifications were combined. There slumbered in his arm the omnipotence of power, and in his heart the omnipotence of love. That guilt of ours, which we have perpetuated without scruple, is a thing so foul and so damning, that we can only be cleansed from its pollution by the blood of the Son of God. Let the first act of our spirits this morning be a consecration of our own hearts as living temples to God. The jubilee is a time when chains fall off. There was equal necessity for the completion of the great scheme of redemption, that Christ should rise from the dead. It behoved him to accomplish his resurrection as well as consummate his death. It is indeed impossible either to limit or to over-rate the considerations which made necessary the resurrection of Christ. I can but briefly glance at them here. It was necessary to credit the acceptance of his sacrifice. If he had remained silent and dishonoured in the tomb, Death had conquered him. Then, alas! for us. We should have lain under an undying curse. Death would have reigned supreme, instead of being, as now, a mere titular sovereign. It was necessary that Christ should rise again, that a new way should be opened to the kingdom of heaven. His resurrection is the chief of those grand and forcible evidences of the authenticity of the Gospel of Christ. Having established those facts, what were the purposes that this death and resurrection were to bring about! That repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name amongst all nations, beginning at Jerusalem. This was the design of the death and resurrection of Christ. There was nothing else but this. Anything short of this would be unworthy of him. This was a time of transition from conservative respect of a long-established system to an age of missionary effort. That missionary system, then established, for years had a work to do, and did it nobly and well. It was the days of the testimony, and not of proselytism. Still, there was nothing catholic in the apostles preaching. There was to be a change; the dispensation of universality had to come. The new dispensation was not to be content, like the old, with holding its own. It must go forth conquering and to conquer. The minister had nothing else to do but to preach repentance and remission of sins. We preach repentance in order to the remission of sins; for the guilt that man has contracted is so foul and damning that unless they repent they "shall all likewise perish." We preach remission of sins, whether mortal or venial, because Christ has died. This is the one remedy; however foul the sinner, "Christ has died." It is quite enough. If he has sinned against light and knowledge, this is enough, "Christ has died." Tell these tidings to the fettered and despairing slave, who is valued by his base oppressor on a level with the cattle he tends. Tell it to the dark blasphemer, all whose words are oaths. This is the one proclamation. Therefore we preach repentance and remission of sins among all nations, because Christ has died, and He has burst the barriers of the tomb. We preach repentance in His name only. In His name, because from Him only can grace be given; because from Him only can its sovereign influence descend; because that name has a charm; it has secured for you the Holy Ghost. We preach pardon in His name, because His death has purchased it; His blood-shedding has given it freely to you—that which a life of self-denial could not merit—given that which all the gold of California could not buy. You have often listened to these solemn matters, I adjure you do not trifle. You may join His cause; you cannot hinder it. The world curls up indignantly. What is the world? A worm crushed under His chariot wheel. What is the world? A moth; but when the fond moth came to the taper's flame, its gaudy wings were burnt. Don't tempt upon yourself either the crushing or the fire. God will make you, if you like, witnesses of these witnesses that Christ has died.

"Christ has now gone up on high,
Thither may our wishes fly."

He won't force you into His service. He won't have the allegiance of serfs. He reigns over freemen. He proclaims He wills not the destruction of men. Heaven may be yours on certain easy terms. The honour is conferred on us to testify of these things; for the name of Jesus is the only name that can win the world. We may be witnesses to God now, and bear precisely the same testimony in fulfilment of the last command that Christ ever gave. There was a missionary enterprise in His heart. We see it in His last utterance, when His chariot was harnessed ready for His departure. "Ye shall receive power, after the Holy Ghost has come upon you, and ye shall be my witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth." Think you He will be satisfied while His words are unfulfilled—while His latest utterance remains unaccomplished? It is impossible that our enterprise can fail; and we may be witnesses of these things. The angels would stagger at the thought of being employed in such an embassy; but, oh! the depth of His riches—the witnesses are not angels, but men. Such honour have all God's saints, and such honour is yours and mine.

At the close of his eloquent and impressive sermon, which produced a thrilling effect on the audience, Mr. Punshon gave out the hymn, commencing—

"Salvation, O the joyful sound,"

after the singing of which, the President of the Conference offered up prayer, and pronounced the benediction.

The collection, after the sermon, amounted to £67.

In the evening, at half-past 6 o'clock, a love feast was held in the same chapel. As at the preceding services, the spacious chapel was densely crowded. The Rev. Dr. Osborn commenced the proceedings with singing, and the Rev. Mr. Moorhouse and Mr. Haworth engaged in prayer, after which the oldest living missionary, the Rev. M. Squance, gave a brief history of his life. He related his conversion at an early age, his call to the ministry and appointment to a distant field of labour, and the result of those labours. This venerable minister went abroad with Dr. Coke, fifty years ago. The Rev. T. Pearson, from the West Indies; the Rev. W. Arthur, late of France; the Rev. Geo. Scott, from Sweden; the Rev. Mr. Champney, from Africa; the Rev. Mr. Satchell, from West Africa; and the Rev. Mr. Lanton, from Canada, also recounted their conversion and call to the ministry, and also the results of their labours. At the close a collection was taken on behalf of the Jubilee Fund, which, together with that of the morning service (£67) amounted to £110.

## THE PITMEN'S STRIKE.

The evicted people at Willington were on Saturday busily engaged in the erection and completion of tents, and in providing and improving winter quarters. There are six families ensconced in the shed given by Mr. Oates; and in cottages where the accommodation for even one family was scanty enough, there are now three or four families crowded together. There is a somewhat strong feeling against the blacklegs; and for their protection the most stringent police regulations are enforced. Disaffected miners are not permitted to congregate at Sunnybrow, nor even to remain in pairs or groups in the street.

The ejected ones at Oakenshaw are in a still more deplorable plight than those at Sunnybrow. At the former place all the cottages are the property of the colliery owners, consequently those turned out have small chance of finding friendly shelter. Their furniture was removed into an adjoining field, rented by Messrs. Strakers and Love, and in this field they have commenced to erect huts and tents to shield themselves and their goods from the inclemency of the weather. Even this miserable privilege, it seems, is to be denied to the wretched miners; for those in the field have received verbal notice to quit the same in two days, and have been informed that their furniture will be removed to Willington. The excuse upon which Messrs. Love & Co. found this proceeding is that while the disaffected miners remain on the premises, it will be difficult for them to obtain fresh hands to work their colliery at Oakenshaw.

The weights of the tubs in Brancepeth pit, which had been filled by the men at work there, who need be under no fear of confiscation, are given by one of the agents of the colliery as 8cwt. 3qrs. 26lbs., 8cwt. 2qrs. 4lbs., and 8cwt. 2qrs. 11lbs. The new standard for this colliery being 8cwt. 2qrs., none of these tubs would have been set out had the pit been in full work.

A further attempt was made at Willington by the masters on Tuesday to bring the strike to a close. Mr. Love had written to one of the men at Brandon offering to have a "weigh" put upon each pit-heap, if that can be done without interfering with the work, and to pay each man by weight. As soon as this proposal was made known to the men, a committee meeting was held in the Green Tree Inn, at Willington. The men were willing to be paid by weight, but as nothing was said in Mr. Love's communication as to the price he would pay, they could not accept his offer immediately. They determined, however, to send a deputation to Durham to wait upon Mr. Love, and ascertain his intentions as to payment. A deputation accordingly saw Mr. Love on Tuesday afternoon, and spent some hours with him. When they returned they did not seem to be at all hopeful as to a speedy termination of the strike. They say that Mr. Love will continue to have the standard weight he has already fixed, and that if he pays by weight he will calculate the price per ton upon the basis of the standard. The tubs will also be confiscated if they are deficient to a certain extent. This the men will not agree to, and they ground their refusal upon the alleged impossibility of making the tubs hold the standard weight unless they are either heaped or rocked. Matters are thus in exactly the same position now as three weeks ago. The men appear to be most sincere in believing that the tubs will not hold the standard weight without rocking or heaping, whilst on the other hand Mr Love is equally sincere in believing that they will do so. A public meeting was held on Wednesday, to consider this state of affairs, and the prospect of a settlement, faint though it is, has led to the further postponement of the removal of the furniture from the fields at Oakenshaw. The colliery carts were taken there in the morning for the purpose of removing the goods, but when Mr. Wood learnt that there was a chance of a settlement being effected, he left the articles lying where they were. Great numbers of the men on strike have gone away on begging expeditions into the surrounding districts and the neighbouring towns and villages are thronged with persons seeking relief for themselves and their companions. One rather amusing incident, in connection with the begging system, has occurred. It appears that a number of men, who are amongst those on strike, but who have not joined the "Union," and who happen to belong to the Primitive Methodist body, left Willington on Tuesday, taking fiddles and placards with them, and intending to sing and beg in the neighbourhood. The officers of the Union, on learning this, despatched a man after them, whose duty it is to accompany them wherever they go and inform the public that they are not connected with the "Union." Some accounts say that the man carries a bell with him to counterbalance the attraction of the fiddles.

The men held a meeting on Wednesday morning, but, as usual, nothing of importance was transacted at it. The men boldly assert that, however long he may hold out, Mr. Love must eventually give them all they ask, as he will be able to get no other men to take the places they have vacated. So far from this being the case, we believe that Mr. Love is making arrangements for obtaining a fresh staff of work-people, and that if the men at present strike persist in standing out, their situations will very speedily be filled. In the meantime, to prevent if possible any fresh outburst of popular passion, three magistrates of the Durham County Bench—the Rev. A. D. Shafto, A. Wilkinson, Esq., and the Rev. J. Hick—attended on Wednesday to swear in the whole of the agents of Messrs. Strakers and Love as special constables. This was not, however, their sole business. It seems that a miner, named Robert Bessford, attempted on Wednesday last, in the midst of the riot at Brancepeth Rows, to trip up William O. Wood, the viewer of Brancepeth and Oakenshaw Collieries. He appeared before the Bench to answer to the charge. Bessford now denied the charge *in toto*, but the Bench considered it proven, and as prisoner had been previously convicted, they did not give him the option of a fine, but committed him to prison for a month with hard labour.

### STRIKE AT SOUTH MEDOMSLEY COLLIERY.

Mr. Shipley, the viewer of this colliery, has forwarded the following statement of the causes of the strike at this colliery:—

1. The men request a weigh beam.—The owners do not object to this. The tubs used at this colliery contain 8 cwt. They are willing that a weigh beam should be introduced, and that 8 cwt. should be the standard weight. It is right to state that the question of weight has never before been raised; and further, that not a single tub of coals has been forfeited at this colliery for upwards of six months.

2. The men wish for an advance of 6d. per score on the Hutton Seam.—Before the question of an advance was raised by the men, the owners had decided to cease working the Hutton Seam, simply because they could not work it to a profit; and the only object they had in view in continuing to work the seam was that their men might not be thrown out of employment during the time that would necessarily elapse before places could be prepared for all of them in the Brass Hill or High Main Seam.

3. The men want 5s. 6d. per score for hewing the Brass Hill or High Main Seam. This seam of coal, as the men have stated, has not yet been worked till within the last two or three weeks. The prices paid to other collieries in the district was ascertained to be from 4s. 6d. to 5s. The owners offered 5s. at this colliery,—the coal being near the outcrop, it is easier to work, and better wages can be earned than at other collieries, where even the same price is paid.

4. The men have stated that whilst the average earnings of nine of the best men are stated to be 4s. 6½d. per day, the average of the whole of their men is not more than 2s. 6d. The statement is not true. Whilst some of the men have earned 5s. 3d. per day, for ten weeks, the earnings of four-fifths of the whole number averaged 3s. 9d. during that period. It should here be stated that the average time of each man at the face has not been more than about six hours per day.

5. It is stated that all the men at the colliery have joined the union, and have expressed their determination not to go back to work till the owners have conceded their demands. It may be true that all the men have joined the union. It is known that considerable coercion has been used to induce some to do so; but be that as it may, the owners have fully decided, under no circumstances whatever, to give any advance upon the prices already offered.

The Proposed Congress.—It is not without sincere regret that the English Government is about to decline to give its adherence to the proposed European Congress. We cannot but feel that the purpose of the Emperor Napoleon was worthy of admiration, but at the same time it has not appeared to the statesmen of this country that the means by which he wishes to carry on his projects of peace would in reality effect what he aims at.—*Morning Post*.

