Printed and Published, at 65 Clayton Street Newcastle-on-Tyne By the Proprietor [illegible] Bradley

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 117. CONSETT, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1862. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Circulation of the *Consett Guardian* IS NOW BETWEEN TWO AND THREE THOUSAND COPIES WEEKLY AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

The Charges for Advertisements are less than in any other Paper in the North of England having the same extent of Circulation.

Additional Agents and Correspondents required in Districts where none have been appointed.

Wanted

WANTED immediately, a Strong Active LAD, as an Apprentice to the Grocery Business. One from the Country, and who has been a short time at the Business would be preferred. Apply to Mr. ROBT. ALMOND, Grocer, Consett.

Public Notices.

ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, BENFIELDSIDE.

ON SUNDAY, November 30th, SERMONS will be Preached in the above Church, in the MORNING and EVENING, by the REV. GEORGE HERIOT, M.A., of Newcastle. Full Service by the Choir:—Morning Service, Dr. Boyce; Evening Service, Dr. Arnold.

Collections in aid of the Church Expense fund. Service at the usual time.

Benfieldside, November 21, 1862.

NEW TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE. GRAND CONCERT, On FRIDAY NEXT, December 5th, the

LANCASHIRE HAND BELL RINGERS. Vocalists—MISS MOULDS and MR J. MOSS, the original Bobby.

Tickets to be had and Places secured at Mr Richardson's and Mr Wilson's, Shotley Bridge, and Mr Dufour, *Guardian* Office, Consett.

NOW OPEN EACH EVENING, (FOR A SHORT TIME,) AT THE THEATRE ROYAL, CONSETT.

PROFESSOR GROVE'S Splendid MECHANICAL EXHIBITION of the HOLY LAND, and other Interesting Parts of the World—with its Wonderful Mechanical Figures—lately Exhibited at the Theatre Royal, Sunderland and Durham, to large and delighted audiences.

Open each Evening at Half past 7, begin at 8. Admission, 1s., 6d., and 3d.

18TH DURHAM OR SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THIS CORPS will ASSEMBLE on PARADE at the SCHOOL ROOM, Blackhill, on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at half-past Five o'Clock in the Evening, to be INSPECTED by Lieutenant-Colonel Trotter and Captain Horne (Adjutant), 2nd Administrative Battalion, Durham Rifles.

All Effective Members are required to attend in full Uniform at the hour and place above-mentioned.

By Order,
J. P. DOLPHIN, Captain Commanding.

J. S. MURRAY, HACK HORSE PROPRIETOR, begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public that he has added to his stock of DOG CARTS, GIGS, BRAKES, &c., a handsome CLOSE CARRIAGE, suitable for Weddings, Christening, and other Parties, which he intends to LET OUT on the most reasonable terms.

FUNERALS FURNISHED.

Business Addresses.

J. DAVISON,
FURNITURE BROKER AND IRONMONGER,
PAPER HANGINGS, PARAFFIN LAMPS,
and BEST PARAFFIN OIL,
Wholesale and Retail.
FRONT STREET, BERRYEDGE.

REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.

THE NEWCASTLE GUARDIAN PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY EVENING AND SATURDAY. [THREE EDITIONS]

Bringing the News up to the Hour of Publication, is now REDUCED TO 2½d.

Price per Quarter, 2s. 9d. in Advance. Postage Stamps received in Payment.

On Sale by Mrs. LESLIE, Shotley Bridge; Mrs. MAUGHAN, Berry Edge; Mr. TURNER, Blackhill; Mr. GRIERSON, Leadgate; Mr. J. MILBURN, Burnopfield Colliery, will supply subscribers in that neighbourhood; and may be had (by order) of all News Agents.

Publishing Office: 65, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The *Newcastle Guardian* is the size of the London *Times*, and is the most popular journal in the North of England. Its news, brought by Electric Telegraph, is from 24 to 36 hours later than can be given in the Cheap London weekly press.

OH, BLESSED HEALTH!!!
WHILE THERE'S LIFE THERE IS HOPE!!!

DOWNIE'S LIFE PRESERVING PILLS *have never failed* in curing Ague, Costiveness, Flatulence, Heartburn, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Sickness, Giddiness, Headache, Bile, Liver Complaints, Affections of the Kidneys, Gout, Blotches on the skin, Ulcers, Offensive Breath, and every disorder of the system. These Pills are entirely Vegetable, and *will* purify the Blood, being free from all Minerals, Mercurial Preparations, and drastic Purgatives.

DOWNIE'S UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT; or EVERY MAN'S FRIEND,

prepared by a peculiar process, is a Complete Cure for Scrofulous tumours, Ulcerated Sore Legs, Scorbutic Ulcers, Inflammations, Burns, Scalds, Sore Eyes, Sore Heads, Piles, Fistula, Sore Lips, Feet, Breasts, and all diseases of the skin.

DOWNIE'S ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM.

Has been Long Tried, and proved to be a Universal Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Influenza, and all Complaints of the Chest and Lungs.

TRY THEM AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

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

Full directions round each Box, Pot, and Bottle.

Prepared only by
HENRY DOWNIE & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS, 43 and 44, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Sold by Peter Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imrie, Druggist; and *Guardian* Office Consett; John Reed, Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; and may be had of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

WESTERN MANCHESTER AND LONDON AND METROPOLITAN COUNTIES LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.

HEAD OFFICES: 3, Parliament Street, London; and 77, King Street, Manchester.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

TRUSTEES FOR MANCHESTER (NORTHERN BRANCH):
Thomas Somers Cocks, Esq., J.P.
Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Charles Hugh Lindsay.
John Platt, Esq., J.P. (Platt Brothers and Co., engineers), Werneth Park, Oldham, Lancashire.

LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT:
John Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq., M.P. for Oldham, The Grange, Urmston, near Manchester.
The Hon. Richard Edward Howard, D.C.L., Stamp Office, Manchester.
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Henry Wilbraham, Esq., M.A., Chancery Office, Manchester.

SOLICITOR.
Harrison Blair, Esq., 40, Brown Street, Manchester.

ACTUARY.
Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A., 3, Parliament Street, London.

LOCAL SECRETARY.
William Bridges Row, Esq., B.A.

The number of Policies issued by this Society is 9,483, assuring £3,415,425, at annual premiums amounting to £112,363.

The Sums paid away in Claims to 31st December, 1861, represent £220,000, by which 430 families have received the benefits of Life Assurance; and the Bonuses declared at periodical intervals amount to £76,000.

The United Society is guaranteed by 235 wealthy and influential shareholders. The Reserved Margin of Profits over all Liabilities at the last division was £95,000. The New Premium Business transacted by the Society is at the rate of £10,000 a year.

N.B.—Bonuses may be applied to make Policies payable during lifetime of Assured.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal (post free), and every information may be obtained on application to JOHN ELLIOTT, Consett Cottage, Consett, District Agent.

Business Addresses.

H. BROWN,
AUCTIONEER, HOUSE AGENT,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
HOUSES TO LET.

WILLIAM WATSON,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, BOOKBINDER, PRINTER, PICTURE FRAMER, &c.,
55, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
(Directly opposite Shakspeare Street,)
Respectfully solicits the honour of your Patronage.
BOOKS NEATLY & ELEGANTLY BOUND.
PICTURES FRAMED IN ROSEWOOD, MAPLE, MAHOGANY, WALNUT, COMPOSITION, OR GOLD.
Next Journey will be December 23rd and 26th.

PRINTING.

POSTING BILLS of any size and in various Colours at the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
CIRCULAR LETTERS, At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
ACCOUNT AND BILL HEADS, At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

PRIZE MEDAL,
AWARDED FOR THE
GLENFIELD STARCH,
By the Jurors of class 2, International Exhibition 1862.
THIS UNRIVALLED STARCH IS USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
AND PRONOUNCED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS TO BE THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
HER MAJESTY'S LACE DRESSER DECLARES IT TO BE THE BEST SHE HAS TRIED,
AND THE ABOVE AWARD BY SOME OF THE MOST EMINENT SCIENTIFIC MEN OF THE AGE,
CONFIRMS ITS SUPERIORITY,
WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

JOSEPH HUNTLEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
EBCHESTER,

BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood that he has commenced Business in his late Father's Shop, and hopes, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit a share of their patronage and support.

November 25th, 1862.

TRY GARBUTT'S Original Spiced LONDON MALT and DISTILLED VINEGAR, for Pickling Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Walnuts, French Beans, Girkins, Nasturnium Seeds, Fish, &c.

Berryedge: ROBERT ALMOND, Grocer, Agent for all Garbutt's Preparations.

BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD.

PARENTS!

THE most Trying Season for the health of your Children is now fast approaching. As we are often consulted as to what Dress is most suitable for Boys, we now advise you by all means to lose no time in seeing that they have Plenty of Warm Winter Clothing; for what can be more injurious to the Health of a Boy than leaving the heated School-room for the Cold Damp Air without Top Coat or Wrapper? The mornings and evenings are now frosty; to preserve the Chest from the inclemency of the weather, an Easy-Fitting Cape or Wrapper should not be dispensed with.

Our Stock for the Autumn and Winter is now Complete, and even superior in Variety to that which met your approval last year. An Early Inspection will oblige,

Your most obedient Servants,
B. JOSEPH & CO.

The following statement will give some idea of our Arrangements and Prices:—

OVERCOATS.
FOR BOYS OF ALL AGES.

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S WITNEY SACS	from 10s 6d
B. JOSEPH & CO.'S SEALSKIN CAPES	" 4s 6d
B. JOSEPH & CO.'S SCHOOL WRAPPERS	" 8s. 6d

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S REGENT STREET COAT, From 10s 6d to 36s, &c., &c., &c.

FOR BOYS FROM 4 TO 10 YEARS.
B. JOSEPH & CO.'S KNICKERBOCKER SUITS.

In Black Cloth	from 12s 6d to 45s
In Scotch Tweeds	" 8s 6d to 21s
In Fancy Doeskins	" 10s 6d to 55s

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S KENSINGTON SUITS—A NEW STYLE.

In Black Cloth	from 10s 6d to 45s
In Scotch Tweeds	" 8s 6d to 25s
In Fancy Doeskins	" 10s 6d to 35s

FOR YOUTHS FROM 10 TO 17 YEARS.
B. JOSEPH & CO.'S SCHOOL SUITS.

In Scotch Tweeds	from 15s to 30s
In Fancy Doeskins	" 18s to 50s

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S DRESS SUITS.

In Black Cloth	from 18s to 60s
In Angola Cloth	" 16s to 5[illegible]s

A Choice of 5,000 in all these Styles, either Ready-Made or to Order, at

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS,
GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW PRINCIPLE IN DENTISTRY,
FOR WHICH MESSRS. PARKER HAVE OBTAINED HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL SEAL.

THE BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED, AND GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

MESSRS. PARKER, SURGEON-DENTISTS, of London, may be consulted daily, from 10 A.M. until 6 P.M., at their Residence, 61, BLACKETT-STREET, facing ELDON SQUARE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

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

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

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

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

Loose teeth fastened; Extracting, Scaling, 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 1862.
One of the Firm attends.

SUNDERLAND—Every Thursday, at 14, Frederick-street.
DURHAM—Every Monday, at 81, New Elvet.
STOCKTON—Every Wednesday, at Mrs Crosby's, High Street.
WEST HARTLEPOOL.—The Third Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Russell's, Draper, November 18.
HEXHAM—The First Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Strafford's, Tailor, Market-place.
BLYTH—The Second Tuesday in every Month, at Mrs Heron's, Sussex Street, December 9th.
MORPETH—The Second Wednesday in every Month, at Mrs Blair's, Bookseller, Newgate-street.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—The First Thursday in every Month, at the Cottage.
BERWICK—Every Saturday, at Mr Young's, Sandgate.
KELSO—The Fourth Friday in every Month, at Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker, 18, Square.