## THE EXTENSIVE TIMBER ROBBERY AT PALLION.

Edward Bailey, Hugh Harwood, and William Jefferson, were brought before the county magistrates, at Sunderland, on Saturday last, charged with stealing a quantity of timber from the shipbuilding yard of Mr. John Smurthwaite, at Pallion, to the value of about £400. Mr. Eglinton appeared for the prosecution; Mr. M'Rea for Bailey, and Mr Ritson for the two other prisoners. Mr. Eglinton said the prisoners were charged with stealing a considerable quantity of timber, the property of Mr. Smurthwaite. The warrant charged them with acting in concert, and stealing about seventeen loads of yellow pine timber, which was cut up at Messrs. Wilson's saw mills, and eighteen Stetting oak 2¼-inch slabs. After the warrant was issued he (Mr. Eglinton) discovered evidence which he would lay before the bench, showing a series of robberies extending over a period since the month of June last, of a considerable amount of timber, which, in the aggregate, amounted to £400. The logs of yellow pine were taken up to Messrs Wilson's yard, by Bailey's directions, to be cut up. There the prisoner Bailey, who acted as Mr Smurthwaite's foreman, gave instructions to Mr Hall, Messrs Wilson's foreman, to cut up the yellow pine balks into deck deals, and that after it was cut up it should be placed on a raft of timber belonging to Mr Smurthwaite, lying off Messrs Wilson's saw-mills, with these and eighteen slabs, which had been cut off some oak timber in the yard (which had been sent down by directions to a ship in the dock), and ordered to be placed on the raft. Bailey called several times before the pine was cut up, and expressed a request that it should be cut as soon as possible. He also told Hall that he would send some men down for the deals as soon as the fresh was out of the river, that being contrary to the usual custom, which was for Messrs Wilson to deliver the cut stuff free of charge. Two men afterwards came down, and Hall saw them removing the raft up the river; and, his suspicions being aroused, he informed Mr Wilson, who called out to the men, asking where they were taking the raft to, and they replied to Bailey's yard. Now, he would trace the timber from Messrs. Wilson's to the shipbuilding yard of the other two prisoners at Hylton. Information was given by Mr Wilson to Mr Lord, managing clerk of Mr Smurthwaite, and he and Hall, on Monday last, went to Messrs. Harwood & Jefferson's yard, and there they identified this and some other stuff belonging to Mr Smurthwaith. Harwood, and Jefferson stated that it had been lent to them by Bailey, but they had no specification of the timber; they did not know the number, quantity, or price. Another raft of planks they were now charged with stealing was lying alongside of the timber, which they said they had borrowed from Messrs. Iliff; and a third they stated they had bought or borrowed from Messrs. Todd and Brown, of the adjoining landing. Mr. Todd was called and denied it, and the prisoner then stated that Bailey had also lent them the third raft. It would be shown that these rafts came from different saw-mills—one from Messrs. Iliff's and the other from Mr. Butsen's, and that they had been taken by direction of Bailey. Mr Lord afterwards had an interview with Bailey before he could communicate with the other prisoners; and, producing Messrs Wilson's account for cutting up the timber, asked what he meant by having so much 3-inch stuff cut up, as it was not proper for shipbuilding. He replied that it was for the ceiling of the ship in the south dock, and on Mr Lord stating that it was not proper, Bailey stated, and persisted in the statement, that the deals were still in the yard at Pallion. Mr Lord asked if he knew Harwood and Jefferson at Hylton, and he denied all knowledge of them, or that he had lent them any timber. Some conversation followed about the timber cut up at Butsen's, and he stated that that also was in the yard. Next morning he volunteered a statement to Mr Lord that he had lent the timber, but gave no explanations why he had lent it. Since then it had been discovered that a large quantity of timber had been taken, with the whole of which Bailey and the other two prisoners were connected, on the 20th of June—a piece of American oak, 57 feet long. Some time back Harwood and Jefferson commenced to build a keel, which they have since completed and sold for £250; the whole of that keel, from her keel to her gunwale, the whole of the timber and planks in it, with the exception of a few pieces of English oak, were taken from Mr. Smurthwaite's premises. On the 20th June, a piece of English oak, 57 feet long, containing upwards of 25 loads, was sent by Bailey from Messrs. Iliff's premises, where Mr. Smurthwaite, up to that time, supposed it to be, to Mr. Butsen's sawmills, cut up and taken to the Hylton yard. Every shilling of the expense of sawing had been paid by Mr. Smurthwaite, as he had paid between £40 and £50 for sawing timber which they had got.

In the Hylton yard stood a very fine crane; the main piece was composed of greenheart timber, which had been sent from Smurthwaite's yard to Wilson's sawmills, there cut up, and sent to Harwood and Jefferson's. The jib of the crane was composed of a piece of red pine taken by the two prisoners from Mr Smurthwaite's rafts at Claxheugh. One of Mr Smurthwaite's men saw the prisoners take it off, and they then said Bailey had lent it to them. He spoke to Bailey, who replied that he had lent it to them to launch a keel. It had never been returned, and now formed the jib of the crane. Mr Eglinton proceeded to call witnesses, and their depositions were taken until half-past four o'clock, when the bench determined to adjourn the further hearing of the case until Thursday next. Mr Eglinton, in reply to the bench, said he had twenty-five witnesses altogether, and only six or seven of them had been examined. The bench declined the application of the advocates of the prisoners to admit them to bail.

The case excited a great amount of interest, and the court was crowded during its hearing.

## MR. COBDEN, M.P., AND MR. BRIGHT, M.P., AT ROCHDALE.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Cobden addressed a large meeting of his constituents at Rochdale, Mr. J. Robinson's Foundry, Mill-row, being temporarily fitted up for the occasion. Mr. Bright, M.P., was also present, and the audience could not have numbered less than 3,000 people, amongst whom were many ladies. Mr. Stott, the Mayor of Rochdale, presided. Owing to the way in which the people were crowded together, there was great difficulty in obtaining silence for the Mayor to open the proceedings. At length, however, he commenced, regardless of the hum of voices which proceeded from the far end of the room, and, after paying a high compliment to Messrs. Cobden and Bright for what they had accomplished in matters relating to commercial and political freedom, called upon Mr. Cobden to address the meeting.

Mr. Cobden was received with great cheering. After some introductory observations on the wholesome custom of members of Parliament attending upon their constituents to give an account of their stewardship and offer some remarks on passing events, he observed that on the past session of Parliament he could say but little; and the only good thing he could say of the present Parliament was that it was drawing very near to the end of its existence. It had done nothing for the country in its prime, and it was not very likely that it would do anything for it in its decline. Before Parliament would accomplish any good purpose for the country it would have to be furnished with principles from the country. Of late years it might be said that free traders, or what he might call their party, had had things pretty much their own way, and it had remained for the present Parliament to end the difference of opinion on the question of free trade and protection. But although there was no longer any question of free trade and protection for them to discuss, there was still the question of taxation and the expenditure of taxation by the Government. The next Parliament would have to be endowed with new principles at the next general election. Some people said there was a political apathy with regard to politics, and he must confess that the people of England just now much more anxiously attended to the proceedings of other countries in the world than to those in their own country. It was as if, rather than their own affairs, the Rochdale Town Council discussed those of Blackburn, Preston, Manchester, or any other place. Although we spoke in favour of non-intervention we were really attending to other people's affairs. For instance, some managed the affairs of America, others those of Poland, and others those of Italy. Some people laid the fault of this attending to the affairs of other countries upon Reuter's telegrams, but he feared it was rather their own nature that led them from home. With regard to American affairs there was a society in England who were anxious to stop the war; in fact, we had heard the same proposal made in the House of Commons, and had read of it's being made in other places. The proposal to stop the war meant that we should interfere with American affairs, and that we should therefore drop our non-intervention policy. Now, when he was last before them he told them, notwithstanding that which was said to the contrary, both then and at present, that he did not believe that the war would issue in the achievement by the South of their so-called independence. Still, up to this moment, nineteen-twentieths of society in London, that was to say the upper 10,000, were of a contrary opinion. How far their wish was father to the thought he could not tell; but if they really simply thought as he spoke he could only regret that their knowledge of America was so limited. The newspapers displayed a vast amount of ignorance on the question, looked at even from a geographical point of view, judging by what they said of the capabilities of the American rivers and so forth. He had never believed, nor did he now, that there would be two nations of Americans in America. He considered such a state of things was absolutely impossible, and if the intelligent people of this country had not been misled as to the cause and origin of the war, they would have thought with him too. They had been told by one who was once the champion of democracy in this country that the secession took place because the South wished to establish free trade and the North refused to let them. Now, in 1859 he was through some of the States, and he was at Washington during the time that Congress was sitting, and although in all other countries wherever he had been if there were any people anxious to establish free-trade principles, they always found him out and rallied, as it were, round him, it was not so in any part of the Southern States. In fact, he never heard a word about the desire to establish free trade principles. At the time the people seemed only anxious about the safety of their country from civil war, so much so that Congress appointed a select committee called the Council of Thirty-three, consisting of one member from each of the 33 States then in the Union, to ascertain, if possible, how the difference could be settled, and what it really was that the Southern States wanted. Well, the result of that committee's deliberation was that a report was issued. The Council sat from December 11, 1860, to January 14, 1861. A copy of that report, and the only copy in England as far as he knew, he held in his hand. He had read every line of that report of forty pages long. According thereto the Slave States were invited by the free States to say what it was they wanted, but from the beginning to the end of those forty pages of a report of that council not one syllable was said about either the tariff or taxation. On the contrary, from the beginning to the end there was not a grievance that was alleged by the South which was not altogether connected with the maintenance of slavery, and which did not call upon the North or free States to give their powers to increase slavery, to extend slavery, and also to make treaties with foreign Powers by which they should be compelled to give up escaped slaves. In fact, that report was a report on the question of slavery only from beginning to the end. In the face of these and other facts, was it not extraordinary that any gentleman should get up in the House of Commons and say that the South were fighting for free-trade principles. The fact was, this civil war in America was nothing but a war waged for the purpose of extending and perpetuating human slavery, and not to defend it as it existed. It was a war to establish a slave empire, of which slavery should be the corner-stone. Well, then, he said, God pardon those who in the year of grace 1863 would establish such an empire. The fact was, it was the aristocracy of the South fighting against the democracy of the North. Whenever an aristocracy had done that elsewhere, they had never succeeded, and so it must be with the struggle in America. If such a thing as a division of America should happen, it would be fraught with a great loss to human progress all over the world. Already we could see what the struggle had led to in Mexico and St. Domingo. If it had not been for the American war the French would not have made the Mexican mistake, nor Spain that attaching to St. Domingo. The hon. gentleman then alluded to the Polish question, and said we had mislead the Poles and aroused the Russians against us *en masse*. As to the proposal to hold a congress touching European affairs he disapproved of it altogether, unless they proposed to disarm. The only benefit, so far as he could see, that was to be derived from a congress was that which would arise from a general disarmament. Diplomacy would be a failure, as it had been hitherto. The diplomatic arrangements of the Paris Congress in 1856, after the Russian war, had only led to a million more men being armed in the two services of the European countries, and he feared that the result of the proposed Congress would be much after the same fashion. The hon. gentleman then went on to speak of the burning of Kagosima, which he characterised as being as great a barbarity as that of the burning of Polish villages by the Russians, and if there was such a thing as the retributive justice of Providence, which he believed there was, he felt sure we should be visited by it for our own unchristian cruelties and massacres in Japan, China, and other places east of the Cape of Good Hope. Professor Goldwin Smith, of Oxford, one of the most eminent historical writers of the day, was of the same opinion. The professor said there was no example in history from the days of Imperial Rome down to those of Imperial France, of a nation that had trampled upon the rights of others without forfeiting its own, and that was undoubtedly true. In fact, he looked upon our doings in the East—in China, for instance,—as on a par with those of Cortes and Pizarro of old. He therefore altogether dissented from our Eastern policy, which was a disgrace to us. The hon. member concluded by recommending that we should attend to our own domestic affairs rather than to those of other nations,—more especially as they required that attention. He advocated the extension of the franchise, and was sure that for granting that no better time than the present, one of quietness, could be selected. The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud and prolonged cheering.

A vote of thanks, expressing renewed confidence in Mr Cobden, having been proposed, seconded, and carried with but one dissentient,