PARKER'S PAMPHLET on the TEETH Post Free for One Penny Stamp.

Inspection solicited.

Business Addresses

CAED MILLE A FAILTE.
JACKSON'S CELEBRATED POTATOES
Have arrived, and will be sold at
NINEPENCE PER STONE.
Observe the Address—
J. JACKSON,
PROVISION DEALER,
HIGH CORNER OF HAVELOCK STREET,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA STREET,
CONSETT.

SAVING IS GOOD EARNING!

A "DISCERNING PUBLIC" have already decided that the Shop where the BEST GOODS can be procured CHEAPEST is

GEORGE ROBSON'S, FRONT-STREET, BLACKHILL,

Where Goods can be had only for Ready Money, and at READY MONEY PRICES.

Wide Alpacas, splendid quality, from 5½d per yard.
Beautiful Fancy Wincey, at 3d per yard, lower than present value.
Fine Coburgs, from 5½d; Quilted and Wincey Skirts.
Splendid Stays, 2s 2d and upwards.
Children's Cloth and Sealskin Jackets, at 2s.
1 yard wide Holland, 4½d; 1¼ wide, at 8d; 1½ wide, at 9½d.
Ginghams, Linens, Diapers, Towelling, &c.
Blue and White Flannels, all Wool, 11½d; Scarlet Flannels.
Yarns, 1s 11½d per lb; Splendid Worsted, at 2s 2d per lb.
A beautiful Assortment of Hosiery of all kinds.
All Colours in Scotch Fingering Wool.
Witney and Cloth Blankets.
Wide all-Silk Ribbons, at 4½d per yard.
Magnificent French Merinos, at 1s 6d per yard.

A Large and Beautiful Assortment of BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c. This Department is under the care of an experienced Lady, who will execute all orders with the utmost care and precision.

This entire Stock having been purchased only from First-Class Houses, is *indisputably* the one from which parties can most *advantageously* select their WINTER CLOTHING.

Ladies should take care to notice the Name on the Sign Board, as *disadvantageous* mistakes are sometimes made. The above-mentioned Goods can be seen ticketed at the Door and in the Windows.

GEORGE ROBSON,
FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL.

THOMAS POTTS having just returned from the principal Markets in the Kingdom he is now in a position to show the most beautiful Assortment of DRAPERY GOODS for the Winter Trade ever seen in this District.

A Splendid Lot of RICH DRESSES in MOIRE ANTIQUE, ABERDEEN WINCEYS, NORWICH and IRISH POPLINS, FRENCH MERINOES, REPPS, &c.

Beautiful FRENCH MERINOES, all Colours, at 2s 6d per yard, worth 3s 6d.

SHAWL AND MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' favouring us with a call will find our Stock in this Department most beautifully assorted in WOOL, CASHMERE, PAISLEY, &c., in the latest designs.

WOOL SHAWLS, full size, from 2s 11d; LADIES' BLACK CASHMERE SCARFS, from 3s 11d.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' Kid Boots at 3s 3d, worth 4s 6d. Double Soled Ditto, 3s 6d, worth 6s 6d. Carpet Slippers, 1s 6d, worth 2s. Women's Canvas, Felt, and Velvet Slippers. Children's Boots and Slippers at equally low prices. Men's and Boys' Strong Leather Boots.

BONNETS AND MILLINERY.

The Stock of Bonnets and Millinery, will be found beautifully assorted with Straw and Fancy Bonnets, and Hats, Flowers, Ribbons, Feathers, &c.

READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.
TOP COATS! INVERNESS CAPES!! TOP COATS!!!

Just received a large Truss of Gentlemen's Inverness Capes, Exhibition and Chesterfield Top Coats, at astonishing low prices. Gentlemen's Cloth Coats from 8s. Gentlemen's Cloth Trousers from 6s 11d. Gentlemen's Black and Coloured Cloth Vests from 3s 11d.

WOOLLEN CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

A beautiful Assortment of Broad and Narrow Superfine Cloths, Fancy Tweeds, Coatings, &c., in endless variety. Broad Black Cloths from 3s 11d. Black and Coloured Sealskin, from 2s 9d.

THOMAS POTTS'S
LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
MIDDLE STREET, BERRYEDGE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

M. RIDLEY,
GENERAL DRAPER, HOSIER AND HABERDASHER, &c.,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his numerous Friends and the Public generally that he has REMOVED TO HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT, (adjoining the Derwent Hotel,) FRONT-STREET, BLACKHILL,

Where he has on View the most splendid and well-selected Stock of FASHIONABLE WINTER GOODS, which for Elegance and Durability cannot be surpassed. The Stock consists of

Plain and Fancy Alpacas, from 3½d. per yard.
Plain and Fancy Winceys.
Reps and Plaids.
Plain Coburgs, in all Colours.
Black Coburgs and Orleans, &c.
A First-Class Lot of Prints, in great variety, from 4d per yd.
Ladies' Boas and Muffs.
Wincey Skirts and Quilted Ditto.
New Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, and Flowers.
Bonnet Fronts in great variety.
Woollen Shawls & Shawletts, from 8½d; all Wool, at 1s 2d.
Stays and Spanish Leather Slippers.
Children's Cloth and Sealskin Jackets.
Hollands and Ginghams.
Irish and Scotch Linens.
Huck-a-Backs and Diapers.
Square and Long Towels.
Shirting, Stripes, and Calicoes.
Blue, White, and Scarlet Flannels, all Wool.
A beautiful Quality, from 11½d per yard.
Worsteds and Yarns of the best quality.
Hosiery and Gloves, together with a large variety of Haberdashery, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

An entire New Stock of Men's Fancy Wool Shirts and Shirtings: Fancy Striped Shirts and White Ditto; Fancy Silk Scarfs and Ties; Wool Scarfs and Mufflers; Collars, Pocket Handkerchiefs; Hats and Caps, from very low prices. Woollen Cloths, Moleskins, and Cords, &c., &c., which have been purchased direct from the Manufacturers, and will be found, on inspection, to be the Best and Cheapest ever offered to a discerning Public.

M. RIDLEY, PROPRIETOR,
(Adjoining the Derwent Hotel,)
FRONT-STREET, BLACKHILL.

TO BUILDERS, FARMERS, SMITHS, &c.

ARTHUR E. TREGELLES, DERWENT FOUNDRY, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, supplies IRON and BRASS CASTINGS, as under—
COTTAGE RANGE METAL, OVENS and POTS.
REGISTER STOVES
SASH WEIGHTS
COLUMNS.
RAILING BARS and COPING.
PLOUGH METALS, TUE IRONS.
WHEELS, &c.
BAR IRON and BRASS CASTINGS,
AT MODERATE PRICES.

EARLY RISING.

STEWART, the TEA DEALER, wants a few Customers at his GRAINGER-STREET and SANDHILL ESTABLISHMENTS, between the Hours of Eight and Ten o'clock on SATURDAY MORNING. This, he thinks, will prevent overcrowding during the remainder of the day.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' BRIDE'S CAKE,
OUGHT TO BE
WEIGHING TEN THOUSAND POUNDS, WILL BE EXHIBITED ABOUT 29TH NOVEMBER,
AT 44, CLAYTON STREET.

J. O. STURGEON begs to return thanks to his patrons in Town and Country for the very liberal support he receives year after year for his MONSTER BRIDE'S CAKE, and begs to inform the Public that this year 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 GOLD WEDDING RINGS, and Sold at ONE SHILLING PER POUND.

N.B.—A handsome SILVER PLATED TEA and COFFEE SERVICE will be given, as in former years, to persons purchasing Tickets on or before FRIDAY, the 19th December, each Ticket entitling the Purchaser to One Pound of Cake, which will be ready for Exhibition about 29th November. Parties wishing to purchase Cake where there is no Agent, by sending Post Office Order for Twenty Pounds' weight and upwards, will be sent carriage-paid to and within Fifty Miles of Newcastle.

Also, a Large Assortment of CHINESE LANTERNS and CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS on hand.

AGENTS FOR MONSTER CAKE:—Misses Archbold, Wooler; Robert Lisle, Lowick; Miss Oliver, Barmoor; Mr Mills, Belford; Robert Robertson, Morpeth; Adam Dodds, Alnwick; Thomas Cowans, Felton; Miss Elsdon, Rothbury; Robert Denholm, Berry Edge; Steven Roxby, Easington Lane; Mr W. Barker, Warkworth; R. Taylor, Widdrington; Mrs Farrow, Chester-le-Street.

J. O. STURGEON'S STEAM CONFECTIONERY WAREHOUSE,
44, CLAYTON STREET.
MANUFACTORY—10 AND 14, MARSHALL'S COURT, NEWCASTLE.

GENTLEMEN'S WINTER CLOTHING.

OWING to the many Foreign Visitors to England this year, the Fashions have very much Changed for the Winter, especially in Overcoats. The Inverness or Tyneside Wrapper, is quite superseded by the much admired EXHIBITION PALETOT, which will be principally Worn. Our Stock for the Season is now complete, and we can confidently state that a better selected Variety we have never offered. The New Styles are now on view, and we have no doubt an early inspection will cause us to meet with the same Success which has attended us during the last Thirty Years.

B. JOSEPH & CO.,
GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE.

The following Statement will give some idea of our Arrangements and Prices in

OVERCOATS.

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S EXHIBITION PALETOT, Lined throughout with Silk	From 50s to 84s
B. JOSEPH & CO.'S WITNEY SAC, A Gentlemanly Garment	From 42s to 55s
B. JOSEPH & CO.'S REGENT STREET COAT, Suitable for Clerical Gentlemen	From 21s to 42s
B. JOSEPH & CO.'S COUNTRY WRAPPER, For Tourists and Farmers	From 36s
B. JOSEPH & CO.'S REVERSIBLE COAT, For Travelling	From 45s
B. JOSEPH & CO.'S PILOT COAT, Very durable	From 25s to 50s

&c., &c., &c.

A Choice of about 500, in all these Styles, either Ready-Made or to Order, at

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS,
GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE.

ELUCIDATION OF THE GREAT SOCIAL MYSTERY.

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

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

The above Work may be had of FRANCE, Side; BARLOW, Grainger-street; CROWTHER, Clayton-street; MORDUE, 44, Pilgrim-street; WATSON, Bottle Bank; and all Booksellers.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS SWELLINGS, &c.

Price 1s., or free by Post 14 stamps,

THERMO-THERAPEUTICS, or the TURKISH HOT-AIR BATH in the successful treatment of the above and other diseases. By Drs. Barker and Henderson.

Also, at the same Price,

SKIN DISEASES: THEIR PREVENTION AND CURE by heat and fumigation. Published by Henry Renshaw, 356, Strand, London, and obtainable of all Booksellers.

GIVEN AWAY TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

DR. SMITH has just Published a FREE EDITION of 20,000 Copies of THE WARNING VOICE, or PRIVATE MEDICAL FRIEND. A New Work 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; 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: DR SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

CONSULTATION BY LETTER WITHOUT FEE.

DR. SMITH will, for the BENEFIT of persons suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c., on receiving a description of their case (enclosing a stamped directed envelope for reply) send his written opinion, with advice and directions for the most successful treatment and cure. Address: DR SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, London, W.C.

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CROWDED SALE ROOMS EVERY NIGHT!!!
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GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, PARALYSIS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, &c.

THE effect of heat, fumigation, &c., in curing the above and many other chronic diseases almost incredible. The TURKISH BATHS, 20, Baker Street, Portman Square, London. Under the direction of two Physicians. Consultations, 11 till 3. A Pamphlet [illegible] sent post free for 14 stamps.