Mr. Bright said: A remark has already been made that there is now no such thing as politics in the country; no abuses to remove, and no grievances to redress; that the lines which divide contending parties are obliterated, and that statesmanship is no longer wanted in regard to conviction or legislation, but that we want rather clever head clerks, who shall administer the departments of the Government. I fear that this picture is one which has rather come from certain arists' studios in Downing-street than elsewhere, has its repetition in the country because it has been puffed by a very partial press. (Cheers). My notion is that this picture is not true. In this rich country there are very rich men, but at the same time there are not less than one million of paupers; and there are, besides, some two millions of men, women and children who are always on the very verge of pauperism. Now, if we compare this vast class of the population with the abundance and luxury of other classes, I fear that we shall come to the conclusion that there is something yet to be done by legislation in this kingdom to improve the condition of the great body of the people. (Cheers.) If we cross the Channel, we witness there a people whose Government the Parliament of Great Britain has undertaken for sixty years past, and we shall see a state of things which is not flattering to the legislation of this country. Irishmen are very much in the position with regard to land that the agricultural population of this country are in. They are divorced to a large extent from their native soil. Their soil is in the possession of men for the most part who are alien to them in religion and in race. You find, after so much discussion with regard to Ireland for so many years past, that this population is making its escape as fast as possible to the United States of America; and I am not certain that if the United States of America were to send transport ships to Ireland and offer to carry Irishmen, and every Irish woman and child, free of cost, to the United States, and to send them on to the lands of the West, I am not certain that there would be men enough left to Ireland at the end of one year to cultivate one-half its soil. But more than all this, we have seven millions of men who are upwards of twenty or twenty-one years of age in the United Kingdom, and six millions of them have no more direct political power through our present organisation than if they lived in the most despotic country of Europe. (Applause.) It is odd, it is most strange, that this country, which is the parent, and boasts itself that it is the parent, of representative institutions for almost all the world, should thus, for some cause which we understand, but which powerful people in this country often wish to conceal, should shut out its own children from the franchise and the right to have that which every Englishman becomes immediately heir to if he passes to any of our colonies, or if he passes to the United States. Now, if representation is not a blunder; if the voice of the people in a free country is to be regarded as the voice of God; if the voice of a people in a free country is to be regarded as the voice of God to legislators and rulers. I ask you—not non-electors only, but the enfranchised,—I ask you if there is not a great grievance here which it becomes us to attend to and redress? For some years past there has been no violent show of discontent, and violence is an immense influence in the House of Commons—it is very much spoken against; but unfortunately among some nations, ourselves among the rest, it is the thing they pay most attention to (laughter). The last victory which we, the people of England, obtained over our hereditary masters was the repeal of the corn-law. There are many persons, young men and young women now, who have not the least idea what that law was. It was a law that had no parallel for cruelty and wickedness except in that institution which is now crumbling into ruin beneath the wrathful judgment of heaven. (Cheers.) Well, the result of the repeal of that law, and of other inconvenience to which it necessarily led, was an immense increase in the trade of this country. The result of that increase of trade has been that the middle classes, the shopkeepers, and manufacturers, and brokers, and merchants, and persons connected with shipping, have all had a wider field for their occupation, and they have been, therefore, on the whole, much more prosperous than they were before. At the same time, as a matter of course, to provide for these increased exports, and the increased internal trade, there has been a much greater demand for labour; work has been more steady to the workman, and wages, I believe, in every part of the country have considerably increased. Well, this naturally would lead to less of that discontent which we saw in former years, but it does not in the least degree lessen the claim on the part of the great body of the people to their share of political power. On the contrary it increases the force of that claim, for if they are better in their circumstances, and if they are more educated, which is the natural result of greater prosperity, then they are more likely to make a wise use of whatever political power may be entrusted to their hands. (Cheers.) Lord Derby and Mr Disraeli, Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell—all have conceded that it is necessary that there should be an extension of the franchise to some considerable portion of the people who were now unenfranchised; and if this be admitted by the universal voice of Parliament, then I am quite sure that there will come some accident before long which will make that which is now only a hope a reality to us. (Cheers.) But there is one point of this question to which I must refer before I sit down, and that is, that the enemies of popular right and power have been pointing everbody to the dreadful proof which is afforded in America that an extended suffrage is a thing to be shunned as the most calamitous thing possible to a country. Now, I must refer to the speeches that have dealt with this question in this manner — or to newspapers which have so treated it — I believe now that a great many people in this country are beginning to see that those who have been misleading them for the last two or three years have been either profoundly dishonest or profoundly ignorant. (Cheers). If I am to give my opinion upon it I should say that that which has taken place in America within the last three years affords the most triumphant answer to the charges of this kind. Now let us see the government of the United States—we will speak now—I might say a good deal in favour of the States of the South even, but we will speak of the free States in the North; they have a suffrage that you almost call here a manhood suffrage; there are frequent elections, vote by ballot, and ten, twenty, and a hundred thousand vote at an election. Well, will anybody deny now that the Government at Washington, as regards its own people, is the strongest Government in the world at this hour? (Cheers.) And for this simple reason, that it is based on the will, and the good will, of an instructed people. (Cheers). Look at its power. I am not now discussing why it is, or the cause which is developing this power, but power is the thing which men regard in these old countries, and which they ascribe mainly to those European institutions. But look at the power which the United States have developed. They have brought more men into the field, built more ships for their navy, they have shown greater resources than any nation in Europe is capable of. Look at the order which has prevailed. Their elections, at which, as you see by the papers, 50,000 or 100,000, or a quarter of a million persons voted in a given State are conducted with less disorder than you have seen lately in three of the smallest boroughs in England—(hear)—Barnstaple, Windsor, and Andover. (Laughter and cheers.) Look at their industry. Notwithstanding this terrific struggle, their agriculture, their manufactures, and commerce proceed with an uninterrupted success; and they are ruled by a President, not chosen, it is true, from some worn out royal or noble blood—(hear)—but from the people, and whose truthfulness and spotless honour have gained him universal praise. (Loud cheers.) The country that has been vilified through half the organs of the press in England during the last three years, and has been pointed out, too, as an example to be shunned by many of your statesmen—that country, now in mortal strife, affords a haven and a home for multitudes flying from the burdens and the neglect of the old Governments of Europe. (Cheers.) And when this mortal strife is over, when peace is restored, when slavery is destroyed, when the Union is cemented afresh—for I would say in the language of one of our own poets, addressing his country—

The grave's not dug where traitor hands shall lay
In fearful haste thy murdered corse away,

—(loud cheers)—then Europe and England may learn that an instructed democracy is the surest foundation of Government, and that education and freedom are the only sources of true greatness and true happiness among any people. (The hon. member sat down amid continued cheering.)

## Miscellaneous News.

The Crown Princess of Prussia laid the foundation stone of a new church at Windsor, on Saturday.

It is reported that a lady at Torquay has left £40,000 to Mr. Disraeli.

The Master of the Rolls has re fused to recind a provisional order for the winding up of the Great Ship Company.

A woman at Berlin has for the seventh time given birth to twins.

Her Majesty has made a present of some deer to the Prince of Wales, which will shortly be sent from Windsor Great-park to Sandringham.

On Monday, an itinerant vendor of steel pens watched the clerk out of one of the offices of the Birkenhead Commissioners, and then seized the cash box in the safe, and ran off with it. He secured very little cash; but he has, unfortunately, taken some very valuable documents. When he committed the robbery he wore a moustache, and the last heard of him was that he had had it shaved off at a barber's.

There appears now to be no doubt that Her Majesty's Government have decided to stop the steamship *Pampero*, at present lying in the Clyde. The "owners" of the vessel allege, it is said, that she differs "little, if at all," from the numerous merchant ships regularly built and fitted out in the Clyde; but the authorities, not satisfied with this declaration, have rendered the escape of the *Pampero* impossible by mooring a gunboat close to her.

A few days ago, while workmen were engaged in excavating at the western tunnel of the Wemyss Bay Railway, they came, sixty feet under the surface, upon a living toad, imbedded in a solid stratum of sandstone. The toad, as soon as liberated from its prison, hopped off, and was seen no more.—*Greenock Advertiser*.

An ingenious personage has discovered a most economical way of lighting cities, and proposes to apply it to Paris. Balloons, from the cars of which are to emanate an electric light, are to be fixed at certain stations, and hover over the city, at the proportion of one balloon to 80,000 persons; the city would be lighter at night than it often is in winter by day.

It is reported that an agent has been sent from this country with the view of making proposals to the Confederate States of America for raising a loan on the security of all the government cotton deposited in the South, including that which is held for the present loan, for which some fresh arrangements will have to be made. It is also mentioned that one of the new monetary establishments is connected with the project.—*Morning Post*.

If we may believe the *Spectator*, the rumours which have been current for some time past of dissensions in the Cabinet have not been altogether without foundation. Our contemporary, in fact, announces, on "what should be first-rate authority," that Lord Russell has resigned, and that he is succeeded at the Foreign Office by Lord Clarendon. The *Post* says there is no truth whatever in the statement which has been circulated that Earl Russell is about to resign the Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs.

Monster Armstrong Gun.—The great 600-pounder gun was tried at Shoeburyness on Thursday with success. It weighs over twenty-two tons. The destructive powers of "Big Will" (as the monster might well be christened) will be enormous. A shell with a bursting charge of 40lb. may be readily fired from it, the largest charge yet used in a shell being, we believe, no more than 8lb.

The Incendiary Fires on the Wolds.—On Saturday, at Malton, a man named John Sherwood, *alias* "Snaffling Jack," a notorious character, was brought before the magistrates, charged with having set fire to the stacks of Mr Hall and Mr Anderson, of Butterwick, and Mr Speck, of Boythorpe, on Wednesday night last. The case was not gone into, and the prisoner stands remanded for a week.

Attempted Murder at Aldershot.—A desperate attempt at wife murder was made at Aldershot on Thursday evening. A woman named Bartlett had, it seems, left her husband at Exeter and gone to live at Aldershot. Thither on Thursday evening he came, and having found where his wife lodged, he invited her and Mrs. Nield, the landlady, to a neighbouring public-house. Whilst they were having some drink at the house he called his wife out, and then drew a razor out of his pocket, with which he cut her throat, inflicting a frightful gash. He then attempted to wound the other side of her neck, but only grazed her chin. An alarm was raised, and Bartlett was seized. Bartlett appears to regret the affair, and assignes as his reason that his wife had run away from him on several occasions, and that, on his desiring her to return to his roof, she declined. The woman, on the contrary, states that her husband had deserted her frequently, and that she had bought him out from the militia

Extraordinary Escape of a Train.—The express from London to Bristol had a narrow escape on Saturday evening. On its arrival at Trowbridge, the guard reported that the train had received a shock about two miles before in running over some obstacle on the line, which he believed to be a cow. The station master and some workmen went to the spot by the next train, and found a large baulk of timber, weighing several hundredweight, cut to pieces on the line. It was supposed to have fallen from a luggage train which had passed previously. The timber was about a foot square, and must have fallen transversely across the metals and received the full force of the train to have been cut to fragments as it was; for, had it deviated from a rectangular position, nothing could have prevented the whole train from being shunted off the line and hurled over the embankment into the river Avon.—*Bristol Daily Post*.

Fearful Scene on the Thames.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Sunday morning, during the height of the gale, two small boats, rowed respectively by four or five persons, were proceeding down the river at a great speed, when they came together in collision, and were both immediately capsized, the crews of each boat being precipitated into the water. The accident was witnessed by hundreds of passengers on board the various steamboats which navigate the river. Fortunately, five of the rowers could swim, and they battled bravely against wind and wave. Two steamboats hastened to the assistance of the poor fellows, and the captains succeeded in getting them safely on board, all, however, in a perfectly insensible condition, and requiring restoratives to revive them. The last one to whom the life buoy had been thrown out had just thrown out his arms and was sinking rapidly, when he succeeded in catching hold of the buoy, and was safely got on board.

Serious Riot at Guildford.—On Saturday night, Guildford was the scene of a formidable riot, which resulted in much loss of property. It appears that a strong feeling against gentlemen who took an active part in preventing the usual demonstrations on Guy Fawkes' day has existed amongst certain classes in the town and neighbourhood since the 5th of November. The authorities had secured the presence of a body of troops in the town previously to the 5th instant; but on Thursday last, the soldiers returned to Aldershot. About half-past eleven on Saturday night a body of men disguised as "guys," and provided with fireworks and bludgeons, assembled outside of Guildford, and attacked the residence of Messrs. Impey and Bowyer—two gentlemen well known to be hostile to 5th of November manifestations. Having smashed all the windows in the house, the body of rioters, now numerically representing a large mob, marched into the town and destroyed the shutters, plate-glass shop front, and upper windows of the house of a linen draper, named Weale. They next proceeded to the residence of the ex-Mayor, Mr. Piper, and inflicted similar damages. The alarm-bell at the Town Hall had been rung, but the small number of special constables and volunteers who had assembled were unable to do anything against the mob. A policeman, who strictly confined himself to looking on while the rioters were attacking Mr. Weale's house, was so severely beaten that little hopes of his recovery were entertained. After Mr. Piper's house had been injured as much as was possible, the mob dispersed, not one of them having been captured, nor, it is thought, identified. Guildford continues in a state of the greatest alarm and excitement.

During the past week 121 wrecks were reported, making a total for the present year of 2,125.

No less than 11,173 lb. of deceased meat were condemned last week in London.

On Saturday, the police received information that a messenger and dresser at the Lyceum Theatre had decamped, [illegible] large sum of money, [illegible] plundering Mr. Fechter [illegible] proved rather a costly calamity.

The Middle-Level deluge has [illegible] Nearly £70,000 has been spent in repairing the damage done by the failure of the sluice.

The Government of India is sending an Embassy into Bhotan, the large semi-independent State between India and China, and almost unknown to Europeans.

The ceremony of the inauguration of the Earl Powis as High Steward of the University of Cambridge took place at his residence in Berkeley-square on Tuesday afternoon.

About 3,000 of the colliers in the Wigan district met on Monday and resolved to demand an advance of ten per cent. on their present rate of wages.

The Scullers' Match on the Thames between Milsby and Wise, was won on Tuesday afternoon, by Milsby, by about half-a-length.

Mr. Collier, Solicitor-General, and Mr. Carey, bailiff of Guernsey, were presented on Monday morning to Her Majesty, by Sir Geo. Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department, and received the honour of knighthood.

The Mayor of Plymouth has inflicted heavy penalties on Lord Charles Beresford and one of his companions, for having mounted the roof of a cab and shot peas on pedestrians of both sexes.

An influential committee has been formed in London to receive subscriptions in aid of the agricultural population of Hungary, under the suffering consequent upon the failure of the harvest. The committee are acting in concurrence with the Austrian government.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Tuesday, the Solicitor-General moved, in *The Queen v. Peter Cleworth*, so notorious as the Sunday haymaking case, for a rule for a *certiorari* for the purpose of quashing the conviction. Rule granted.

The Queen's private band will be required at the Castle the day after the anniversary of Her Majesty's wedding-day—the 10th of February.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales are expected to arrive at Windsor Castle from Sandringham on Monday week, on a visit to the Queen.

In the London Court of Bankruptcy, on Wednesday, Mr. Commissioner Goulburn decided to grant an order of release in the case of the notorious Col. Waugh.

On Saturday night, during the farce of "My heart's in the Highlands," at Drury Lane Theatre, a married woman, named Stevens, gave birth to a child, causing great confusion.

It is reported that the associated fire-insurance offices are about to announce a reduction upon some of their tariff rates of premium. It is also said that the Commercial Union and the Northern Assurance Companies will become identified with the combined tariff system.

Balfe's new opera, "Blanche de Nevers," was produced at the Royal English Opera on Saturday evening. Speaking of the work, the *Observer* says:—"Blanche de Nevers" is very long, and notwithstanding the repeated instances of cleverness which it contains, produces that sense of weariness before its termination which, if not exactly fatal to success, is calculated to materially abridge it."

A number of letters written by Mrs. Hunt to her sister during the present year have been published. They are of a painful character, and leave no doubt that her husband had systematically ill-treated her, and compassed her death either by violence or poison for some months.