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THEIR prevention and cure by heat and fumigation, the effects of which in the above and many other chronic maladies surpasses everything. 20, Baker Street, Portman Square, London. Under the direction of two Physicians. Consultations, 11 till 3 daily. A Pamphlet (132 pages), sent post free for 14 stamps.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA; its nature, consequences, varieties, and speedy cure, without the pain and risks of laceration, cutting, or other irrational measures. By Drs Barker and Henderson, M.R.C.S.E., &c. Price 1s, or free for 14 stamps by Johnson and Co., Publishers, 16, Brooke Street, Holborn; and through all Booksellers.

Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.
GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S DISMISSAL.

By the details of the Arabia's news we learn that the removal of General M'Clellan, previously telegraphed, has caused great excitement everywhere, but it is denied that in the army the feeling has amounted to disaffection. The following order was issued by General Burnside on taking command of the army:—

In accordance with General Orders, No. 182, issued by the President of the United States, I hereby assume command of the army of the Potomac. Patriotism and the exercise of my every energy in the direction of this army, aided by the full and hearty co-operation of its officers and men, will, I hope, under the blessing of God, insure its success.

Having been a sharer of the privations and a witness of the bravery of the old Army of the Potomac in the Maryland campaign, and fully identified with them in their feeling of respect and esteem for General M'Clellan, entertained through a long and most friendly association with him, I feel that it is not as a stranger I assume command.

To the Ninth Army Corps, so long and intimately associated with me I need say nothing. Our histories are identical.

With diffidence for myself, but with a proud confidence in the unswerving loyalty and determination of that gallant army now entrusted to my care, I accept its control, with the steadfast assurance that the just cause must prevail.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major General Commanding.

A Washington letter of the 11th says:—Major-General M'Clellan and personal staff left Warrenton at 11 o'clock to-day. On reaching Warrenton Junction a salute was fired. The troops, which had been drawn up in line, afterwards broke ranks, when the soldiers crowded around him, and many eagerly called for a few parting words. He said in response, while on the platform of the railway depot:—I wish you to stand by General Burn side as you have stood by me, and all will be well. Good bye. To this an enthusiastic response was given. The troops were also drawn up in line at Bristow Station and Manassas junction, where salutes were fired, and where M'Clellan was complimented with enthusiastic cheers. The party arrived here this afternoon just in time to take the 5 o'clock train for Trenton. The cars being detained owing to some impediment on the track, General M'Clellan was recognised by the many soldiers quartered in that vicinity, when he was greeted with oft repeated cheers. The following farewell order was read to the troops composing the army of the Potomac yesterday morning on dress parade:—

Head quarters, Army of the Potomac, Camy,
near Rectortown, Virginia, Nov. 7.

Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac,—An order of the President devolves upon Major General Burnside the command of this army. In parting with you I cannot express the love and gratitude I bear to you. As an army you have grown up under my care. In you I have never found doubt or coldness. The battles you have fought under my command will proudly live in our nation's history. The glory you have achieved—our mutual perils and fatigues, the graves of our comrades fallen in battle and by disease, the broken forms of those whom wounds and sickness have disabled, the strongest associations which can exist among men, unite us still by an indissoluble tie. We shall ever be comrades in supporting the constitution of our country and the nationality of its people.

G. B. M'CLELLAN, Major General U. S. Army.

General M'Clellan arrived at Baltimore on the evening the 11th, on his way to Philadelphia, whence he was to proceed to Trenton, New Jersey. At the last named town great preparations were being made to receive him.

The following letters describe the excitement in the army and in Washington caused by this event:—"The removal of General M'Clellan from the command has occasioned the wildest excitement. Officers and men unite in denouncing the order as an outrage upon the army; and, while they express no objection to General Burnside as an officer, they protest against the measure most earnestly. Many have prepared their resignations, and distinguished officers of rank assert that they will no longer serve in the army if the order be not rescinded. General M'Clellan received the announcement of his removal with perfect equanimity. He has not been heard to utter a word of complaint, nor has he made any allusion to the subject in the presence of his staff, other than to mention the surprise occasioned by the reception of the despatch. It was equally unexpected by General Burnside, who at first positively declined to accept the position." "The removal of General M'Clellan has produced the most intense excitement in this city. It is almost the sole topic of conversation everywhere. The Radicals assert that this removal is based upon a report made by General Hallack representing that General M'Clellan has persisted in disobeying orders and misrepresenting the condition of his army in regard to supplies of clothing and subsistence. The friends of General M'Clellan declare that his removal was agreed upon before the recent elections, and is a part of the programme of the Radicals to obtain the control of the armies in the field. It is unfortunate for the Administration that this removal has been made at this time without a promulgation to the country of sufficient reasons for it. It is asserted that upon every occasion when Gen. M'Clellan was upon the eve of a decisivee battle—one which would to a great extent settle the question now in issue between the Government and the rebels—he has been prevented from striking the blow by the interference of the Government. In this instance he was certainly pushing forward with unwonted rapidity, and actually astonishing the country by the promptness of the movements of his army and the celerity of its progress. It is believed that a general and decisive engagement must occur very soon, and may take place at any moment, and the removal of the General in command under these circumstances, without any apparent reason, therefore, except political manœuvres, has aroused a feeling in the community which is portentous. The intensity of the excitement here cannot well be described. It extends to all classes of people, and manifests itself in a sternness of determination which forebodes a terrible expression of public indignation. It is said, by those who are presumed to have opportunities of knowing, that this bold act of the Administration is but the beginning of the end, and that what is to follow will be still more startling. Many express the opinion that a disruption of the Cabinet will immediately ensue. There is reason to believe that the removal of M'Clellan was without the sanction of either Mr Seward or Mr Blair, and that it has inaugurated a conflict between the Conservative and Radical portion of the Cabinet, which must terminate in the withdrawal or expulsion of one or other of the party. This result is anxiously looked for, and the expectation of greater events is perhaps all that serves at present to prevent some open expression of popular dissatisfaction."

THE THRONE OF GREECE.

The French journals, and especially those more especially "inspired" by the government, are, or affect to be, still much alarmed at the prospect of Prince Alfred's election to the Greek throne.

La Patrie publishes the following information:—"We are informed from London, under date of the 21st of November, that H. E. Baron de Brunow, the Russian Ambassador, has communicated to Lord Russell a despatch from Prince Gortschakoff with a view to establish that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg did not intend to deviate from the spirit and the letter of the third paragraph of the London protocol of the 3rd of February, 1830, and that consequently it could not recognise as Sovereign of Greece a Prince belonging to either of the families placed under that interdict. We believe that a similar communication had been made to M. Drouyn de Lhuys by M. d'Oubril, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Paris. This double step still leaves the question open as to whether the Duke of Leuchtenberg ought to be considered as excluded by the stipulations of 1830.

The *Independance Belge* asserts that the French Cabinet has demanded explanations and a disavowal, and the question will be considered at a Cabinet Council in London at the beginning of this week. So much importance is attached, it is said, to the reply, that M. Drouyn de Lhuys will go expressly from Compiegne to Paris to receive it from Lord Cowley.

The *Nord* says:—Public opinion cannot reconcile the manœuvres of the English agents in favour of Prince Alfred, supported by a great display of maritime force, with the disvowals proceeding from London. It understands still less how Greeks, who know by experience what English policy is in the Levant, can let themselves be carried away by the dream of an annexation of the Ionian Islands, when it is very evident that what England aims at is an indirect annexation of the continent to those islands.

The *Constitutionnel* of Wednesday contains an article on the affairs of Greece, signed by its chief editor, M. Paulin Limayrac. In this article M. Paulin Limayrac recalls that France had no motive for refusing, should England make the proposition, to renew the engagement of the three powers with Greece. "The situation of France," continues the writer, "is free, decided, and completely disinterested. The accession of Prince Alfred to the throne of Greece would not wound us. Greece is free to choose her sovereign. Our relations with England are so cordial that we should feel no displeasure at the choice of Prince Alfred. In what way could we take umbrage at the position of a great power who would create for itself the obligation of maintaining a prince on the Hellenic throne? Greece exists with difficulty as it is, and the power which furnishes a dynasty will be confronted by two perilous difficulties. Either it will have to restrain the aspirations of the new King within the prison walls of the present frontiers, and thus lose popularity and *prestige*, or it will encourage the ambition of the Greeks for territorial aggrandisement, and in that case open the door to the redoubtable Eastern question, which is pregnant with all kinds of complications. These serious embarrassments would result for England from the triumph of Prince Alfred. The *Morning Post* has not thought proper to take cognisance of them, but the *Times* has perfectly comprehended them."

The *France* of Wednesday evening says:—"Russia will not support the Duke of Leuchtenberg, as such an attitude would afford a pretext for the candidacy of Prince Alfred. It is asserted that a deputation of Greek notables has left the Piræus for England, to present an address to Prince Alfred, bearing numerous signatures."

A FALSE CONFESSION EXTORTED BY TORTURE.

A young woman, named Rosalie Doise, a native of Belgium, and speaking only Flemish, was arrested nearly two years ago on a charge of murdering her father. She was convicted on her own confession, and sentenced to hard labour for life. She accepted the judgment pronounced against her without a murmur; and even expressed gratitude for the indulgence the Court had shown her. More than a year afterwards a man named Vanhalwyn, also a Belgian, was sentenced to death by the Assize Court of the department of the Nord for a murder of a farmer, named Verville. In the course of the trial Vanhalwyn and an accomplice named Verhomme confessed that they alone were the murderers of the father of Rosalie Doise. The case was referred to the Cour de Cassation, and, in compliance with the order of the Minister of Justice, it annulled the sentence of the Court of the Somme as regarded the woman, and that of the Court of the Nord as regarded the men. It directed that a new trial should take place of the three, and this trial has just ended in the acquittal of the woman. It will naturally be asked, what motive could have impelled Rosalie Doise to avow herself guilty of a crime of which these two men, one of whom was already sentenced to death for a previous murder and the other to hard labour for life, acknowledged themselves the sole perpetrators? The explanation she has just given throws some light upon it. "Why," said the Judge, "did you admit in the preliminary examination (by the Judge d'Instruction), that you murdered your father?" Her answer, which was given through a sworn interpreter—for she does not speak French—was, that the interpreter had threatened her with secret confinement in a dismal hole; and that as she was pregnant (she was a married woman), and wanted to save the life of her child, she resolved to plead herself guilty. The interpreter himself being asked by the Procureur-General if he had held out such a threat to the woman, admitted he had; but, in doing so, he said he did no more than interpret literally the words of the Judge d'Instruction. The prisoner was asked if she had been subjected to any personal constraint during her detention. She said that she had been thrown into a black hole, where there was not a breath of air; that when taken out of it to be examined, she was in such terror at the thought of being again lodged in the same hole that she admitted everything they accused her of. She was asked by the Judge if she was not allowed daily exercise in the open air. She said she was not; and that during six months she was out twice. To the question as to whether she asked to be allowed to exercise, she replied that she did, but the clerk invariably replied, "Confess that you are guilty, and say that you have concealed the watch (her father's watch, which had been taken off by the murderers), and you shall be allowed to go out." The gaoler of the cell in which this unhappy woman was so long kept shut up was examined. A part of his evidence was as follows:—The prisoner's counsel to the gaoler: Now, is it not true that this dungeon, into which you threw my client, had neither air nor light but what it received through an opening the size of a brick, and that that opening looked into a narrow space between two thick doors, the space itself lighted only by a skylight? Yes, it is true.—Is it not true also that the furniture of the dungeon was nothing but a mattress and a bucket? Yes.—Is it not true that, from the month of May, the mattress was removed by day, so that the prisoner was forced to remain standing or to lie down on the tiled floor—of course the floor was tiled? Yes; but as to the mattress, I do not well remember if it was removed.

SURPLUS CHARITABLE FUNDS.