Charge of Forgery against an Officer.—At the Mansion House, London, on Wednesday, a charge of forgery was preferred against Mr. F. G. Bickley, formerly a captain in the 50th Rifles. It was stated that he had forged bills to the amount of £10,000, and that these bills purported to have been drawn and accepted by the Earl of Westmoreland, the Marquis of Anglesea, and Lord Uxbridge. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

Extraordinary Birth.—Wombwell's No. 1 Managerie is at present exhibiting in York, and one of the animals it contains is a fine female camel. On Tuesday afternoon some commotion was created in the presence of a fashionable company, by a circumstance which, we understand, has no parallel in this country, the camel having produced a young one. It is a male, a very fine animal, and it is now doing well. The mother manifests great affection for her progeny, and the pair present an unusal source of attraction.

The Supposed Nana.—The *Times of India* says:—"The man apprehended at Ajmere as the arch-rebel Nana, has been identified as a high priest of the Mahrattas. He still remains a prisoner at Cawnpore, and it is his declared determination to sue Government for false arrest and imprisonment."

The returns of the twenty-seven Poor-law Unions in the cotton manufacturing districts, show a further increase of 413 paupers during the week. The present number of paupers when compared with the beginning of December of last year still shows a decrease of about 143,000 persons. This favourable comparison, Mr. Farnell, however, does not expect to continue. He looks for a gradual increase of pauperism for some time to come, unless it be obviated by the Public Works Act being brought into active operation.

Serious Accident in the Hunting Field.—On Monday, the Fitzwilliam hounds met at Cotterstock-lodge, near Oundle. The horse of the master of the hunt, the Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam, fell in crossing a low fence, and the rider was thrown heavily to the ground. Mr. Fitzwilliam was conveyed to the nearest house, and medical assistance was called in. It was then found that his collar-bone was broken, and that he had received some severe bruises. Later in the day Mr. Fitzwilliam was conveyed to Milton in a fly, and hopes are entertained of his speedy recovery.

Suicide in the Redcar Lock-up.—Early on Tuesday morning, a man named Daniel Ashton, a nut hawker, residing at Redcar, who had been apprehended under a warrant for an aggravated assault on his wife, committed suicide by hanging himself by his braces from the bars of the cell window. Deceased was last seen alive by Police-constable Remmington at 12 o'clock on Monday night. Remmington went to the cell again at 7 in the morning, when he found deceased hanging. He must have climbed on to the water-closet, which is close by the window, and after fastening his braces to the bars, and then around his neck, have jumped off.

Daring Burglary.—A daring burglary was committed last week in the house of Mr Webber, jeweller and silver-smith, of Powis-street, Woolwich. In consequence of attempts on former occasions having been made on the premises the proprietor had fortified his doors and windows with strong bolts and iron plates, and had adopted every means to secure the property in his shop, which, it is stated, amounted in value to some £8,000 or £10,000. A few nights ago he was aroused by a noise at the back of his house, when he partially dressed himself, but finding that it was not repeated he returned to bed. On the following morning he found that the house had been entered from the back, by a hole worked through the main wall, three bricks in thickness. The burglars had proceeded directly towards the shop. Finding that the door opening into it defied their efforts they went to work as before, on the brick wall, and had succeeded in removing a sufficient quantity of the materials to see the jewellery which was lying inside, but still beyond their reach. It is supposed that they were disturbed by the movements of Mr Webber immediately above their heads. A number of housebreaking implements were found on the spot. The only articles removed were some forks and spoons employed for family use, and worth about £15.

Fatal Gunpowder Exposion in Scotland.—A frightful accident occurred on Wednesday, at Binniehill Colliery, near Slamannan. In the afternoon some of the men went to the joiners' shop connected with the colliery, where the powder was kept, to fill their flasks. One of them, named Craig, bored a hole in a cask containing 25lb. of powder, and taking it under his arm, poured some into one of the flasks. A boy, named John Cuthbert, incautiously approached him with a lamp, in order to give more light, that he might the better accomplish his purpose. A moment after a terrific explosion occurred, which was heard at a great distance from the place, and the whole of those assembled were scattered about, burned and bruised, and the workshop reduced to a heap of ruins. Craig, who was holding the powder, was blown right through the roof of the building by the force of the concussion, and had his clothes set on fire in several places. He was terribly burned, but even while suffering had the presence of mind to throw himself into a pool of water to extinguish his burning clothes. Archibald Thomson, the man who held the flask which was being filled, was knocked down to the ground and partially covered by the rubbish occasioned by the falling house. His clothes also caught fire, and it was with great difficulty that he could be extricated in life from his perilous position. A boy, named Burt, aged eight years, was killed instantaneously. He was playing outside the shop, near the door, with another boy, named David Ferguson. When the accident happened, and the walls were blown out, the two youths were buried under the mass. When they were taken out the dead body of Burt was found to be lying on the top of his play-fellow, Ferguson, who is not very severely wounded, having only sustained a slight cut on the head. The body of his unfortunate companion had saved him from further injury. The other men and boys were all scattered about more or less hurt.

Lord Clarence Paget on the Bombardment of Kagosima.—At a dinner given by the Mayor and Corporation of Deal, Lord Clarence Paget dwelt on recent naval operations on New Zealand and Japan. With reference to the affair of Kagosima, he said:—"I can assure you that her Majesty's Government deplores the loss of property which took place on that occasion. It has been assumed that Admiral Kuper and the gallant sailors under him wilfully bombarded a defenceless town, and destroyed the property of its innocent inhabitants. Now, it becomes me to explain to you that the loss of property, through the dreadful conflagration which occurred on that occasion, was not due to any intention of the Admiral or the officers and sailors of the fleet, whose only object was to punish the insolent Daimio who had been guilty of the murder of an Englishman. The action was precipitated by the forts of the Daimio commencing to open fire on the British ships. It so happened that it blew a very heavy gale of wind at the time, and my brother sailors around me easily understand that in the midst of a furious storm, with a heavy sea running, and on a lee shore, it was a very arduous enterprise that this small squadron, with its handful of men, had to perform. (Hear). Well, they performed their duty nobly; and I am sure that if it had not been for the dreadful sea, and the consequent unsteadiness of the platforms of the guns, the fire of our ships would have been confined to the forts which belonged to the Prince, and would not have extended to the town which lay in their rear. (Hear, hear.) I am certain that any damage then unfortunately done to the property or to the lives of the innocent towns-people is deplored as much by the admiral commanding that squadron, and every officer and man in it, as by the Government or the public of this country. (Hear, hear.)"

Never too Late to Mend.—The worst enemy to carpets and furniture is the Powder Black Lead, wherever it drops, there is a permanent black mark, this can be avoided, and carpets made to last twice as long by using the "Diamond Black Lead," which is in a block.—Reckitt & Sons, London Bridge, E.C. and Hull. Retailed by all Oilmen, Chandlers, Grocers, Ironmongers &c.

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CONSETT GUARDIAN
ARE INSERTED AT THE
LOWEST RATE.

# The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1863.

## Local and District News.

LEADGATE FOUNDRY.—An immense casting was turned out at this place this week. It is a block for the anvil of a new hammer at the Tin Mill, and is said to weigh upwards of 17 tons.

THE STRIKE AT SOUTH MEDOMSLEY COLLIERY.—We regret to say the strike still continues at this colliery, and, notwithstanding several of the men had agreed to return to work, they are evidently deterred by some unseen influence. We hope that those who are reasonable amongst them will not delay to come to an amicable arrangement. If the workmen delay longer they may find themselves left without a home and employment, which we should very much regret.

THE MURDEROUS ATTACK ON A POLICEMAN.—We regret to state that the policeman, Isaac Tinkler, who was so brutally used on Saturday night last, still remains in a dangerous state. He was visited on Thursday by Dr. Hooper, who gave it as his opinion that both his eyes were destroyed. On Wednesday a report was very current that the man was dead; but it appears that Tinkler had been delirious for a short time, upon the expiration of which he sank very low: hence the report of his death.

LANCHESTER HIGHWAY BOARD.—The regular meeting of this board was held on Thursday, the 19th inst., in the Board Room, Lanchester. Mr. A. Towns applied on behalf of the townships of Medomsley and Shotley Bridge, for the sum of £30, and a cheque was issued for the amount. The various items expended on the roads, amounting in all to £269 16s. 7d., were considered and ultimately passed. The Rev. Mr. Midgley, at considerable length, criticised the proceedings of the board and their surveyor, and proposed that the surveyor be instructed not to expend more than two tenpenny rates on any township. A long and animated discussion ensued on Mr. Midgley's proposition; at last Mr. Clark moved, as an amendment, that the board proceed, at least for one year, as they had started. This was carried by a large majority, only four hands being held up for the original motion. Mr. Midgley than proposed another motion, to the effect that the surveyor should not undertake anything more than the ordinary work of making the highways. This gave rise to another warm discussion, which terminated in another amendment being proposed by Mr. Alder, to the effect that the surveyor have the power, but that he should not exceed his estimates. This was also carried by a large majority. The breaking of stones for the roads, the accounts of the board, the carting of soil from the sides of the roads, and the depositing there of ashes and rubbish, occupied the attention of the board during the remainder of the sitting. Cheques were issued for the claims against the board, and after two hours' sitting the board separated.

CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH AT SWALWELL.—A young woman, named Mary Hannington, was on Sunday arrested at Swalwell on suspicion of infanticide. Some change having been observed in the appearance of the young woman of late, reports were circulated that she had been delivered of a child. These rumours reached the ears of the police, and on Saturday night a policeman, named M'Kerchar, caused Dr. Taylor, of Whickham, to examine her. The result of this examination was such as to lead the officer to search the garden, where, buried about a foot below the surface, he found the body of a full-grown female child. A quantity of lime had been placed on the body in order to expedite decomposition. Mary Hannington admitted that the child was hers, and M'Kerchar then removed her in custody to the Police Station at Blaydon. The unhappy girl lived with her grandfather, who is a labourer. She is 25 years of age. There was some discolouration detected on the neck of the child. A *post mortem* examination was made on the body, and an inquest was held on Monday, before J. M. Favell, Esq., coroner, on the body of the child. The jury returned a verdict that the child had been born alive, and had died from suffocation, but how caused there was no evidence to show. On Tuesday, Hannington was committed by the Gateshead county magistrates for trial at the ensuing Assizes on the charge of child murder.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.—If you are in want of Paper Hangings you should at once visit W. J. Scott's Sale Rooms, Consett. It is there you will meet with the largest, cheapest, and best assorted stock in the neighbourhood. You can have any quantity, and the choice of One Hundred different Patterns.—[*Advt.*]

On Friday last, a valuable horse, belonging to Bedside colliery, was killed by a train near the Bebside station on the Blyth and Tyne railway.

GAS EXPLOSION AT WILLINGTON QUAY.—On Friday night last, an accident occurred at the works of Addison Potter, Esq., which might have resulted very seriously. It appears that there had been an escape of gas in one of the shops; the plumber went in with a light, when the gas immediately exploded, and blew the roof off the shops. The man escaped uninjured.

MAN DROWNED IN THE TYNE.—On Saturday night, about half-past eight o'clock, a man, named John Moor, left Mr. Scott's public-house, Sandgate, where he had been drinking. Nothing further was heard of him till Tuesday morning, when his body was found in the river, near the mouth of the Ouseburn. Deceased was forty-five years of age, and was a labourer at Messrs. Hawks and Crawshay's, Gateshead. He resided at the Ballast Hills, and it is supposed that he had fallen into the river while on his way home.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon, a youth named Vasey, twelve years of age, son of Mr. James Vasey, painter, went to the carpet manufactory of Messrs. Henderson, Durham. He entered the building where the dyeing department is carried on, and carelessly laid his hand on some revolving rollers. The hand was instantly drawn on, crushed quite flat, and the flesh stripped from the arm to the elbow. Fortunately some one at hand perceived the accident and threw the machine out of the gear, or the consequences might have been still more dreadful. The arm was amputated below the elbow during the course of the afternoon, and, we understand, the unfortunate youth is doing well. He was not employed in the manufactory, but has two brothers working there.

A DARKEY'S REVENGE.—On Tuesday, at the Sunderland police court, Benjamin Palmer, a seaman, was charged with cutting and wounding another seaman, named Philip Cogan. The men had been lodging in Greenwell's boarding house, in Vine-street, and Palmer, who is a "gentleman of colour," had become jealous of the fair-skinned Cogan, because of the attention he paid to a girl of whom the darkey was enamoured. On Monday night, about ten o'clock, a quarrel took place between the rivals, and on Cogan leaving the house he was attacked by the prisoner, who cut complainant's arm with a knife. Another seaman, named Thwaites, was also injured in the struggle. The Bench fined the prisoner £5, including costs, or in default, two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE ALLEGED MURDER BY FRENCH SAILORS OFF SEAHAM HARBOUR.—The Mayor of Sunderland has received a letter from the Home-office, relating to the case of the French Seamen who were charged at the Sunderland Police Court, on the 3rd of September last, with causing the death of Matthew Williamson. Williamson was a fisherman, belonging to Hartlepool, and was knocked overboard by the crew of the *Jeune Adeline*, after they had run down his boat. The men, it will be remembered, were sent for trial to France, and a paragraph went the round of the papers a few weeks ago, stating that they were sentenced to long terms of penal servitude. From the communication from the Home-office, it now appears, however, that the inquiry instituted at St. Servan resulted in the acquittal of the men, the decision being that the death of Williamson was not attributable to the French seamen, but to the consequence of the collision between the two vessels.