The *Times* had this week an article on the propriety of appropriating some unexhausted funds to the relief of Lancashire. One of these is the "Indian Mutiny Relief Fund," which, after nearly expending half a million in the relief of sufferers by the mutiny, and in "providing prolonged allowances" for their families, had still some thousand pounds, in deposits and on securities, standing to its account in March last. Again, there is a very considerable surplus of the Patriotic Fund of 1814 still to be disposed of, notwithstanding the calls made upon it during the Crimean War. Another fund, raised at the latter time for the benefit of the sick and wounded, and taking its name from this journal is not quite expended, and might aid in alleviating a calamity quite as national as the casualties of war. Lastly, and above all, here is no less than £80,000 lying idle in the hands of the Indian government at Calcutta, the whole of which was transmitted from England two years since to mitigate the horrors of famine in India, and which could be remitted hither without injury or inconvenience to any one. It is the surplus of the munificent subscription collected in the country to meet an emergency the worst of which had passed before it arrived. It would have been returned at the time but for the difficulty of restoring it to the original subscribers. Meanwhile, the difficulty of applying it in any other legitimate way is equally great, and it is a simple fact that the money is going begging, or, as our contemporary the *Calcutta Englishman* puts it, "waiting for the demand of England." The Lord Mayor may have been right in declining it when it was offered before, for the need of it was then just as likely to arise in India as at home. That need has now arisen at our very doors; would any Lord Mayor be justified in declining it if it were offered again? We think not, and we believe that the people of Calcutta would be the first to urge its being refunded, if the responsibility of doing so could be placed on the right shoulders. We have reason to believe that no opposition whatever would be offered by the authorities in India, and that it is virtually in the option of this country to possess itself of this most opportune windfall. We are even assured that the knowledge of its existence, unclaimed and unappropriated, checks the current of sympathy and munificence in the Bengal Presidency. The wealthy and charitable there have not held a public meeting or done as much as they would, feeling that there was this treasure accumulated for a kindred purpose and yet locked up alike from themselves and their famishing countrymen. It is not our duty or business to pronounce any opinion on the legal steps which should be taken to make these funds available. For the present we see two things, and two only—an urgent necessity, and a valuable means of meeting it without violating the rights of any one. If the custody of these funds constitutes a trust with which the Court of Chancery can deal, let the intervention of that Court be claimed without delay. If the sanction of an Act of Parliament be considered indispensable, let an intimation be given that a bill for this purpose will be introduced as early as possible in the next session. There is a third alternative, and that is, that no reference to any Court or to the Legislature may be practically necessary to justify the diversion. The powers delegated to the Managing Committees of these funds are generally large, and the rule of *idem per idem* would be very slightly infringed by the use of surplus money subscribed for the relief of famine in one part of the British empire for the relief of the same kind of suffering in another. The number of subscribers who would protest against so beneficent an act, even if it were not strictly local, is infinitesimal, and we may safely say that not a single person would be deterred from contributing for the future, Moreover, against any risk of objection, however remote, a small guarantee fund would be an ample security, and we observe that this idea has already been started in a definite shape at Calcutta itself. What is now wanted is a strong expression of public opinion in favour of this appropriation, and a hearty recognition of the "higher law" which must sometimes be invoked in other matters than politics.

POISONING OF A FAMILY IN YORK.

At the Guildhall, York, on Tuesday, before the Lord Mayor and C. Wilson, Esq., Maria, wife of Mr Edwin Cook (of the firm of Messrs Cook and Sons, opticians, &c., of Bishophill), was charged with mixing poison with the flour upon the premises of her husband, with the intent to poison the family and servants of Mr Cook, sen.

The prisoner, about thirty years of age, resided up to the time of her apprehension with her husband, the eldest son of Mr Cook, senior, in Coney-street, where the firm have a sale shop, whilst Mr Cook, senior, and the remainder of his family resided at Bishophill, where are carried on the works of the firm.

Mr Noble, solicitor, watched the case on behalf of the family of Mr Cook. The prisoner was undefended.

The first evidence heard was that of *Mr Read*, surgeon, of York, who deposed to the fact that in June last he was on two occasions called in to attend Mr Cook's family, and that on both these occasions he found them suffering violently from the administration of some acrid poison, from which, however, after a few days' illness, they recovered. He was again called in to see the family on Wednesday last, when he found Mr Cook's three sons, his daughter, and the two servants again suffering from the effects of the administration of the acrid poison, from which, however, though the symptoms were of an exceedingly violent character, they again recovered.

Mr Haley, superintendent of the York police, deposed that he had been engaged in investigating the case, and had placed the various articles of food which he had found in Mr Cook's house, and of which the family had partaken at dinner on the previous Wednesday, into the hands of Dr Procter, of York, for analysis. That gentleman, however, had not completed his analysis. In the meantime he had felt himself justified in apprehending the prisoner, who, on his charging her with attempting to poison, had replied, "I am perfectly innocent."

Alice Chancey deposed that she now resided with Mr Seller, of Fossgate, but that in January last she went into the service of the prisoner. She did not leave the prisoner till about six weeks ago. Her mistress once last Spring—but she could not name the day—came to her in the kitchen and said she was very much annoyed by the Cooks of Bishophill, and added that she wanted to do something to them in retaliation for their annoyance. Witness asked what she wanted her to do, and Mrs Cook in reply asked, if she mixed something up, would she take it and put it in the flour bin at Bishophill. Prisoner added, that she would not mind giving her a £5 note if it proved effectual. Witness replied that she would not do it for all the world. The prisoner then said if she would not assist she would do nothing herself in the matter, and would think no more about it. Witness heard nothing further until the poisoning in June, when Mrs Cook again came into the kitchen to her and said it was a good job she had had nothing to do with it. She also impressed upon witness not to say anything about their conversation.

The prisoner declined to ask any of the witnesses questions, and in reply to the clerk to the magistrates, as to whether she had anything to say to the charge, she firmly replied, "I am perfectly innocent of the charge."

Mr Haley having asked for a remand of the case until the following Monday, by which time he thought he should be prepared with additional evidence, the Bench remanded the prisoner to that day, granting her bail in a couple of sureties of £100 each.

A considerable amount of excitement has been created in York by this extraordinary case, and at the time when the prisoner was transferred from the police-office to the Guildhall some hundreds of persons had congregated with a view to gain a glimpse of her, while the magistrates' room during the hearing of the case was densely crowded. Mrs Cook belongs to the neighbourhood of Cave, near Hull, and is of highly respectable connections.

SINGULAR AND FATAL PIT ACCIDENT.—A somewhat singular accident occurred yesterday at a pit at Deepfields, near Wolverhampton. A man named Butler had, while assisting the banksman, drawn the wagon or covering over the mouth of the pit, in order to land the skip, or vehicle in which the minerals are drawn up. He, however, failed to "ketch" the waggon, which would prevent its movement from the position in which it was placed. The skip was landed, and the man, standing on the wagon, was endeavouring, with the aid of a man in front, to push it off on to the line of rails. While doing this, the unsecured wagon ran back and the poor fellow, still retaining his hold of the skip, was precipitated with the latter to the bottom of a shaft some yards in depth. His body, when recovered, was, of course, perfectly lifeless, and in a very mutilated state.—*Manchester Examiner.*

THE WALKER COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

(From the *Times.*)

The Walker Colliery explosion we can only contemplate at present as a tremendous subterranean storm. There is a shock, a rush of air, an atmosphere of flame which licks up all the dry and inflammable material in the pit; then an atmosphere of the suffocating, poisonous "after damp," and all is over. Sixteen dead bodies are stretched upon the pit ground; thirty-three dead horses and mules attest the terrible power of the pent-up forces which lurked in the cavities of the coal seam. The appearance above ground was that of the eruption of a vulcano. The spectators "heard the sound of a tremendous rush of air up the working shaft, and on looking in that direction saw steam and a cloud of fragments flying from the pit's mouth." Below, as the survivors tell us, "the first warning they had of the explosion was like the sound of a hurricane, and its effect on themselves was to throw them violently down." The seam of coal itself was set on fire, and charred dead bodies were close to the part which had ignited. In the other parts of the pit "the hewers were struck down at their work and five bodies were found in the broken." One man "had been blown a distance of thirty yards from the face of the seam." The scene that presented itself to the exploring party afterwards was that of a wreck. "On the one hand a man lay dead, on the other was a horse on his knees, his ears pricked up, his eyeballs still appearing to glare with fright, though he was quite dead, and had probably been killed instantaneously by the first and only shock of the explosion." As soon as the shock was heard men in the remote parts of the pit "ran for their lives," but "the fire-damp overtook them and struck them down like a shot." One survivor, who was rescued near the pit's mouth, described the effect of the pursuing cloud, from which, unfortunately, so many others were not relieved. As soon as ever the storm was over the descent of an exploring party showed the courageous mettle of our pitmen. There is never any lack of spirit on these occasions, and the generous eagerness to save life overcomes every sense of fear. The exhaustion of the explorers upon their return to the pit's mouth only showed too clearly the danger of the mission on which they had gone. It is only just to say that the pit has always borne a good character, and that good regulations were enforced in it. "The Walker Colliery is among the oldest in the coal trade, having been at work nearly a century, and is about the last of the famous old Wallsend collieries, all the others having been drowned out." Candles were prohibited, and only the Davy lamp was allowed. "The overmen and deputies, who could use powder in blasting were men of twenty years' standing, and persons in whom the viewers felt the greatest confidence." The pit had two shafts, half-a-mile apart from each other—an advantage which saved many lives on this occasion. The cause which was at first assigned to the explosion was that some men at work "in a trouble" had fired shots; but this account has not been, as yet, confirmed, and the only fact which seems to be at all established, and which throws responsibility upon anybody, is that the air of the pit was foul at the time—a circumstance which ought to have dictated more than usual precautions. It was "pay Saturday" at the pit, and the pitmen were not employed. The pit was "laid off" till Monday, and the intervening day was only occupied in the work of "redding it up"—*i.e.*, doing odd jobs in the air ways and other parts of the workings, and putting the pit in order for the commencement of the next week. It would seem, that the pit was without its regular working corps, and that no extraordinary safeguards could therefore be applied in firing off shots, while at the same time the pit was in a "foul" state which especially required such safeguards. Such dreadful catastrophes as these naturally set men's wits to work to devise safeguards and securities for life in coal mines. We are accustomed to the fact of danger attaching to certain kinds of employment, and we accept it as one of the necessary facts of society—necessary for supplying the physical needs of man. The truth is that the whole field of life has its analogies to the field of battle. In war there is dangerous work to do, and somebody must do it; somebody must mount the breach, somebody must stop the gap, somebody must be the first in storming the intrenchment. Human life, like war, has its needs. There are physical wants which must be supplied, and the task of supplying these wants is accompanied by danger. There are many kinds of work which are attended by risks peculiar to themselves, and some of those employments which present a less formidable show of danger are perhaps accompanied by as great a loss of life in the long run as those which carry their dangerous character more in front. The workmen who make our cutlery suffer as much damage, perhaps, upon an average, by the constant inhalation of the dust which their employments create, as the collier class does by these extraordinary and casual storms of the underground world. Our mercantile marine is a dangerous employment, which is created by the wants of society, for the very food which we eat is the product of distant countries, and implies a mercantile navy to bring it over to us. The work of the collier is in the same way a work carrying danger upon the surface of it, which is created by the physical wants of man, for warmth is necessary for life. But, though we are thus accustomed to the fact of dangerous kinds of work we are not the less shocked by these wholesale losses of life when they occur. The thought immediately arises, Cannot anything de done? Are we to submit to an annual average of casualties as if it were a law of nature? We ought not to do so, and the least we can do whenever such a calamity occurs is to institute a most searching inquiry into the cause of it. There are, of course, causes over which we have no control, and, unfortunately, it must be said that some of these causes are almost organic, and attaching to the very nature of the employment. In dangerous work you must have cool heads, and cool heads have an inevitable tendency to contract an insensibility to danger, and even a kind of defiance of it. The combination of courage with fear is rare, and yet natural fear is necessary as an instrument of security against danger. There is nothing contrary to nobleness in fear, which is, indeed, an absolutely essential part of our composition. But, though many causes of danger are organic, all are not, and it is of the utmost importance to discover whether a calamity has originated in any cause which is capable of alteration and remedy. It is a sad business indeed to look into causes of misfortune after the fact has happened, but the future safety of thousands depends upon it. We have had a great number of colliery accidents lately, and the employment of a pitman is becoming almost as sadly picturesque from its exposure to danger as the sailor's life. We hope that the discovery of the causes of accident and their remedy will ultimately reduce this characteristic of it, and render the life of a collier as safe as that of an ordinary miner.