THE HEXHAM WAYWARDENS.—An adjourned meeting of the waywardens of Hexham district was held on Tuesday, in the court-house, Hexham. J. M. Ridley, Esq., of Walwick Hall, occupied the chair, and the following ex-officio waywardens were present—viz., Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., J. H. Hinde, John Errington, William Gibson, and John Bacon Grey, Esqs. The report of the sub-committee was read, and its adoption unanimously carried. A discussion took place on the subject of the inconvenient extent of the districts, which resulted in the adoption of certain resolutions, embodied in a petition, to be presented to parliament; and also of a memorial to be presented to the secretary of state, expressive of the sentiments of the meeting.

A LITTLE GIRL BURIED ALIVE.—On Saturday, a little girl, named Hannah Wittey, about six years old, the daughter of a dock gateman, living in the neighbourhood of Mr. Wood's ballast wharf, Low-quay, Sunderland, went to the wharf to get some sand for a bird cage. She did not return, and every inquiry was made for her, but in vain. On Sunday night, some one suggested that the ballast heap should be searched, as it was possible that she might have been on the heap when the waggon was emptied of its load of sand. The ballast, we may state, when taken out of the ships is placed in waggons, which run on a stage covering the quay, and the ballast is either shot into keels or else through hatchways in the stage upon the quay, to be taken away in carts. The search was made about ten o'clock, and after the removal of a few shovelfuls of sand, the body of the poor child was found.

A "CONFECTIONATE" LOVER.—At the Sunderland Police court, on Monday, a young woman, named Phillis Trueman, obtained an affiliation order against a faithless agriculturist, named Samuel Dobbing, with whom she had been a fellow-servant, at a farm-house in the neighbourhood, and who had seduced her under the promise of marriage. Samuel, it appeard, had written his Phillis certain love-letters, and the two produced in court were fully equal in originality and poetical sentiment to the famous epistle indited by "Mr. Samivel Veller" to "Mary the 'ousemaid." In one of these letters Mr. Dobbing bursts into poetry, as under:—

My dearest and better,
I send you this letter,
To ease your confectionate mind
You may get a finer,
But never a kinder,
So I pray, love, consider in time."

On the subject of matrimony, Mr. Dobbing appeared to have been frantically enthusiastic, and his strain is strongly suggestive of "moonlight musing," and the periodical lunacy with which ardent lovers are said to be affected. He exclaims, at the close of the epistle: "The time is drawing in nigh now, Phillis. A what! No! Hic!! Get oot, man!!!" The aberration of intellect here apparent may account for his subsequent faithlessness and broken vows, but let us hope "Samivel" may yet prove a true man to his Phillis.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

## SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

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

There appeared on the list 196 cases for trial.

Mr. Booth took his seat as the registrar of the court, filling up the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. L. Bell.

HEWITT *v.* REES THOMAS.—Defendant offered to pay 20s. per month. To this plaintiff demurred, and ultimately an order was made at £2 per month.

[INTERPLEADER CASE.]

JOHN MURRAY *v.* RACK.—Mr. Patrick for Rack, and Mr. Compton for Murray. The case was adjourned till next court.

TAYLOR *v.* ARMSTRONG.—This case has been adjourned to produced defendant's wife. Mr. Compton appeared for the plaintiff. An order was made at 5s. per month.

MURRAY *v.* TAIT.—This case was adjourned to produce more evidence. The getting of the goods was not positively denied, but the plaintiff could not identify the person who got the goods, and he was, therefore, non-suited.

WALKER *v.* BELL, Mosswood.—This was an adjourned case. Mr. Briggs appeared for the defendant. Plaintiff and defendant are neighbouring farmers, and a system of borrowing and lending had existed. Now that they have quarrelled, each made claims for various things said to have been lent. This case occupied the court for a considerable time. His Honour found for the plaintiff in the sum of £1 4s., allowing a set-off of 16s.

Several cases were adjourned in consequence of Mrs. Baty's illness. The defendants were allowed their expenses for attending, on account of not receiving proper notice.

JAMES MULLEN *v.* HENRY BROWN.—Mr. Patrick appeared for Mullen, and Mr. Compton for Brown. This was an adjourned case. The facts, in brief, were that the defendant, who is an auctioneer, had sold plaintiff's horse, but instead of handing him over the money, had allowed it to be taken away by Mr. Murray, who having a bill against the plaintiff, would not pay for it. His Honour found for the plaintiff, stating that an action could be brought against Murray.

GIBSON *v.* IRWIN, Innkeeper.—This was an action to recover £6 odd, for spirits supplied. Mr Compton appeared for the defence, Mr Dickinson for the plaintiff. The case was adjourned for defendant to produce his receipts.

GIBSON *v.* MARTIN.—This action was brought to recover £1 for damage done, 10s for shoeing a horse into the quick, and 10s for damage done to corn by geese and ducks. Mr Compton appeared for the plaintiff, Mr Patrick for the defence. Mr Martin had got judgment against Gibson last court day for £1 8s, with leave for Gibson to bring his cross action. Several witnesses were called to prove the case, and his Honour found for the plaintiff in the sum of 15s, and two witnesses.

KYLE *v.* SMITH.—Mr Compton appeared for the plaintiff and Mr Patrick for the defence. The claim was for £26 for wages. Robt. Kyle, jun., was an apprentice to Mr Smith, as joiner, and this claim arises from remuneration as wages. The agreement was 3s per week the first year, and 1s per week advance for the remainder of the term; and it appears that the wages ran on from time to time, Mr Kyle, sen., receiving sums on account. In defence it was stated that the lad went on trial, that there never was any agreement about wages, and several witnesses were called to show that the lad would not work, although the Smiths still kept him. Judgment was given for the plaintiff, in the sum of £20 and costs, to be paid in two equal instalments, the first at the end of one month.

ISAAC GOLDMAN *v.* JOHN JAMES.—This was a claim for the value of a watch, £2 3s. Judgment was given for the plaintiff in the amount claimed.

## Police Intelligence.

### SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before R. S. SURTEES, H. T. SILVERTOP, and ANNANDALE TOWN, Esqs.

A BATCH OF DRUNKARDS.—*Thomas Clark* was charged with being drunk. Defendant had been found by P.C. Walters between twelve and one o'clock on Sunday morning, kicking at Featenby's door. He was also charged with doing wilful damage, but the amount claimed had been paid, and this charge was withdrawn. He said the charge of drunkenness was true, and for this he was fined 5s. and costs, 10s. in all.—*James Nevison* was charged with being drunk and disorderly. Defendant had been at Mr. Joseph Armstrong's, Consett, and had been knocking down every one that came near him. Fined 5s. and costs, 8s. 10d. in all.—*James Connelly* was charged with the same offence. About two o'clock on Sunday morning the defendant had been found drunk and incapable at Berry Edge, and was duly taken to the lock-up, where he was kept till Monday. For this day's lodging he had to pay 5s. fine, and costs, 8s. 10d. in all. *James Cunningham*, a diminutive old man, was charged with being drunk. P.C. Thompson stated that at eleven o'clock on Saturday night he found defendant at Consett, lying in a pool of water, and quite incapable. When taken to the lock-up certificates were found upon him, one of them shewing that he was a member of the Miners' Confident Union, and another that he was on tramp and deserving of relief. It appeared that he was a workman at Sunnybrow cinder ovens, one of the collieries on strike, and coming to Berry Edge had fallen among friends, who had treated him to drink. He was fined 5s., and costs, 8s. 10d., and, not being able to pay the money, was sent to prison for a week.—*John Duffton* was charged with being drunk and riotous. P.C. Thompson said that on Tuesday, the 10th inst., he found defendant on the streets, lying drunk, with nothing but his trousers on. Just at that time a woman, whom the officer supposed to be defendant's wife, but who, he said, was his wife's sister, came up. He was then riotous and tried to ill-use her, but was afterwards taken home. Defendant said he was so drunk that he never saw that man (the officer). Mr. Surtees: That's rather queer, men generally see two in that case (a laugh). Defendant was fined 10s., and costs, 16s. 6d., or a fortnight's imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—*Owen Matthews* was charged with assaulting a Mrs. Hensher. Defendant said he only received the summons on Saturday night, and wanted to procure the attendance of two of his witnesses. The case was accordingly adjourned for a fortnight.

A MODEL FUNERAL.—*John Collins* was charged with an assault on William Elsdon, on the 8th inst. From the evidence of the complainant it appeared that on that day there were two funerals, a Catholic one and a Protestan one, proceeding at the same time at the Blackhill Cemetery. Complainant's brother, who is the sexton, attended the Protestant funeral, leaving complainant, who acts as undersexton, to attend the Catholic one. When the service was over, defendant assisted in filling the grave, and when complainant thought the grave was properly filled, desisted and declined to give up his spade to any of the attendant mourners, who, it was acknowledged, were not so sober as is expected on such occasions. Defendant was vexed at this, wrenched the spade out of complainant's hands, applied it with considerable force to him, and then threw it against the wall and broke it. Defendant expressed his sorrow for what he had done, and, complainant not pressing the case, he was fined 1s and costs, 13s in all.

AN UNRULY GUEST.—*William Carter* was charged with assaulting William Robinson, landlord of the Miners' Arms, Highgate; defendant was also charged with doing wilful damage. On the 9th inst., at about a quarter to eleven o'clock at night, defendant was at the Miners' Arms, and as he was rather unruly, the landlord turned him out. He was ejected, but returned and struck complainant on the face with his fist. The damage consisted in the breakage of three of the uprights of the bannisters, and the bar window, which was fixed at 3s 8d. Defendant knew nothing about the affair, he had had no drink for three months. Mr Surtees: Then you are making up for lost time. (A laugh.) As Mr. Robinson did not press the case, defendant was fined 1s. damage 3s 8d and costs, in all £1 8s 2d.

BREACH OF THE BEER ACT.—*Thomas William Wright* was charged with a breach of the Beer Act, on the 2nd November, by having his house open at five minutes to twelve. P.C. Bennison stated that he was going down the road, when, observing a bright light in Wright's house, he went in, and found six young men there, and some beer on the table. Defendant made a long and clever defence, contending that the young men were only evening visitors, and that the hour hand of the clock had slipped, so that he thought it was one hour earlier than it really was. He had been only eight weeks in the house, but during that time there had been no complaints against him. As there was this doubt in the case, defendant got the benefit of it, and was discharged.

A BREACH OF THE PEACE.—*Charles Sloane* and *James Bogan* were charged with a breach of the peace. The latter defendant did not appear. It appeared that the youths had quarrelled in a public house, and Bogan had challenged Sloane to fight him. Sloane did not wish to fight, but was again challenged, and so they set off to a field, and fought. As Sloane did not commence the quarrel, he was discharged, but a warrant was issued for the apprehension of Bogan.

STEALING RABBITS.—*Robert Thorp* was charged with stealing two rabbits, the property of Calley Pattison, at Blackhill, on the 21st inst. The complainant was serving a customer when the defendant took the rabbits which were hanging outside, and ran off. Complainant gave chase, and caught the defendant a hundred yards from his shop. The rabbits were found on the route. The case was adjourned to Lanchester.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON A POLICE CONSTABLE.—*James Scott* and *Leonard West* were charged with attempting to murder P.C. Tinkler, at Leadgate, on the 21st inst. Mr Compton prosecuted. It appeared that on Saturday last there had been a quoit match at Hardy's public house, in Leadgate, and a lot of men from Annfield Plain were gathered round the door. P.C. Tinkler went up to them and told them to go away, but the only reply he received was a stone thrown by West, which struck him over the eye and stunned him, though he did not fall. West then struck him with his fists, when Tinkler got out his staff and was immediately felled by another stone. He then lost his senses, and when he recovered found the prisoners kicking his head. They then left him, but seeing him move, returned and again kicked the prostrate man. There was a large party of men assembled, but none of them appeared to have taken any part in the affair. After the men had left, a cart was procured, and he was taken to his lodgings, and attended by Dr. Renton, whose certificate, stating that the prosecutor was unable to appear, Sergt. Scott handed to the Bench. Sergt. Scott, from information received from Tinkler, got the assistance of two constables and apprehended both the prisoners at Annfield Plain. Scott, on being charged, said, "The best of men will get wrong at times." West said Tinkler had behaved badly to him, had a spite against him, and would get him transported if he could. Mr Compton applied to the Bench to remand the prisoners till the prosecutor was able to attend. The prisoners were accordingly remanded, the Bench refusing to accept bail.

A SERIOUS ASSAULT.—*Michael Grant* and *John Macdonald* were charged with assaulting Joseph Osborne. From the evidence of the prosecutor it appeared that on Saturday evening he returned to Shotley Bridge from visiting a son in the West, and went to Mr. Pattison Osborne's. There he met a Mr. Dickinson, the two prisoners, and another man. The three last left after a short time, and five minutes afterwards, about half-past ten o'clock, the prosecutor left, accompanied by his son, and was proceeding home. When about a hundred yards from Shotley Bridge they met the three men, and one of them, Joseph Gibney, took the cap off his son's head and ran off. The son gave chase, but without success, when, hearing cries, he looked round, and saw the two defendants kicking his father. He returned to the spot, when the two men ran of. Information was given to the police, and the defendants were apprehended at Grant's house.—*Joseph Gibney* was then charged with stealing the cap from Joseph Osborne, jun. The circumstances are reported in the former case. The cap had been found under the bed in Grant's house. After a lengthened investigation, the magistrates retired to consult, and on returning into court, said they had considered the case as a drunken frolic, and fined the two former defendants 10s. each and costs; 15s. 6d. in all: Gibney was fined 2s. and costs 8s. 6d. in all. Grant paid the money.

### LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

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

STEALING A SOVEREIGN.—*Jane Bowes* was charged with stealing a sovereign, the property of Thomas Calvert, at Dipton, on the 15th inst. Prosecutor had been away from home, and on returning found the woman in the house, and on charging her with robbery, she gave him the sovereign. She bore a good character, and the magistrates inflicted the lightest penalty, one month's imprisonment.

CUTTING DOWN TREES.—*John Browell* was charged with damage to several trees, the property of the Sherburn Hospital, on the 24th October, in a plantation near Ebchester. Mr. Surtees said that he was looking over the plantation, and found 34 trees cut down and carried away. A police-officer charged defendant with the offence, when he saw he had permission from Mr. Dixon to cut the timber. Mr. Dixon then produced his lease to prove that he had a right to cut trees for the use of his land, hedges, ploughs, &c. The question arose as to whether Mr. Dixon could sub-let the land. Mr. Dixon said he had a license to do so, and the magistrates dismissed the case, as it was beyond their jurisdiction.

THE ASSAULT ON OUR LOCAL REPORTER.—*Chas. Balleny*, Little Greencroft, assistant-clerk to the Lanchester Board of Guardians, was charged with assaulting Henry Dufour, the local reporter to this journal, on the 19th November. Mr. Patrick appeared to prosecute; Mr. Compton for the defence. Mr. Patrick, in opening the case, said the complainant in this case is local manager and reporter to the *Consett Guardian*, and on Thursday, the 19th of this month, he attended a meeting of the Highway Board to report the proceedings of that body. While at Lanchester, in the course of his avocations, he went to the Union and presented his account. At that time, he saw Mr. Balleny, senior, and asked him if he would give him an account of the expenditure of the Union for the past fortnight with the corresponding fortnight for last half-year, to make a paragraph for his paper. Mr. Balleny said he would, and told him to call at the Blue Bell, and he would leave the extract for Mr. Dufour, should he (Mr. Balleny) have left before he called. When Mr. Dufour called, he found Mr. Balleny had left, and he then applied to his son, the defendant, for the abstract which his father promised. He refused to give it saying he should not have it without the full sanction of the Board. Mr. Dufour then said it was of very little consequence as he would probably get it himself next fortnight, as he intended being present at the Board then. The defendant then commenced a tirade of abuse against Mr. Dufour and the journal he was connected with. Mr. Compton came up at the time and Mr Dufour walked away with him, and began conversing with the defendant's brother Edmond. The defendant then came up to Mr Dufour, pushed him away with his hand and told him to go away about his business. Mr. Dufour told him he would go when he was done with his business. The defendant then pushed him a second time and told him to go to hell. Mr. Dufour then told the defendant that what he had done was not the action of a gentleman, but not to do that again or I —— The defendant then said "what will you do," and immediately struck Mr. Dufour a violent blow on the face, cutting him severely on the cheek, and causing the blood to flow profusely, following it up with more foul language. Mr. Dufour then told the defendant that that was the language of a blackguard and the action of a bully. At this time Mr. Alder one of the Guardians came up, when the defendant said to him what do you think he (Mr. Dufour) wants. He wants the books to take abstracts from. This Mr. Dufour said was false, as he merely wanted the item of the fortnight's outlay. Mr. Alder then passed on. Then the defendant said to Mr. Dufour "what, do you call me a liar!" Mr. Dufour said, "yes, if you say that, you are both a liar and a fool" The defendant then struck him again with his fist, which cut his eyebrow, telling him to "take that." These, Mr. Patrick stated, were the facts of the case as he was instructed, and if he could prove them by facts, he submitted it was a most unprovoked and aggravated assault—doubly so, when they took it into their consideration that it was committed upon a man twice the age of the defendant—and he pressed for the highest punishment the magistrates had the power to inflict. He then called Mr. Dufour and several witnesses, who spoke to the facts as stated above, and who were subjected to a severe cross-examination by Mr. Compton, who addressed the Bench for the defence at great length, submitting that the assault was under great provocation, and that a small penalty would meet the justice of the case. He called witnesses to prove the provocation given by the complainant, but they did not alter the complexion of case. The Bench characterised it as a most unprovoked assault, and one which they had taken into their serious consideration whether they were doing their duty in not sending the defendant to prison without the option of paying a fine; as it was they would inflict the highest penalty the law allowed, £5 including costs.

AN OLD GRIEVANCE.—*George Donkin* was charged with an assault upon William Beecroft, in December, 1861. It appeared that the defendant, in the middle of the night, kicked up a row. He was ordered away, but came back on the Sunday afternoon, and broke the windows and the furniture, pulled the bed down, and committed other acts of violence. It appeared that during the time the complainant was abroad (he is an old pensioner, and wears a medal with five or six clasps) the defendant had been living with his wife for seven years. The defendant expressed his sorrow in having provoked the complainant, but said he thought Beecroft was not married to his wife. Fined 1s and expenses, 10s 8d, or one month's imprisonment.

DRUNK.—*James Nichol* was charged with being drunk and disorderly, at Leadgate, on Sunday night. Sergeant Scott found him kicking at a door. He was fined 5s and costs.

ASSAULT.—*James Miller* was charged with assaulting his wife, and also Sergeant Scott. It appeared that on Tuesday morning, between one and two o'clock, Sergeant Scott was called to Miller's house, as he had locked his wife out. After some time she got in, when the assault was committed. Fined 1s and costs, with a caution.

NEGLECT OF A BASTARDY ORDER.—*Thomas Brown* was charged with this offence. He said he could not pay, and was sent to prison for three months.

DRUNK.—*Patrick English* was charged with being drunk, on Saturday night, at Berryedge. He is an old offender, having been ten or eleven times before the Bench. He did not appear, but a fine of 5s. and costs was inflicted.

STEALING RABBITS.—*Robt. Thorp* was charged with stealing two rabbits from the door of Calley Pattison, at Blackhill, on Saturday night last. Mr. Compton appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Patrick for the defence. The case had been adjourned from Shotley. The prisoner said he was not guilty, but preferred to have the case settled by the magistrates. He was sent to prison for a month.

ASSAULT AND THEFT.—*John Carrol* was charged with assaulting John Jevins, and stealing a cap from him, on Monday night. Complainant was crossing near to the top of Delves Lane, Consett, when he was attacked by three men, one of whom, the prisoner, took the cap from his head. He gave information to the police, and P.C. Thompson apprehended the prisoner with the cap in his pocket. The complainant had been seriously maltreated, and the Bench inflicted the most severe punishment in their power, two months' imprisonment, and at the end of that time to pay the costs, or to be further imprisoned for one month.

A YOUNG THIEF.—*Henry Greaves*, a little lad, was charged with stealing some tea and bread, and also a can and lantern, the property of John Thomas Kidd, at the Consett Works, on the 15th inst. The prosecutor had put his cans, &c., on the top of his furnace at 10 o'clock, and at 12 when he went to seek them they were gone. P.C. Taylor apprehended the prisoner in one of the cabins. He charged him with stealing the things, when he acknowledged that he had taken the tea and bread, but would show the officer where the cans were. The police-officer said the prisoner was a very bad lad, and had several times stolen things from the works. He was sent to prison for 14 days, and was ordered during that time to be twice severely whipped.

### NEWCASTLE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY—Before E. N. GRACE and JOS. POLLARD, Esqs.

A DISGRACEFUL HUSBAND.—*John Eltringham*, a man about five and thirty, who, it appears, is a commercial traveller in the grocery line, residing at Berry Edge, was charged with having left his wife and family chargeable to the township of Westgate. Mr. Britton (of the firm of Messrs Scaife and Britton) appeared for the defendant. The case revealed a painful state of things. The defendant had sold off all the furniture in the house belonging to himself, leaving his wife with what belonged to her. She went to her mother's with her children, four in number, and since her desertion by her husband, two of them had died. She had been obliged to apply to the parish, and an allowance of 5s. a week had been made to her. The husband had allowed her nothing to subsist upon, and she had been in receipt of parish relief from February to November of this year. The defendant had paid a sum of £7 10s. in settlement of the sum expended by the parish, but since that time further outlay had been incurred on account of his wife, and he was now summoned for the sum of £2 17s. 6d. a portion of that amount being due for the funeral expenses of one of his children. His wife alleged that he had treated her in a scandalous manner. She had found him on one occasion in the company of two prostitutes.—The defendant said he had offered his wife a home if she would go to it.—Mr. Gamsby, assistant overseer, Westgate township, stated that the defendant was committed to prison for one month in January, 1860, for deserting his wife and two children—there being only two then. He had had him up since then under a similar charge, but he had settled it by paying the money.—The defendant said he was quite prepared to pay the money now due.—Mr. Grace said it rested with the Bench to decide whether they would give him the option of doing so or not. It was clearly proved that he had deserted his wife and family in a most unfeeling manner, and the Bench would send him to prison for one month.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Monday night, in Newcastle Infirmary, before Theodore Hoyle, Esq., deputy-coroner, on the body of William Foreman, aged 71 years, who died in that institution on Monday morning. The deceased was a joiner and cabinetmaker, and on Sunday evening he went to his brother's house in Dean-yard, High-bridge. About half-past nine o'clock at night he was leaving, and in descending some stone stairs he missed his footing and fell down the steps. Some of the neighbours went out, and found him lying at the foot of the stairs, with his skull fractured. Dr. Gilchrist was sent for, and attended to him till he was removed to the Infirmary a short time after. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

## ST. CUTHBERT'S CHOIR ANNUAL CONCERT.

The second annual concert of the choir of St. Cuthbert's Church, Benfieldside, was held at the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Monday evening. When writing of the first concert last year we were able to pronounce it a decided success, and if that was a success what shall we say of this, save that it was a great advance on that of last year in every respect. As then, we may say, at the outset, that the Town Hall was filled—nay, rather crowded, by a gay and brilliant audience, whose names we dare not attempt to give without a census of the available population of Shotley Bridge and Consett. The solo *artistes* who were engaged to give due effect to the concert were Miss Helena Walker, of Leeds, who won golden opinions and secured many admirers in Shotley on her last visit; and Mr. Gratton Kelly, an accomplished bass singer, hitherto a stranger to Shotley Bridge. Besides these, there were the choir, strongly re-inforced by the young ladies who made their public *debut* at this concert, and a very creditable one certainly; and Mr. John Nicholson, their indefatigable and able conductor. With such a number of *artistes* as these, and with so choice a programme as that issued by the committee, there was every prospect of the concert being a great success, and glad are we to be able to record that these anticipations were not disappointed, for the re-union of Monday night was acknowledged to be the best concert ever held in Shotley Bridge. In this the public are largely indebted to the excellent churchwardens and incumbent, and also not a little to Mr. Nicholson, who on both occasions has conducted the concerts. But while we give every praise to the efforts of the choir, we must not be supposed as saying that they have arrived at perfection. On the contrary, the choir is very deficient in numbers, and notwithstanding all the musical and other advantages offered, volunteers are difficult to obtain. This is a state of things which should not exist, and we would only cordially re-echo the words of the incumbent, as expressed at the close of the evening, that before the next concert the choir may have largely improved, both in numbers and efficiency.

With this prologue we may proceed to speak of the concert on Monday evening. As we have before said Miss Walker was the lady *artiste*, and is, therefore, according to the old rule—*place aux dames*—entitled to priority of notice. And what struck us first was the delightful freshness and newness of most of the songs she sang. All were pretty, and, we think, she showed a wise discretion in not selecting many of those hackneyed pieces which one so often hears. Miss Walker's voice is singularly clear and true, and although some of her notes might be sweeter, yet her singing is free and unconstrained, her expression always correct and her reading fluent. The first song set down for her in the programme was "Her heart was in the song," a charming and simple ballad by Hatton, which we do not recollect ever hearing before. The song is touching, and the refrain peculiarly plaintive and beautiful. Miss Walker sang the air with great expression and feeling, and did every justice to the song. The next song was even more beautiful, for it was joyous and gay, a great and useful contrast to the former. It was "Jessie's Wedding," and the grace and expression Miss Walker threw into the song evoked a warm *encore*, which was acknowledged by the old favourite Scotch ballad, "Within a mile of Edinbro' town." In the second part Miss Walker joined with Mr. Kelly in a duet by Emanuel, "The Syren and the Friar," which was admirably sung by both. "Sing, birdie, sing," a charming little melody by Ganz, afforded more scope for the exhibition of Miss Walker's vocal powers and the fluency of her style, and again a loud and unanimous *encore* was the result. Miss Walker also sang the solo in Sir H. Bishop's well-known glee, "Now tramp o'er moss and fell," and altogether won the unmistakeable approval of the audience. Of Mr. Gratton Kelly we may say that he is an accomplished vocalist and an excellent musician. His execution of Shield's difficult and dramatic song, "The Wolf," and the well-known "Father's Love" from Wallace's *Lurline* was received with merited applause; but it was in his last songs, Land's popular air, "When we were boy's together," sung with a chorus, and Randegger's song, "There's nothing like a freshening breeze" that he was most successful. The spirit and energy he threw into these evoked an *encore* in each case, which was in each acknowledged. The choir, in their part of the programme, displayed an amount of proficiency, which, if we take into account their comparatively short training, was surprising. All their pieces were executed with commendable precision and harmony, but the best were the glee by Martin, "All hail, thou Queen of Night," which was loudly re-demanded, the Carnival Chorus (given in acknowledgment of this *encore*), and the Tramp Chorus, which was also *encored*, and at that late hour of the evening repeated. Indeed, throughout, the audience was enthusiastic, and seemed intent on encoring every song. Mr. J. Nicholson, besides accompanying the singers with excellent taste, gave two piano-forte solos, both brilliant and difficult pieces, and both admirably performed. In conclusion, we may say that the concert was successful in every respect—the music was good, the company enthusiastic—and the choir will be considerably benefitted by its pecuniary results.