Mr W. H. Stephenson, of the Treasury, has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, in the room of Mr Pressly, who has resigned.

INCREASE OF THE SHIRT TRADE IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND.—The Belfast papers notice the rapid extension of the shirt manufacturing business in the North—a branch of trade which has conferred incalculable benefits on that district, by the employment of thousands of females in this comparatively new, and, for girls, suitable employment of shirt-making, combined with the getting-up of other light articles of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's dress.

THE TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS.

Mr William Howitt, the celebrated author, has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Star*:—

"SIR,—Your leader of to-day on penal sentences hits the right nail on the head. You never can reform criminals—which should be the grand object—by shutting them up with nothing to do, and with the prospect of soon coming out of prison, with their chums waiting for them at the prison doors, to re-introduce them into the practice of garotting and burglary.

"Sir Joshua Jebb's plans have reformed nobody, but have driven the convicts to desperation, as we have seen once or twice, and made London a hell upon earth.

"I like your compelling the criminals to work out compensation to the injured and the public. It is the good old Mosaic law, and common sense to boot. But why do you not recommend the sending of a good quota of our condemned criminals to Western Australia? They are continually crying out for men there, and can't get them. The colonists have, time after time, appealed to the Colonial Office, and to the public through the *Times*. Is it because some of the Australian colonies have protested against having convicts? That can be no reason why those who want them should not have them. Is it because it is supposed that they do more harm there than good? What says the late Governor Kennedy of Western Australia? That the amount of crime in that colony is much below what it is in England in the ratio of population. Both he and other colonists of that colony have declared that whilst they got a sufficient supply of convicts the colony goes forward; when they cannot it goes rather backward than forward. Now, having travelled in various Australian colonies, and looked into this question there, I am prepared at any moment to prove that the employment of convicts in our young colonies has reformed a thousand, nay ten thousandfold more convicts than any system of penal discipline ever adopted since the foundation of the world.

What are nine-tenths of the present population of New South Wales and Tasmania? Convicts—or the children of convicts. And where will you find a more orderly, moral, or respectable population? The spectacle afforded by the creation of great and flourishing communities out of the moral—or rather immoral—sewages of this country, is the most extraordinary one in the world. There are whole States created out of reformed criminals. Such was the case, too, formerly with Maryland and the Jerseys. And what is the difference? That whilst no decent man or woman dare venture into London streets at night I have travelled alone night and day amid a convict population and slept in their huts; and at gentlemen's houses I found no single servant who was not a convict, yet the door of the house was never locked at night.

Whence arises this? Simply from taking men away from temptation and giving them constant labour, communication with free nature instead of a branded existence in corrupt towns, and hope.

Of course, where colonies protest against convicts there is nothing to be said; but where they are wanted there is certainly no mode of reforming them and clearing our crwoded towns of them better than that now suggested."

SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

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

His Honour took his seat at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning. There were 150 cases on the list. During the day, the Hall, notwithstanding the two large fires, became cold and uncomfortable; on which His Honour remarked to Mr Bell, the clerk, that if that state of things continued he would be unable to sit there during the winter.

The following are a few of the more important or interesting cases:—

A young woman, who had left her master's service to get married, sued him for one quarter's wages in her maiden name. She should have sued in the name of her husband, and the case was, on this account, dismissed.

In a case, Parker *v.* Lamb, the claim was allowed; but as defendant had been an invalid for upwards of four years, and is at present undergoing an operation in the Infirmary, His Honour took a lenient view of the case, and ordered payment at the end of two months.

BEER SUMMONSES.—A great number of summonses had been issued for beer. A number of these, issued by Mr Brannigan, of Blackhill, were struck out in consequence of the absence of both plaintiff and defendant.

SUDDEES *v.* HALL.—The claim in this case was for £6 10s, work done, and his Honour ordered payment at the end of 14 days.

JOHN TROTTER *v.* JOHN HESLOP—LESLIE *v.* JOHN HESLOP.—The defendant in these cases did not appear, and in each 20s per month was ordered to be paid.

A number of judgment summonses had been issued by the Durham Association for the Protection of Trade. In each case a committal was made for 14 days to Durham Gaol.

BATY *v.* KELLY.—This case has been before the court four or five times. The plaintiff has made four journeys from Newcastle to prove the debt. The defence was that the goods had been delivered to another man, and that defendant was paying the bill twice. His Honour, after due consideration, ordered the defendant to pay the amount at 4s per month.

ELLIOTT *v.* NOBLE.—This was also an adjourned case, Mr Elliott being absent at the former hearing. Mr Briggs appeared for the defendant. It will be remembered that this case was brought to recover payment for several gallons of cordials ordered by plaintiff of defendant's traveller, Mr Little. The order was duly delivered, but on account of their not being equal to sample defendant refused to keep them, and returned the cordials to the plaintiff, who, however, would not take them back and brought this action for payment. Defendant, in his examination, stated that when he ordered the goods of Mr Little, he did so on the understanding that if not good he should return them. Other witnesses were called to prove that the cordials were not so good as they ought to have been. Mr Little, plaintiff's traveller, was also examined, but could not deny Mr Noble's statement, and his Honour, therefore, decided in favour of defendant.

ROBERT ALMOND *v.* JOHN BELL.—This action was brought to recover the sum of £8, for goods supplied to defendant's wife, who is now dead. Defendant produced a letter, in which the debt was stated to be only £5 2s, and the case was adjourned for the production of a bill of particulars.

EENWICK *v.* PARKER.—In this case plaintiff claimed £9 15s for repairs to an omnibus belonging to defendant, and which had lately run between Blaydon and Newcastle. One item in the account was for 28 days' work, and it was shown, for the defence, that during that time plaintiff had done work for other parties. It was also stated that an agreement had been entered into between the parties, that the omnibus was to be properly repaired for £6, in time for Blaydon Races, a fortnight after. The omnibus was not done in that time, and defendant had to employ other persons to finish it. His Honour gave judgment for plaintiff for the sum of £2 5s.

WHITFIELD *v.* WELCH.—The plaintiff claimed 5s 7d balance of an account for goods supplied. Mr Compton defended. An account was handed in, settled. Mr Whitfield, it appeared, had taken cash from time to time without giving any date. Mr Whitfield stated that the defendant's wife called on him, and asked him to receipt the account. He had just written the word "settled," when she took up the bill and said she would call on Saturday night. This was, on the part of the defendant, flatly contradicted, and ultimately His Honour found for defendant.

SUDDEES *v.* MOSS.—This was a case in which the sum of £2 16s 6d was claimed for joiner and cartwright work done. Mr Compton appeared for defendant. Several items in the bill were disputed, and it was endeavoured to be shown that plaintiff had done work for other parties, which he had charged to defendant. After due investigation, His Honour found for the plaintiff for £2 2s 6d.

ARKLESS *v.* GRANT.—The amount claimed in this case was £1 19s 11d. One item was 52 quarts of beer, on which His Honour remarked that that was not a proper manner of keeping accounts. The defendant acknowledged part of the debt, and, it appeared, had offered to pay the whole if the case was not brought into court. On account of this admission, His Honour gave a verdict for the plaintiff.

Re JOHN SMILES, bankrupt. This bankrupt, who had, it appeared, scarcely any creditors of his own, had got into trouble in consequence of having become the administrator of a deceased relative. An action had been brought against him in his administrative character, which was tried at the last Newcastle Assizes, and in which a verdict passed for the plaintiff. The consequence was this bankruptcy. He was now opposed by Mr Legge of Newcastle, who having examined the bankrupt at great length, opposed his progress through this court, on the ground of his having defended the action, and put the defendant therein to great expense, without having any real defence.—Mr Adamson, of North Shields, appeared for the bankrupt, after hearing whom, his Honour adjourned the further consideration of the case till next court.

ARGENTINE *v.* SILVER.—Mr Benson, of Cornhill, has sent us a specimen of the material which he calls "Argentine," and which is extensively manufactured by him as a substitute for silver. The invention is not a very new one; but as it is for the first time brought under our notice we can have no hesitation in saying that the imitation is admirable, and if experience proves it to be but one-half as durable as represented, it must commend itself for its cheapness, as well as for its similarity to the more precious metal. It is stated that the duty payable on a silver service of spoons and forks would amount to as much as the whole cost of a similar service in "Argentine."—*Morning Star*, March 7th, 1861. J. W. Benson, Prize Medallist, No. 1605, International Exhibition 1862, has just published a most elaborate and complete Catalogue of his manufactures, both in Argentine and Silver Plate. It consists of 130 pp. Imperial 8vo. And includes a full and carefully arranged price list, and upwards of 300 engravings of articles of various kinds. It will be sent post-free by enclosing six stamps to J.

Miscellaneous News.

Patti has created a great sensation in Paris as Amina in "Sonnambula."

"Somebody's Luggage" is the title of Mr Dickens's Christmas number of *All the Year Round.*

BISHOP COLENSO'S BOOK.—The *Times* says it is requested by the Archdeacon of Taunton to state that he gives notice that in the Session of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury next ensuing he will move that the standing orders be suspended, in order to the consideration of an address to the Upper House, praying the Upper House to direct the appointment of a committee of the Lower House to examine and report upon to the Lower House a book lately published, and entitled "The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua Critically Examined. By the Right Rev. John William Colenso, D.D., Bishop of Natal." That the Lower House may deliver its opinion to the Upper House touching the proceeding to a synodical judgment upon the book.

COMMERCIAL BLOCKADES.—The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting on Monday, in order to discuss the principles of international maritime law, as laid down by Mr Cobden. As explained by the chairman, the meeting was held to give the whole of the members of the chamber the opportunity of voting on the question, it having been urged that the declarations already made by the chamber on this subject did not represent the views of the majority. In order to bring the matter to the test, Mr Campbell moved that the chamber approve the memorial to the Government in favour of the abolition of commercial blockades. This was met by an amendment from Mr Spence ("S." of the *Times*) asserting that it "was not expedient to memorialise the Government to abandon the rights of blockade or diminish its efficiency." After an animated debate, the amendment was carried by a majority of 23 to 14.

THE GAROTTE IN LONDON.—At an "Anti-Garotte Association" meeting, held at Walworth on Friday night, the following communication was read:—"To the Anti-Garotting Club. Take warning from a hunted and persecuted cove, and drop this ere society, for blow me if we don't choke some of yer if yer don't let us alone. We have spotted the secretary, and by all that's blue we will give his gullet a twist before long. We know him, and there are six of us sworn to do it, so look out.—(Signed) William Atley." Another letter stated that the writer had seven attempts made to garotte him, and that he owed his safety to having worn a steel collar with spikes in it, but having unfortunately left his collar at home on Saturday week, he was attacked, and was now laid up. Mr Buckland describes a pair of gloves designed as a protection against the garotte:—"They look like ordinary dog-skin gloves; but on to the last joint of the middle finger and thumb is placed a sharp pair of curved steel hooks about the size and shape of a parrot's claw, the inner edges of these are shapened and cut like a knife. When the garotter attacks his victim, the first effort of the strangled man is to release his throat, he seizes hold of his antagonist's arm with these clawed gloves, and produces therewith such wounds as would cause the garotter to speedily relax his hold from actual pain."

ROBBERY AND CLEVER CAPTURE.—In June last Robert Stewart, farm bailiff to Mr C. M. Caldicott, of Holdsbrook Grange, in the county of Warwick, absconded with £500 of his master's money; and Mrs Caldicott's lady's maid, disappeared somewhat mysteriously at the same time. Superintendent Wild, of Rugby, succeeded in tracing both Stewart and the lady's maid on board the Great Britain, where the former had taken a first class passage to Melbourne for himself and the lady's maid, under the names of Robert and Jane Martin. Sergeant Palmer, of Cubbington, set off, *via* Marseilles, to meet Robert and Jane Martin on their disembarkation at Melbourne. The Great Britain set out on the 13th; Palmer could not start till the 26th. He reached Melbourne at four o'clock p.m. on the 13th; the Great Britain came into the same port at ten o'clock a.m. on the 14th; and as Stewart stepped on to the landing, he quietly confronted him with a courteous "How d'ye do?" The astonishment and chagrin of Robert and Jane Martin may be better imagined then described. Stewart was taken into custody at once, and £170 was found in his possession, besides a quantity of new wearing apparel. On the following day he was taken before the Melbourne magistrates, and remanded back to England. Palmer set out with his prisoner for England, in the ship Wellesley, on the 22nd, passed the line October the 17th, and will doubtless be at Rugby on Wednesday next.—*Birmingham Daily Post.*

THE UNION RELIEF AID ACT.—We learn that the Poor-law Board have issued orders authorising the Guardians of the Unions of Preston and Blackburn to borrow money under the provisions of the Union Relief Aid Act, 1862. The order in each case recites that the Guardians had found that the aggregate expenditure in and about the relief of the poor of the whole union, for the quarter ending at Michaelmas last, exceeded the rate of three shillings in the pound per annum on the annual rateable value of the property comprised within the union by the sum of £ ; that the Guardians had resolved that an application should be made to the Poor-law Board for power to enable them to borrow the amount of such excess; and that the Poor-law Board had made due inquiry into the circumstances of the union, and found that the total amount of such excess was the sum of £—. Then the Board, by the order, give authority to the Guardians to borrow the amount, and to charge the common fund of the union with its repayment in the manner provided by the act. The order to the Preston union is dated the 10th November, and authorises the borrowing of £3,517 0s 1½d; and the order to the Blackburn union is dated the 21st November, and authorises the borrowing of £3,890.—*Globe.*

MISHAPS IN THE HUNTING FIELD.—On Monday last, the York and Ainsty foxhounds threw off at Skelton, near York, there being an exceedingly large field of sportsmen present. The Hon. Captain H. Lawley had the misfortune to come down and receive such a concussion that he had to be taken to the residence of Mr H. S. Thompson, of Fairfield, where surgical assistance was summoned. He was subsequently removed to his residence at Marston, and has now perfectly recovered. His brother, Lord Wenlock, also sustained a fall, which resulted from his horse treading upon him, in his receiving a wound on one side of the neck, and a considerable laceration of the flap of the ear on the same side. He, however, continued the sport. Mrs Walker, of Hawkhill, was thrown, but was little the worse for her descent. Mr Fife and Mr Ponsonby (both of the 10th Hussars) also came to grief—the former twice and the latter thrice. Major Wombwell, his second horseman, and a number of other persons, also came down; but, excepting in the instances just mentioned, no personal injury was happily sustained.

PEDESTRIANISM.—RACE BETWEEN DEERFOOT AND DAY, OF LEEDS.—The race between these men to run six miles for £50 a-side took place on Monday on Mr. John Garratt's ground, Wandsworth, and was well attended by the patrons of the sport. The pedestrians had to make the circuit of the course 24 times to complete the distance, and soon after the appointed time, three o'clock, the competitors came to the mark. On the start being made they went off at a good pace, and on the finish of the first mile (4 minutes 52 seconds), the lead was in favour of Deerfoot, who headed his man by four yards. Throughout the second mile (10 minutes 10 seconds) the race was well sustained on the part of the competitors, Day who had worked his way to the front being some three yards ahead as they went by the goal for the commencement of the third mile. When the twelfth lap had been accomplished, this being the termination of the third mile (15 minutes 33 seconds), Deerfoot was well to the fore, and from the style in which the provincial was now running it was apparent he had not the remotest chance, for the Indian, who was much his superior in speed, kept widening the gap between them at every succeeding stride. Day, who was much distressed, continued the strugle up to the termination of the fifteenth lap (three miles and three-quarters) when he was compelled to resign, this portion of the match having been run in 18 minutes 35 seconds. The Indian had to run the remainder of the distance by himself, and he rattled over the rest of the ground with that vigour for which he is noted.

DARING BURGLARY AT LEEDS.—One of the cleverest and most extensive robberies which has occurred in Leeds for many years was accomplished at the offices of the Aire and Calder Navigation Company, on Friday night, or early on Saturday morning. On Friday night both the house and the offices were properly secured and next morning it was discovered that they had been entered, and a sum of £830 abstracted from a large safe in the office. From the appearances presented it is believed that one of the thieves must have entered unobserved during the day, or in the dusk of the evening, and had hidden himself in a closet near the door. Having broken a pane of glass in the window which supplied the closet with light, he was enabled to reach another room, the door of which he forced open with a poker. He thus gained access to one of the windows, and opening this, without any difficulty admitted his confederates. It was the ordinary custom of the office that in the evening all the money was taken from the several cash-boxes and placed for greater security into a large safe, the keys being removed to the drawing-room of Mr Hodgson. With an amount of daring scarcely credible, the thieves made their way into this room, obtained possession of the keys, returned to the offices, and then, without difficulty, were enabled to open the safe. Their courage had been stimulated by a couple of bottles of sherry, which they found in one of the closets, and, there being no probability of disturbance, they proceeded deliberately to examine the contents of the safe. The amount of money collected there was nearly £1,000 and for some reason, almost inexplicable, they left behind about £130. The booty they secured consisted of a £50 Bank of England note, six £20 Bank of England notes, fifty-four £5 notes of Leeds banks, fifty notes of the same value of country banks, gold and silver to the amount of £140, making together £830. The adroitness of the burglars is shown by the circumstance that although the house was occupied, no one in it was disturbed by noise.

A serious fire, involving destruction of property to the amount of £10,000 occurred on Saturday night, at Messrs. Brown and Co.'s distillery, at Dundalk. One of the soldiers called out to assist in extinguishing the fire has died, while three others are seriously ill, from having drank fusil oil, mistaking it for whisky.

Mr Norris Taylor, the registrar of the Rochdale Cemetery, was on Monday charged before the local magistrates with illegally disinterring bodies, and removing them from one part of the burial-ground to another. After a good deal of evidence had been heard, the case was adjourned, and the defendant—who, on leaving the Court, was hissed by a crowd—was admitted to bail.

Dr. Cooke, of Walsall, has come into collision with the Guardians of that town, through ordering a pauper patient a bottle of champagne daily. He has been censured by the board, and has intimated his intention to lay the matter before the Poor-law Commissioners.

On Saturday, at Eagly, near Bolton, a number of boys were silding on a sheet of water, when the ice broke, and three of them (all cousins) were precipitated into the water. One of them succeeded in getting out, but the two others, named Thomas Hardman and James Fielding, aged respectively 12 years and 9 years, were drowned.

The Hon. G. C. Morton, one of the London police magistrates, got into the crowd on Blackfriars Bridge during the fire at Messrs. Price's wharf on Thursday evening. He found a young woman with a child in her arms in danger of being crushed to death, and chivalrously rescued her. While he was forcing the crowd back, some one stole his purse, containing a large sum of money and a rough diamond.

A PRESENT FROM PRINTERS.—The typographers of Paris, who were condemned to different punishments in consequence of a strike, have made their advocate, M. Berryer, a present, unique in its execution, and remarkable for the ingenuity of the thought. They have printed on vellum the orations of Bossuet, and have produced a book in a style of magnificence unequalled for typographical excellence. In order that no other copy should exist, the forms were immediately broken up.

M. CHAILLU AND THE GORILLA COUNTRY.—At length we (*Athenæum*) have direct and decisive news from the Gorilla Country. Our readers are aware that Mr Winwood Reade and the famous Indian hunter known as "The Old Shekarry" went out to the Gaboon about a year ago. They arrived in the colony in the early spring. The spirit in which they went over the ground described in M. du Chaillu's romance may be judged by the period during which they collected facts and held their peace. At the end of five months they are in a position to speak; and we venture to think that Mr Reade's report will confirm the view at which all men of sense and science had previously arrived. No one doubted that M. du Chaillu had been in the country, and that he was a good natured sort of a man. People refused to believe that a book full of amusing contradictions and absurdities was true; and for this refusal they have now received from an English witness at the Gaboon a further and conclusive warrant.

"ANOTHER OF THE BRITISH LIONS which was always surrounded was Benson's mysterious clock, of which the wheels are at one end of the building and the hands and dial at another. The magnificent arrangement of wheels, springs, cylinders, and levers are there to speak for themselves, and all the foreign watchmakers have acknowledged them to be masterpieces in their way; but the puzzle was to understand how the momentum they created could, almost like the electric fluid, be conveyed and regulated along slender iron rods 300 feet in length, and made to move with the exactest precision the gigantic hands of a dial on a far away tower."—*Daily News*, June 28, 1862. The above extract from the article on the International Exhibition is descriptive of the great turret clock which J. W. Benson exhibits as a sample of his workmanship. By the aid of steam machinery, and every facility for their production, he is able to manufacture not only the large and elaborate quarter clock at 2,000 guineas, but also the simple but accurately performing timepiece for the village church or school at 15 guineas. The same machinery is also applied to the manufacture of all kinds of House Clocks, suitable for the Hall, Staircase, Warehouse, Office, or Counting House, which, by this means, are produced at very much lower prices than those usually charged. Benson's Illustrated Catalogue of Clocks contains numerous patterns suitable for the Drawing and Dining Rooms, the Library, &c., &c., and a short and interesting account of the rise and progress of the art of Clockmaking. It also includes a description of the various clocks and timepieces manufactured by J. W. Benson, with a carefully prepared price list of the same, and can be obtained gratis on application, or will be sent post-free by enclosing two stamps to the manufactory 33 and 34, udgate.

THE WHITWORTH AND ARMSTRONG GUNS.—Mr Whitworth has got everything his own way now. The Ordnance Select Committee are not good enough or fair enough for the eminent mechanic, and so he is to have a committee of his own. The Duke of Somerset has promised to yield to all and any conditions he may ask since he punched through the Warrior shield with his shells. And now we may expect something. If we could only construct an Armstrong plate, the alacrity with which a Whitworth bolt would be sent at it would be astonishing; nor would Sir William be averse to test a Whitworth shield if needs were, judging by the epistolary trials of the distinguished artillerymen. It is our present impression that nothing more effective than Sir William Armstrong's field-guns and projectiles can be conceived, provided always that they are simplified and adapted to campaigning in all climates and weathers, but that the breech-loading system cannot be applied with safety and effect to the larger classes of guns of position and naval armaments. A 12-ton gun, of 10½ inches bore, is now being rifled by Sir William Armstrong on the shunt principle. We are given to understand that it is to have six grooves, and that the projectiles are to have zinc strips for bearings. Besides this gun, a rifled 200-pounder breech-loader is said to be in progress at Elswick.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE LONDON PANTOMIMES.—The Haymarket Christmas piece is written by Mr William Brough, and is founded on Rasselas and its continuation. It is planned to accompany an elaborate panorama of the Holy Land, painted by Mr Telbin, but the artist's work, it is said, will not be quite ready to join the author's on Boxing-night. The same popular writer is engaged to furnish Mr Fechter with the Christmas piece for the Lyceum; and the opening night of this theatre, under the new management, is announced for the 1st of January. The Olympic will be supplied with a Christmas piece from the pen of Mr Burnand; and the Strand, as usual, will rely upon Mr Byron, who has chosen "Ivanhoe" as the subject of his burlesque. Mr E. L. Blanchard is writing three pantomimes; one for Drury Lane, another for the Princess's, and a third for Astley's. The subject of the first is "Goody Two Shoes," of the second "Riquet with the Tuft" (a story which formed one of the celebrated Olympic burlesques, by Messrs Planche and Dance), and the subject of the third is "The Queen of Hearts," an allegory dealing with cards.