## THE CRAWLEY COURT-MARTIAL.

The trial was resumed on Thursday.—*Mr. Barnett*, surgeon, was recalled, and, in reply to questions, stated that, although the medical report of Lilley's death was modified, it left the original statement substantially the same.—*Cornet Snell* was cross-exanined by the prisoner. He stated that while acting as adjutant, from May 4 to May 8, he received no complaint from Lilley, though asked if had any to make.—*Mr. Barnett*, surgeon, was also cross-examined, and admitted he had never made any suggestions to Colonel Crawley respecting the annoyance to Mrs. Lilley; also, that if representations had been made, he had no doubt proper precautions would have been taken by the Colonel; and, likewise, that Lilley was in his usual health two days before his death. He admitted also that death from heat-apoplexy often occurred without any special cause, excepting the heat. The addendum to the report on Lilley's death, signed by Surgeon Turnbull, was put in. It alleged that the deceased was in the habit of drinking a considerable quantity of brandy daily during his arrest.—*Mr. Barnett* admitted that he had concurred in this addendum, and was proceeding to quote first Lilley and next Mrs Lilley as his authority, but was stopped by the court, on the ground that evidence could not be brought forward not subject to cross-examination. Col. Crawley protested against this course, but finally said he would not put the Court to the trouble of deliberating on the point. In reply to a question from the prosecutor, Mr Barnett said that, although in daily attendance on Mrs Lilley, there was a mutual silence on the proceedings pending at Mhow.—*Surgeon Turnbull* was examined. He had brought under the notice of Col. Crawley, Lilley's complaint of his rooms being hot, and that he wished to sit in the verandah. An inquest ought to have been held on Lilley, but Col. Crawley said it was not necessary.—The Court then adjourned.

THE NORFOLK GIANT.—Robert Hales, known as the Norfolk giant, died at Great Yarmouth on Sunday last. Hales was born at West Somerton, a village a few miles from Yarmouth, in 1820, and was therefore, only 43 years of age. He came of a family remarkable for their great stature, his father a farmer, being 6 feet 6 inches in height, and his mother 6 feet. An ancestor of his mother's was said to have been that famous warder of bluff King Hal, who stood 8 feet 4 inches in height. Of such Patagonian parents the progeny were worthy; the boys were "sons of Anak," averaging 6 feet 5 inches each, and the girls, of Amazonian development, averaging 6 feet 3½ inches each. Robert was the flower of the flock, and stood 7 feet 6 inches, weighing 452lb. One of his sisters, with whom he exhibited some years ago, was 7 feet 2 inches, but she died in 1842, being then only twenty years of age. Hales was stout in proportion to his height, though somewhat clumsily put together. When in his prime, he was 64 inches round the chest, 62 round the waist, 36 across the shoulders, and 21 round the calf of the leg. During his career, he visited several Continental capitals, and was presented to Louis Philippe while King of the French. He was introduced to the Americans under the auspices of Barnum, and "drew" immensely, 28,000 persons having flocked to see him in ten days. On his return to this country he had the honour of being presented at Court, when Her Majesty gave him a gold watch and chain, of which he was particularly proud, and wore to the day of his death. During last summer he came to Yarmouth for the benefit of his health, which had been very much impaired by the close confinement of the caravans in which he exhibited. He seemed to rally under the genial summer weather, but as autumn wore on he gradually declined, and died on Sunday morning, the disease which proved fatal to him being consumption.

THE FASHIONS.—The capricious sovereign of fashion never allowed her subjects a greater variety of choice in forms and colours than at the present time. This is especially the case in the matter of cloaks and mantles, which are made of innumerable shape and of every hue in the rainbow. The paletot is still much worn, and is, perhaps, the most suitable shape for young ladies. They are the loose paletot and the half-fitting paletot; both are made either in cloth or velvet. For demi-toilette the paletôt is made in ribbed cloth or cloth velvet, and generally coloured, either dark blue or purple, or some one of the varieties of brown now in fashion. These paletôts are trimmed with thick gimp; sometimes nothing but a gimp cord all round; sometimes ornaments at the back, on the sleeves and epaulettes. But when they are coloured they are always considered more suitable for *negligé* wear; they are more elegant in fine black cloth or velvet, ornamented with gimp and tassels, chenille fringe, or Astracan fur. The silk plush is a very expensive material; it is not, therefore, likely to become common, and very beautiful mantles are made of it. We have seen some very pretty paletôts in silver-grey and violet-coloured plush, trimmed only on the epaulettes with thick chenille fringe. But generally speaking, this material is rather employed for circulars and rotondes, either self-coloured or plaid. The latter are made in all shades—grey and bright purple, scarlet and purple, blue and brown, with fine black stripes, also grey and purple with one bright red line edged with black. The plush circulars are invariably trimmed round with chenille fringe and gimp balls; if made of plaid, the fringe should exactly match the colours of the material, it being manufactured expressly for the purpose. Silk circular capes are also worn this year, either black or coloured; they are only considered elegant when they are of the same colour as the dress worn with them. These circular capes are lined and wadded. For young ladies they are made without any ornament but a few gimp buttons; for married ladies they should be trimmed with a chenille fringe or deep fur. The same may be said of the velvet circulars. The great thing to be observed when coloured mantles are worn is that they should match the dress. Plaid circular cannot be worn with a plaid dress; the dress must be self-coloured, and trimmed either with material of the same plaid or of a colour predominating in the pattern. A self-coloured circular is not considered *distingué* if not of the exact shade as the dress. This, however, is not of the same importance in the case of cloth or veloutine paletôts or circular for morning wear. The latter are very generally made of a middle shade of brown, rather inclining to yellow, and trimmed round with woollen chenille fringe. They are very ample, and longer than the velvet, silk, or plush circulars.

## A VISIT TO CONSETT.
### No. V.
### WHAT BECOMES OF THE PLATES?

As I think it may interest many of your readers to know what becomes of the handiwork of the artisans of this district, we will follow a few truck loads of plates to the ship-building yard of the Messrs. Lockwood, at Stockton. It is necessary that a ship-building yard should be on a navigable river, or at a dock side, where there is sufficient water to launch and float the ship. These works, then, are situated at an angle of the Tees; and the ships are so placed on the slips that they can run up the channel of the river. About 550 men are employed. As you enter the gates, there are the joiners' shops and modelling room; and surrounding the yard are smiths' shops and sheds containing powerful machinery for cutting, twisting, and punching the plates. The latter machine it is very interesting to watch, each plate is carefully marked by rule and measurement, and at each place where the rivet hole is to be, is a round white mark. The plates are placed very carefully on the rest, and the punch comes down with a gentle touch, to see that it is rightly placed. When the punch next descends, it is with its full force, and out comes the circular piece of iron, about the size of a farthing, and so the plate is moved until on its four sides holes are made, exactly to correspond with holes in the four surrounding plates. The first vessel is just being laid down; her keel and ribs are being placed. The second is a large vessel of 1,300 tons, nearly completed—her sides are all rivetted, and casks of cement are being hoisted on her decks, for the purpose of covering all her joints and rivet heads, to prevent leakage and rust. The third vessel is intended to carry copper ore, and is about half the size of her neighbour, and is No. 50. She is having her plates fixed with screw nuts, preparatory to rivetting the plates. The fourth vessel, for the same purpose, has her ribs and decks fixed, but is just in the skeleton state. But we must hasten to inspect the *Royal Victoria*, of Liverpool, which has been launched, and now floats in the river beside the works, in the hands of the riggers, the joiners, painters, and finishers. She is indeed a noble specimen of naval architecture. My informant tells me she will carry about 2,000 tons, and is worth nearly £30,000. She is of course three-masted; the lower mast and her spars and beams being all made of wrought iron, the plates being made circular and rivetted together in boiler fashion. Her rigging is of hempen rope, her upper masts of timber, and her deck is fitted up with two ranges of cabins, sleeping berths, and state rooms, built of timber, and beautifully finished and furnished. She is intended for the Indian trade, and will carry both passengers and freight. But what we would call particular attention to is this: that an iron vessel is nearly all made out of the bowels of the earth by man's labour, and that the working classes are the most benefitted by it, as at every stage it is their labour that gives the increased value to the material. And when I further add, that this vessel is but *one* of *nine* that are being built in the North, six at Stockton and three on the Tyne, I may safely say that £250,000 will be expended in the district, and that in all probability of that amount £200,000 will go into the pockets of our hard-working but intelligent artisans, I have added another chapter to the importance, in a commercial sense, of the Consett Iron Manufacture.

E. S. H.

## THE CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST A NEWCASTLE TRADESMAN.

On Tuesday, the case of "the Queen *v.* Henry Davis" came before Mr. Justice Crompton, sitting in Chambers. On Wednesday, the consideration of the case was resumed. The defendant, a young man who had been a hosier at Newcastle, and now lived in Wormwood-street, had been committed by Mr. Alderman Hale, from the Guildhall Police Court, for perjury in procuring a licence for marriage from Doctors' Commons, that one Lizzie Lialter, his present wife, had no parent, when in fact she was living with her father at Aldgate. The defendant was on bail; and on Friday last he applied, through his counsel, Mr. Bush Cooper, to remove the indictment from the Central Criminal Court, by writ of certiorari, into the Court of Queen's Bench, on the ground that important questions would arise on the trial. On that occasion Mr. Justice Crompton refused the application, remarking that the Courts would require a strong case to be made out before they could grant such an application. On the present occasion Mr. Benham applied, on the part of Mr. Lialter, the prosecutor, and handed in an affidavit made by him.

Mr. Benham submitted that the case did not come within the Marriage Act the 4th George IV., and that Jews were exempted from its operation.

Mr. Justice Crompton remarked that he had refused a similar application.

Mr. Benham said the other application was on the part of the defendant, and now he appeared on the part of the prosecutor, who required a special jury.

His lordship said he had been speaking to the other judges. He would grant a certiorari.

In answer to a question, it appeared that there was now concord between the families, and the parties were living together.

Bail was put in, and the proceedings removed into the Court of Queen's Bench.

## Sporting Intelligence.

### HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

THE DURHAM COUNTY FOXHOUNDS will meet on Monday, Nov. 30, at Flass; Wednesday, Dec. 2, at Greencroft; Friday, Dec. 4, at Hawthorn; Saturday, Dec. 5, at Toft Hill—each day at a quarter before eleven.

THE TYNESIDE FOXHOUNDS will meet on Monday, Nov. 30, at Countess Park; Wednesday, Dec. 2, at Matfen Piers; Friday, Dec. 4, at Stamfordham; Monday, Dec. 7, at Riding Mill; Wednesday, Dec. 9, at Fenwick; Friday, Dec. 11, at Bewday Bar—each day at a quarter before eleven.

### LEAMINGTON AND WARWICKSHIRE HUNT MEETING.

TUESDAY.—TALLY-HO FLAT RACE of 5sov each, with 25 added, for hunters. Two mile Course.

Little Lady, 4 yrs, 11st 3lb ... Mr James 1
Miss Clifton, 5 yrs, 11st 12lb ... Mr Copenhurst 2

5 to 2 agst Little Lady, 8 to 1 agst Miss Clifton. Won by three lengths.

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

Disdain, 7st 3lb ... H. Taylor 1
The Tyke, 6st 2lb ... J. Grimshaw 2

7 to 1 agst Tyke, 100 to 15 agst Disdain. Won by a length.

THE GREAT AUTUMN WELTER CUP of 200 sov. Gentlemen riders, professionals 6lb extra. One mile.

Mr Angell's Lord Burleigh, 4 yrs, 11st 5lb ... Mr Coventry 1
Mr Hudson's Tolurno, 4 yrs, 10st ... Mr Edwards 2
Count Batthyany's Suburban, 6 yrs, 11st 3lb ... Mr Dixon 3

5 to 2 agst Suburban, 4 to 1 agst Tolurno, 8 to 1 agst Lord Burleigh. Won by two lengths.

NURSERY HANDICAP of 15sov each for two-yr-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Ld Uxbridge's c Mary Copp, 6st 12lb ... French 1
Ld Strathmore's na Orphene, 6st 9lb ... Carroll 2
Count Batthyany's Nucleus, 6st 12lb ... Smith 3

5 to 2 agst Mary Copp c, 4 to 1 agst Nucleus, 100 to 15 agst Orphene. Won by a head.

DONNINGTON HANDICAP of 10sov each, with 50 added. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr Angell's Lord Burleigh, 4yrs, 9st 6lb ... Custance 1
Mr Hudson's Tolurno, 4 yrs, 7st ... French 2
Duke of Beaufort's Farfalla, 4 yrs, 8st ... H. Grimshaw 3

Even on Farfalla, 5 to 1 agst Lord Burleigh, 7 to 1 agst Tolurno. Won by a neck.

FREE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 5sov each, with 30 added. Two miles.

Mr Hunt's True Heart, 3 yrs, 8st 11lb ... White 1
Mr Wallace's Lincoln, aged 11st 7lb ... Knott 2

WEDNESDAY.—MATCH.

Confusion, 8st 5lb ... Heslop 1
Peru, 8st ... E. Harrison 2

4 to 1 on Peru. Won by three-quarters of a length.

THE SCURRY HANDICAP.

Tolurno, 9st 12lb ... Mr Edwards 1
Flower Safety, 8st ... Mr Thompson 2

5 to 4 agst Tolurno, 2 to 1 agst Flower Safety. Won by a length.

TWO YEARS OLD PLATE of 10sov. Five furlongs.

Diploma, 7st 7lb ... Mordan 1
Mary Ramsay, 7st 12lb ... Nightingall 2
Jewel, 7st 8lb ... French 3

6 to 4 against Jewel, 2 to 1 agst Mary Ramsay, 8 to 1 agst Diploma. Won by two lengths.

HANDICAP PLATE.

Disappointment ... T. French 1
Somersault, 6st 11lb ... E. Taylor 2
Bernice, 8st 12lb ... E. Harrison 3

4 to 1 agst Bernice, 7 to 1 agst Disappointment. Won by a length and half.

SELLING HURDLE RACE of 5sov each, with 25 added. Two miles, over five flights of hurdles.

Jacob, 10st 10lb ... Knott 1
Pilot, 9st 8lb ... J. Land 2
Edith, 8st 3lb ... Payne 3

2 to 1 agst Jacob, 6 to 1 each agst Pilot and Edith. Won by two lengths.

LEAMINGTON GRAND ANNUAL HANDICAP STEEPLE CHASE of 20 each sov, 10 ft, with 100 added. Four miles.

Mr George na Portland, 6 yrs, 10st 6lb ... Knott 1
Captain Knox's Cheviot, 10st 6lb ... Mr Bevill 2
Mr Angell's Ireley, aged, 11st 2lb ... Mr Coventry 3

5 to 4 agst Portland; 4 to 1 each agst Ireley and Cheviot. Won by thirty lengths.

HUNT CUP STEEPLE CHASE, value 100 sovs, by subscription of 10 sov each. Three miles.

Sir William, 12st 4lb ... White 1
Church Militant, 11st ... Mr Edwards 2
It's all over, 12st 4lb ... Land, jun. 3

5 to 1 agst Church Millitant; 6 to 1 agst It's all over; 100 to 15 agst Sir William. Won by five lengths.

FARMERS' STEEPLE CHASE of 50 sov, with 10 to the second, for hunters. About three miles.

Harkaway, 12st 12lb ... Mr. Parker 1
Sutton, 12st 7lb ... Mr. Wilson 2
Little Lady, 12st 6lb ... Mr. James 3

4 to 1 agst Little Lady; 5 to 1 agst Harkaway. Won by two lengths. The winner was objected to on the groud that his jockey was not qualified to ride. The stewards decided, after hearing the evidence, that Sutton is entitled to the stakes, consequently Harkaway is disqualified.

THURSDAY.—MATCH of 50sov.

Sensation ... J. Grimshaw w.o.

MATCH of 100sov.

Phœbus, 8st 7lb ... Custance 1
Lufra, 8st ... H. Grimshaw 2

SCURRY FLAT RACE HANDICAP. Five furlongs.

Norma, 10st 4lb ... Owner 1
Rockley, 11st ... Owner 2

TWO YEARS' OLD PLATE of 50sov. Five furlongs.

Life Buoy, 8st 13lb ... H. Grimshaw 1
Diploma, 8st 13lb ... Custance 2

THE SCURRY HANDICAP.

Southport, 8st 6lb ... Custance 1
Life Buoy, 6st 10lb ... J. Grimshaw 2

HANDICAP PLATE.

Norma, 6st 12lb ... J. Grimshaw 1
Newsmonger, 7st 8lb ... Maidment 2

THE WINDING-UP HANDICAP.

Farfella, 8st 7lb ... Custance 1
Disappointment, 8st 4lb ... H. Grimshaw 2

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

Disdain, 7st 13lb ... H. Taylor 1
Quicksand, 7st 2lb ... J. Grimshaw 2

HANDICAP HURDLE RACE.

Coronet, 10st 7lb ... Palmer 1
Butterfly, 11st 12lb ... G. Holman 2

MILITARY CUP STEEPLE CHASE. Four miles, over the steeple-chase course.

Agnes, 12st ... Owner 1
Cheviot, 12st ... Owner 2

MATCH of 100sov. Three miles, over the steeple-chase course.

Mr Williams's Sinking Fund, aged, 13st 7lb Mr Edwards 1
Mr Duffield's Bounce, aged, 13st ... Land, jun. 2

THE LIGHT-WEIGHT MILITARY STEEPLE CHASE of 5sov each, with 40 added. About three miles, over the steeple-chase course.

Redwing, 12st ... Owner 1
Medusa, 11st ... Owner 2

## Market Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a fair supply of wheat at this day's market from the growers, but a small coastwise and foreign arrival. The trade ruled very firm, and the business done was at an advance of 1s. on new, and 1s. to 2s. per qr. on old, since this day week. Rye, beans, and peas unchanged. In malting barley there was a more liberal supply, but it found a fair demand at about late rates; grinding sorts dull. Malt had a limited sale at previous terms. Oats flat, and lower prices had to be taken to effect sales. Flour was 6d. to 1s. per sack dearer.—Newcastle average prices of British grain for the week ending Nov. 26:—Wheat, 2,481 qrs, at 41s. 6d; barley, 1,166 qrs, at 31s. 4d; oats, 94 qrs, at 20s 9d.—Arrivals into Newcastle for the week ending Nov. 24: Coastwise—Wheat, 853 qrs; barley, 2,012 qrs; malt, 192 qrs; oats, 413 qrs; flour, 1,956 sacks. Foreign—Wheat, 340 qrs; barley, 504 qrs; oats, 232 qrs; peas, 10 qrs; flour, 104 sacks.

EDINBURGH CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Arrivals of foreign wheat and the supply of fresh from the farmers larger, but of other articles moderate. Scotch wheat sold readily, at 1s. to 2s. advance; foreign continues in demand, and prices 1s. to 2s. higher. Barley in rather slow sale, at late rates. Oats in better demand, and rather dearer. Beans and peas much the same. Flour wanted, and 1s. to 2s. dearer.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Wheat in good demand, and 2s to 3s per qr above last week's prices. Fine qualities of barley held at 1s per qr advance. Beans, peas, and oats 3d to 6d dearer.

STOCKTON CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—The arrivals of grain from the growers was small. Wheat was in good demand at an advance of 1s to 2s over last week's currency. Bailey met with more inquiry, but without change in value. Oats firmer in tone. Beans and peas steady.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 304 head of cattle and 380 pigs from Ireland. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 83 beasts, but a decline of 30 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, both that of cattle and sheep were a fair seasonable average. The supply of beef comprised 1,256 head. The beef trade ruled steady, and all breeds commanded extreme currencies; in exceptional instances 8s per stone was obtained for well made-up heifers, but the general top figure was 7s 9d, with a tolerably good clearance. The number of sheep was 3,830. There was an improvement in the demand for all kinds of sheep, and, although prices did not advance to any quotable extent, yet the tendency was in favour of the seller, with a good finish. Pigs—907 were shown. The pork trade was in a somewhat sluggish state, yet prices varied little from last week, and nearly all were disposed of.

Numbers shown:—Beasts, 1,256; sheep 3,830; pigs, 908; store cattle, 0.

Prices—Beasts: Prime heifers, 7s. 9d. to 0s. 0d.; secondary sorts, 7s. 0d. to 7s. 6d.; good steers, 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d.; middling, 6s. 9d to 7s. 3d.; inferior sorts, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 9d.; cows 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. Pork, large, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 9d.; do., small, 7s. 0d. to 8s. 0d. per st. of 14lb. Sheep—Good vendable wedders, 7¾d. to 8d.: middling, 7¼d. to 7½d.; tups, ewes, &c., 6d. to 7d. ℔ lb, sinking offal.

Numbers and prices of the corresponding weeks in the last three years.

| Years. | Beasts. | Price ℔ st. | Sheep. | Sheep ℔ lb. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1860 | 1,069 | 5s. 9d. to 7s. 9d. | 5,050 | 6d. to 8d. |
| 1861 | 1,118 | 5s. 9d. to 7s. 9d. | 5,080 | 6d. to 7½d. |
| 1862 | 1,203 | 5s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. | 4,540 | 5½d. to 7½d. |

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—Beasts, 2,153; cows, —; sheep, 5,431; calves, 102; pigs, —. Beef, 6½d. to 6¾d.; mutton, 6d. to 7d.; veal, 6½d. to 8d. There was a larger supply of beasts and sheep, at this day's market, which met a dull trade.

EDINBURGH CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—Supplies of cattle larger, trade not so good, and prices down 10s. a head, except on the best description. Sheep in demand, at last week's prices, with a fair clearance. Top price of best beef, 8s 3d per stone; current, 7s 2d to 8s; best mutton, 8d per lb; current, 7¼d.

### NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

| | £ | s | d | | £ | s | d | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Old land hay | 4 | 14 | 0 | to | 5 | 8 | 0 | ℔ ton. |
| Do. this year's growth.. | 4 | 0 | 0 | to | 5 | 0 | 0 | " |
| New land hay | 0 | 0 | 0 | to | 0 | 0 | 0 | " |
| Do. this year's growth... | 4 | 4 | 0 | to | 5 | 10 | 0 | " |
| Clover hay | 0 | 0 | 0 | to | 0 | 0 | 0 | " |
| Wheat straw | 0 | 1 | 1 | to | 0 | 2 | 0 | ℔ thrave. |
| Barley straw | 0 | 1 | 9 | to | 0 | 2 | 0 | " |
| Oat straw | 0 | 2 | 3 | to | 0 | 2 | 0 | " |

Hay at market, 142 carts; straw, 51.

NEWCASTLE POTATOE MARKET, Saturday.—At our market this morning there was a large supply, and a good deal were left unsold.—English, 6s 6d to 7s 0d; Scotch, 7s 6d to 8s 0d per load.—TUESDAY.—At our market this morning there was a large supply, and a good deal were left unsold.—English, 6s 0d to 6s 6d; Scotch, 7s 0d to 7s 6d per load.—Thursdad.—At our market this morning there was a large supply, and a good deal were left unsold.—English, 6s 0d to 6s 6d; Scotch, 7s 6d to 7s 6d per load.

NEWCASTLE BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, Thursday.—Northumberland bacon, hams on, none; hams, 8s 4d to 8s 6d per stone. Butter, 52s. to 53s. per firkin. Cumberland bacon, large, 7s 4d to 7s 6d; do., small, 7s 8d to 7s 9d; hams, large, 9s 6d to 0s ditto, small, 9s 6d to 0s 0d per stone. Butter, 52s to 53s per firkin.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

At Newcastle, at 28, Leazes-terrace, on the 20th inst., the wife of Mr. E. J. Lund, of a daughter.

At 27, John-street, on the 24th inst., the wife of Mr. Thomas Yule, railway guard, of a son.

At 7, St. James'-street, on the 25th inst., the wife of Mr. Richard St?ur Carr, of a son.

At North Shields, at 32, Union-street, on the 21st inst., the wife of Capt. Heslop, of a son.—At 188, Linskill-street, on the 23rd inst., the wife of Mr. Jas. Ponder, of a son.

At Sunderland, at 44, Villiers'-street, on the 22nd inst., the wife of Mr. J. Waterson, surgeon, of a son.—At 8, Nelson-street, on the 23rd inst., the wife of Mr. Wm. T. Haddock, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

At Durham, on the 22nd inst., Mr. George Charter to Miss Henrietta Jones, of Newcastle.—At Old Market Church, on the 21st inst., Mr. Joseph Towns, to Hannah, second daughter of Mr. John Forster, of Iveston.

At Whitworth, on the 23rd inst., by the Rev. Chas. Carr, rector of the parish, John Wind Coates, Esq., of Pasture House, near Northallerton, Yorkshire, to Fanny Duncombe, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Slingsby Duncombe Shafto, of Whitworth Park, near Durham.

At Newcastle, in St. Peter's Church, on the 22nd inst., Mr. Geo. Stewart, of Low Walker, to Harriet, fifth daughter of the late Mr. A. Young, mariner, of Newcastle.

In St. John's Church, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. H. W. Wright, Mr. William Henderson to Miss Elizabeth Spencer, both of Newcastle.

In All Saints' Church, on the 22nd inst., Mr. James Robinson, blacksmith, to Miss Jane Dixon.—Same day, Mr. J. Wilkinson, waterman, to Miss Isabella Burnup.

At Gateshead, in Bethesda Chapel, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Williams, Mr. J. F. Buston, of Gateshead, bacon factor, to Emma Maria, daughter of Mr. M. P. Cook, schoolmaster, Cleasby.

### DEATHS.

At Durham, at his house in the College, on the 24th inst., in the 51st year of his age, the Rev. Henry Joseph Maltby, Rector of Eaglescliffe and Canon of Durham.

On the 21st inst., aged 63, Ellen, wife of Wm. Green, Esq., Governor of the County Gaol, Durham.

At Redworth House, on the 14th inst., aged 50, R. Lambton Surtees, Esq., of Redworth, and Redford Grove, in the county of Durham, and of Merryshields, in Northumberland.

At Newcastle, on the 20th inst., aged 83, Agnes, relict of James Loch, Esq., of Lucknow, and last surviving daughter of the late James Longstaff, Esq., of Newcastle.

At Clayton-street West, on the 26th inst., aged 5, Robert Percy, son of Mr. Robert Cooper, jun., brush manufacturer.

At 55, Blackett-street, on the 24th inst., Miss Isabella Young.

At Railway-street, on the 21st inst., aged 56, Dorothy, the beloved wife of Mr. Geo. Thirlwell, deeply regretted.

At Painter Heugh, on the 21st inst., aged 2, Barbara, daughter of Mr. William Hills.

At Pilgrim-street, on the 24th inst., Mary, infant daughter of Mr. John Tweedale, cordwainer.

At Sycamore-street, on the 24th inst., David, only son of Mr. David Hall, builder.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1863.