VISITORS TO LONDON are respectfully invited to inspect J. W. Benson's magnificent show of Watches and Clocks of every description, and at all prices, from 3 to 50 Guineas in Silver, and 5 to 100 Guineas in Gold. His display of watches round his great clock, in the Middle Avenue of the Exhibition, is acknowledged to be the finest in the building. *The Times*, speaking of Horological Instruments, Class XV, International Exhibition, says "Undoubtedly, however, the finest show is made by Benson." See *Times* of May 7th, 1862. The *Daily News* says, "The public pronounce Mr. Benson's show, including the wonderful clock, to be one of the most attractive of its class in the whole Exhibition."—*Daily News*, 18th July, 1862. Benson's "Illustrated Pamphlet" contains an interesting account of the rise and progress of the science of Horology, with descriptions of the various escapements in use at the present time. It also includes a number of specimens of engravings, and a copious price list, from which persons in distant parts can select the watch suited to their wear, without the necessity of a visit to London. Full instructions are given for two stamps, or gratis on application at the manufactory, 33 and 35, Ludgate Hill, E.C. Established 1749.

FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP BETWEEN KING AND MACE.

The above event took place on Wednesday morning, in the neighbourhood of Thames Haven. The combatants entered the ring a few minutes after nine o'clock, when, after fighting thirty eight minutes, and twenty-one rounds, mostly in favour of Mace, King countered heavily on the nose and knocked him insensible. The winner was seconded by Jack M'Donald and Boss Tyler, and Mace by Bob Travers and Bob Brettle. The *Sun* says:—The punishment received by Mace during the last two rounds was terrific.

Another account says:—King and Mace, accompanied by upwards of 700 of the "fancy," left Fenchuch-street Station in two special trains for the scene of action, and in the rush to get to the train a great many watch and other robberies were committed. On the train arriving at Thames Haven, the ring was quickly made, and the combatants set to work in desperate style, inflicting serious punishment on each other. Mace endeavoured to avoid his antagonist, in the Tom Sayers style, by springing and slipping away from him; but King had prepared himself, and caught Mace frequently on the nose and eyes, which told fearfully on him. After the seventeenth round, it became evident Mace was losing the contest; but still he fought with indomitable courage. In the four subsequent rounds, which terminated the fight, King repeated his tremendous hits, so as to knock Mace out of time, and was declared the winner and champion. The fight lasted thirty-eight minutes. Heenan and Sayers were present. Mace appeared much disfigured about the face and head, but walked out of the station unsupported.

It is said that Heenan will contest with King for the championship and £500.

THE FAT CATTLE MART COMPANY.

A meeting of the directors of this company was held in the Long Room of the Queen's Head Inn, Pilgrim-street, on Monday evening; the chair being taken by Mr Thomas Lawson, Longhurst Grange, and amongst those present was the Right Hon. Lord Decies, of Bolam.

Mr GLYNN (the solicitor to the company) mentioned that a site had been offered to the company at Benton Square by Mr Punshon; and since the last meeting of the committee he had been waited upon by a gentleman who offered a very desirable site at Morpeth, a little to the east of the town, but in very close proximity to the streets, and if the company were disposed to dispense with railway accommodation into the market, it would form a very desirable site. Mr Glynn then read the following letters:—

Hexham, 22nd Nov., '62.

Dear Sirs,—At the request of Mr Lawson, chairman of the Fat Cattle Mart Company, I send you a plan of Tyne Green and also of Mr Beaumont's fields near the railway station as suitable sites for a fat and also lean cattle market. Mr Jasper Gibson has not received Mr Beaumont's reply to his inquiries as to the sale of the fields, &c., but as soon as this arrives it shall be forwarded to you.—Yours &c.,

JOHN STOKOE.

Messrs Laws, Glynn, and Mason, solicitors, Newcastle.

Hexham, 23rd Nov., '62.

Dear Sirs,—I enclose a copy of a letter from Mr Kaye, in answer to one which, at the request of the committee appointed at a public meeting here on Wednesday last on the subject of establishing a fat cattle market here, I wrote to him. The purport of my letter was that the deputation from the Fat Cattle Mart Company thought Mr Beaumont's property adjoining the railway offered more than one desirable site, but that they seemed to prefer the land extending from the railway to the mill race on the west side of the road leading from Hexham to the bridge. I have not the ordnance sheet referred to by Mr Kaye. I also remembered the suggestion of a lean cattle market.—I am, &c.,

J. GIBSON.

Messrs Laws, Glynn, and Mayson.

A communication was also read from Mr J. W. Swinburne, the Town Clerk of Gateshead, stating that the committee appointed at the last meeting of the Gateshead Town Council would be glad to meet the directors of the Company in reference to the establishment of a market at Gateshead. Mr Glynn then read the

REPORT OF SITES COMMITTEE.

The Sites Committee have to report that they examined two sites within the Corporation boundary of the city of Durham. One is situated near the passenger station on the North Eastern Railway. The surface is uneven, with an incline of 1 in 7; subsoil dry, with a south-east exposure. It can be amply supplied with water, is of easy access by good turnpikes, and adjoins the railway. The other is on the eastern side of the town, and adjoins the goods station, at the termination of the Belmont Branch Railway. It has several outlets to the various main roads that lead to and from Durham. It is well-sheltered, being dish-shaped, with an incline of about 1 in 15, and has a north-west exposure. The supply of water would be abundant, and being a little elevated above some adjoining grass meadows, the market manure could be applied to them in a liquid state, and would yield a considerable revenue. The price would be reasonable, and the Corporation hold a cattle market at present from the Bishop of Durham. They will guarantee the independence of the market, and give every reasonable facility for market purposes. A plan of the sites is appended.

A chartered market already exists at Hexham, and the Lord of the Manor and the Local Government offer to give their aid and powers to the establishment of a General Fat Cattle Market; a first-class site is offered adjoining the railroad on the south side, with Tyne Green on the north side. The highway from Hexham to all the midland parts of the county adjoins it on the eastern side, and passes on to the west and south of Hexham. Tyne Green is a considerable tract of common land, well adapted for sale of lean cattle, and for holding sheep and lamb fairs. A considerable quantity of lean cattle is at present weekly exhibited and sold at Hexham. The abundance of pasturage, at a reasonable rate here, supplies these necessary contingents to a regular exhibition of lean stock. This site would be reasonable in price, and could have convenient railway sidings on a level. It is well sheltered, level, and water at all seasons flows past it. There are other very good sites, but this excels them all. A plan accompanies the report. A public meeting was held in the town the day we visited it, and the strong interest evinced by all present that the claims of Hexham be fully brought before the Cattle Mart Company, shadows forth the intense interest felt by agriculturists on this most important question. Your committee feel it their duty to report that whilst the advantages of Hexham were clearly laid down, a cheerful feeling was expressed that all would concur in supporting the selection of the best site for the general good of all interested.

Mr ROBT. THORNTON, Green Leighton, moved the adoption of the report.—Mr HALL, Angerton, seconded the motion, which was carried.

The CHAIRMAN then made a few remarks. In dealing, he said, with the simple question as to where we could best purchase a site, and erect a market, we, unfortunately, have to accord a very uncourteous position to the Corporation of Newcastle. We have not to reckon them by the aid they could give us on such a vital question, but by the deplorable scale of what amount of injury they could possibly do us, and yet they do not themselves stand in any very impregnable position. Our counsel states that the Corporation of Newcastle do not possess any power to charge standage for stock, and yet they have demanded and received many sums from agriculturists in that way, and these sums are still in the Newcastle exchequer. Counsel's opinion is not less clear that the Corporation have no right to levy toll twice in one day on any animal, either on fair-days or any other day. The sale of an animal does not create any new liability to toll; and yet the current practice is to do so every week! Have the Corporation a different interpretation of the law respecting these tolls? Do they intend to retain the money so obtained, and to continue such exactions? Is that the disinterested guardianship so ostensibly set forth as bestowed on agriculturists? Is it to prevent greater excesses than these that the pretence is put forth of a duty to deal out equal justice? Does equal justice mean equal irregularity? Will the inhabitants of Newcastle allow such sums to be applied to corporate purposes? Does their commercial integrity not rebel against any such appropriation, and as one man, with one voice, insist on every farthing so obtained being returned to its rightful owners, without the additional scandal of having the courts flooded with claims for restitution?

Some discussion ensued upon the question whether the whole of the sites submitted to the Company should be laid before the general meeting to be held next day, or only a selection from the list of those deemed most suitable.

Mr HEDLEY, Ovington, thought it was highly desirable that a selection should be made from the list of sites. He appealed to Lord Decies if he did not agree in the expediency of such a course.—Lord DECIES, however, said he did not agree with him. He thought if they called a county meeting, the consideration of those present at such meeting should not be narrowed down to the consideration of a few sites.

The subject having been thoroughly discussed, the CHAIRMAN then read from the chair a list of seven sites, recommended by the Sites' Committee, for the adoption of the Board of Directors, as the sites to be submitted to the general meeting of the shareholders, to be held on the 25th inst.

It was moved by Mr GEORGE HEDLEY, and seconded by Mr SIMM—"That it is highly expedient to the necessary despatch of business to-morrow, that this meeting narrow the number of sites down to those the directors think eligible for our market; and that Gateshead, Scotswood, Blaydon, Hexham, Morpeth, Durham, and Long Benton be recommended as such; but the first three as more eligible than the others."

To this motion an amendment was moved by Mr HARRISON, seconded by Mr HALL—"That the seven sites be submitted to the meeting without such recommendation."

The amendment being put, was carried by a majority; and the list as put from the chair was adopted.

On the motion of Mr HEDLEY, seconded by Mr JEWETT, John Grey, Esq., of Dilston, was elected a director.

The meeting then adjourned.

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held at the Queen's Head Hotel, Newcastle, on Tuesday afternoon, "to take into consideration the propriety of purchasing, leasing, or otherwise acquiring a site for a cattle and sheep market; and for promoting a requisition to the High Sheriff of the County of Northumberland requesting him to convene a meeting of the landowners and agriculturists of the county of Northumberland and other persons interested in the establishment of a cattle and sheep market in the North of England, to take into consideration the best locality for such a market; and generally to transact all such other business as may arise from, or be incidental to, the business of such meeting." There was a large attendance of shareholders. Mr Thomas Lawson, of Longhurst Grange, was called upon to preside.

Mr GLYNN (the solicitor of the company,) read the following letters, which he had received since the meeting of the previous night:—

"Dilston, Saturday night, Nov. 22, 1862.

Dear Sir,—I shall be much occupied in receiving rents from various estates during the ensuing week, and shall not be able to attend meetings in Newcastle; but if a county meeting should be held after the Assizes, I shall endeavour to be present at it.—Yours very truly,

JOHN GREY.

Thomas Lawson, Esq."

"Battle Hill, Hexham, Nov. 24, 1862.

Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in informing you that a special meeting of the Local Board of Health has been held here to-day, when it was resolved that the town should be canvassed to ascertain how many shares in the Northern Fat Cattle Mart (Limited) the inhabitants would be disposed to take, upon the condition of the market being fixed at Hexham. I am happy to state that nearly three hundred shares had been taken up this afternoon, and, as Chairman of the Local Board, I have no hesitation in pledging myself on behalf of the inhabitants to take five hundred shares in the Mart, subject to the above-named condition.—I am, gentlemen, yours truly,

MATTHEW SMITH.

Chairman of the Local Board of Health, Hexham.

To Messrs Laws, Glynn, and Mayson.

Solicitors, Newcastle."

He then read the following report of the directors:—

"To the Shareholders of the Northern Fat Cattle Mart Company (Limited).

"The Directors of the Company have summoned you for the purpose of laying before you the result of their inquiries for a proper site to establish a Fat Cattle Market for the North of England. The Directors have investigated every site in the district brought before them, or suggested by their own knowledge of the locality, the relative merits of which have been fully made public; and they have come to the conclusion that the following are the seven most eligible sites, considering access by railway and road, water supply, accommodation for stock, and surrounding population—Gateshead, Scotswood, Blaydon, Hexham, Morpeth, Durham, and Long Benton. Of these, Morpeth, Hexham, Durham, and it is believed Gateshead, already possess ancient markets. Gateshead and Blaydon have power to establish markets under the Local Government Act, and have offered to do so in the event of the Company entering into arrangements for the establishment of the market in either of those places. Long Benton and Scotswood present very desirable sites for a market, but are open to the question whether they could or would be interfered with by the Corporation of Newcastle. In the event of either of the latter places being adopted, there are, it is thought, means of protecting the operations of buyers and sellers from molestation. The Directors feel, however, that they cannot advise the Shareholders to take the entire responsibility of deciding a question which affects the permanent interests, not of this Company only, but of the whole of the North of England; and they would, therefore, suggest that a requisition to the High Sheriff of Northumberland be promoted by this Company, to be signed in every parish in the county, requesting him to call a county meeting to settle the site of the proposed market, to which meeting special deputations representing each of the localities suggested should be invited."

Mr S. DONKIN moved the adoption of the report of the directors, which was seconded by Mr PICKERING, and carried unanimously.

Mr J. COULL proposed—"That this meeting having heard the report of the directors, recommend that a requisition be sent to the High Sheriff of Northumberland requesting him to call a county meeting to decide on the site of the proposed market."—Mr Wm. JOBSON, Buteland, seconded the motion, which was also unanimously agreed to.

Mr S. DONKIN then moved "That the following requisition be printed and circulated for signature in the county of Northumberland:—

"To the High Sheriff of the County of Northumberland.

"Sir,—We, whose names are undersigned, respectfully request you to call a public meeting of the landowners, graziers, cattle dealers, salesmen, and other parties interested in the sale of fat stock, to take into consideration the most suitable situation to erect a mart for the weekly exhibition and sale of fat cattle, sheep, and other live stock." (Here follows a form for the signatures and addresses of the requisitionists).

Mr J. WARDLE seconded the motion, which was most cordially adopted.

Mr LANGDALE moved "That special application be addressed to Gateshead, Scotswood, Blaydon, Hexham, Morpeth, Durham, and Long Benton, inviting the parties interested to attend the proposed county meeting, and state the advantages of their respective localities."—Mr J. JOWETT, Horncastle, seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Mr ANDERSON moved "That the parties interested in each site be requested to furnish plans of each site proposed, and that a report thereon be prepared by the directors to lay before the proposed county meeting."—Mr DONN, Ulgham, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr GLYNN said he believed that brought their business to a close, but before they separated he should like to depart a little from the strict rule by which solicitors of a public company were bound, in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair; and while informing the shareholders of the company how very much they were indebted to him for his services—(applause)—he would say one or two words about this movement. He was sure that the chairman as well as himself would be very much indisposed to let it go forth to the world that the company were taking a part in any Quixotic or foolish enterprise. (Hear.) He thought they owed it to themselves to take some notice of a statement which had been freely made, that every demand that had been made by the frequenters of the Newcastle cattle market upon the Corporation of Newcastle had been conceded and agreed to. (Hear, hear.) As was another statement that it was extremely unreasonable of this company to ask for things which were not comprised in the original memorial which was presented to the Finance Committee. Both of those statements had been made by local newspapers, and in particular in one weekly newspaper in the town conducted by a gentleman who was a member of the Council, and who he (Mr. G.) would say was a very sensible and moderate man, and a very shrewd man of business. When statements like these were made, and came from such authority, he thought they were bound to take a good-tempered notice of them. (Hear, hear.) When the memorialists in February last made their request to the Corporation there were two points contained in the memorial, and there was one point urged by Mr George Hedley to the Finance Committee. Of the two points in the memorial, one had reference to the conduct of the market-keeper, and the other to the system of charging by pen instead of by head. The subject stated verbally by Mr. Hedley was as to the excessive rate of tolls charged by the Corporation. Now, one only of those demands out of the three was conceded: the system of charging by pen was abolished, and the system of charging by head returned to; and great credit had been claimed for that concession. (Laughter.) But what credit were they to allow the Corporation when it turned out that they never had any lawful right to make the charge at all! (Hear, hear, and applause.) He thought that, so far from claiming credit for a return to what was prescribed by law, they ought to have apologised to the farmers for ever having departed from it. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He now came to the four requests which were made to Sir John Fife's Committee. These were, first, that the market-keeper should be restrained from personal interference in the management of the market. There was so strong a feeling that a man should not be kicked when down, that that committee did not ask for his removal; they only asked that for the future he should be restrained from personal interference with the management of the market (hear, hear). The second was that the tolls levied in the Cattle Market should be reduced to the same level as those of the Salford Market. The third was that the thorough tolls during the annual fairs should not be doubled. The fourth was, that those persons who frequented the market should have some say in its management. Not one of those four requests had been granted (hear, hear). There was another point, and that was, that when the Corporation had been at the expense of enlarging their market, the farmers were morally, if not legally, bound to stay there (laughter). He apprehended the frequenters of the market were perfectly right in regarding this question as a case of landlord and tenant (applause). He believed that if they had been dealing with a single member of the Town Council instead of the body—there was so much sense possessed by the members of that body that they should not have had any difficulty in the matter whatever (hear, hear). There seemed to be an impression upon the minds of the Council that there was a difference between the landlord of a market and that of a farm. He believed the landlord of a farm had to do everything for his tenant's comfort consistently with his own interest; and if he (Mr Glynn) might be allowed to say so, that was what the Corporation of Newcastle should have done for the frequenters of the market (hear, hear). They had not made them comfortable in their business, and therefore they had given them notice to quit (hear, and laughter). To his thinking there was nothing more than that in the Cattle Market question (hear, hear). Mr Glynn concluded by moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Mr ARKLE (the Secretary) seconded the resolution.

Mr GEORGE HEDLEY said: With the permission of the chairman I wish to make a few remarks. Our friends of the Council not having redeemed their folly by making their market to suit its supporters, and we having exhausted all the powers of prose upon them with no result, save the disturbance of their equanimity, I propose now that we try what effect numbers may have upon them, and sing them a parting song in Arcadian verse. I do not expect it will charm them within the pale of reason, but it may act as a requiem to their much disturbed rest, and at least will show how magnanimous in forgiveness the much-abused swains, genii, and rural deities of mighty Pales can really be. If, therefore, Mr Newton, who, I am told, is susceptible of the charms of music (as the most refractory denizens of the soil have been sometimes found to be), and Mr Hamond, who, to use a pastoral simile, always follows the stray sheep of the fold, will come through the market on Tuesday morning riding in his chariot as is their wont, I propose that the following form of pastorals be sung to him.

Mr DONKIN, interrupting Mr Hedley, said he was convinced that no man had their cause more at heart than Mr Hedley had, but would suggest to him that he should not proceed.

Mr HEDLEY attempted to continue, when

An aged SHAREHOLDER exclaimed energetically: We have had too much of that sort of thing. If you allow him to go on you will injure the cause (hear, hear).

Mr DONKIN moved that the vote of thanks to the Chairman be put to the meeting.

Mr GLYNN said he rose to order. He was very sorry to interrupt between Mr Hedley and that meeting, but it having been moved that the resolution be now put, he had no alternative but to put it.

The vote, on being put, was carried with loud acclamations.

The CHAIRMAN briefly acknowledged the compliment, and the proceedings terminated.

FATAL EXPLOSION AT WALKER COLLIERY.

SIXTEEN LIVES LOST.

Intelligence reached this town on Saturday morning of an explosion and fire at the above colliery, involving considerable loss of life and many persons severely injured. On arriving at Walker the news proved to be but too true. It appears, from what we gathered at the mouth of the pit, that about six o'clock this morning the banksmen, Charles Robson and Joseph Richardson, were alarmed by a terrific noise, and a rushing current of air proceeding from the shaft head. They knew from this that all was not right, and they sent off for Mr Jobling, superintendent viewer, and Mr William Cole, resident viewer, who descended the pit. They were accompanied by some workmen, and the deadly nature of the explosion, with all its attendant horrible circumstances, met their gaze. There were stables at the bottom of the shaft, containing horses and ponies to the number of thirty, dreadfully mangled and burnt, one of them being dashed to pieces against the end of the stable. But it was not to these animals that their attention was directed, for there were 30 men and boys down the pit, whose lives were placed in great jeopardy, and of whose fate they could not then learn, as the gas was coming fast upon them, and the force of the explosive element had driven down stoppings, brattices, and everything with which it had come in contact. As the gas came out, the air became more pure, and advantage was taken of this to send down about forty men to remove all obstructions to get at the men. About half-past seven o'clock they succeeded in getting at 16 of the men, who were not far from the shaft, and who were found in a state of suffocation, and some of them very much burnt. Amongst this lot four were discovered to be dead, who had suffered from the after damp, namely, John Holt, rolley-wayman, and father of the two Holts mentioned below, James Haswell and George Watson, and a lad named William Burrell. The names of the others who were brought to bank at this time were Thomas Watson, —— Giles (a lad), John Wilson, Thos. and Henry Holt (brothers), Robert and Anthony Barnes (brothers), W. Jobling, John Shields, James Chambers, John Knox, George Mitford, and Thomas Collins.

These poor fellows were taken to their homes, and restoratives given to them, and where medical aid was required it was readily given by Dr. Aitcheson, colliery surgeon, of Wallsend, and others, who were speedily on the spot.

Fears are entertained that the other men will not be brought out alive, as the fire was raging up to twelve o'clock wherever the men, who are perilling their lives to aid their unfortunate comrades, made their approach.

The names of the men, as far as we could ascertain, who were still unaccounted for at one o'clock, when our parcel left, are Martin Fatkin, William Burns, Joseph Foster, under-viewer, Thomas Kenny, George Barnet, and John Mitchison, stonemen; and Thomas Miller, John Moor, John Ellerton, and Thomas and Joseph Atkinson, brothers, hewers.

TWO O'CLOCK.—Mr T. J. Jobling, viewer, and Mr Matthias Dunn, inspector of mines for the Northern District, have just come to bank. They confirm the statement made above as to the number of the dead, estimating them at sixteen, four of whom have been recovered. They are very much singed and charred, as is also the case with the horses. The stables are also burnt down and destroyed.

The rolley-man, Holt, was found to the north of the shaft, and the boy in the west workings. The air is now good, and the work of bratticing is being vigorously proceeded with.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The Walker Colliery, in which the explosion occurred, is the property of the Corporation of Newcastle, and worked by a company consisting of N. G. Lambert, Esq., T. W. Jobling, Esq., and other gentlemen. The coal produced is used for manufacturing purposes, and only worked in one seam. The high seam, or Henry Pit, was worked out ten years ago, and since that time the men have been employed in the low main or Jane Pit. The workings run from north to south, the downcast or main shaft of the A or Ann Pit, being at the north end, near the Catholic Chapel; and the upcast or Jane Pit, about 400 yards southward, and near the Iron Works. The entire range of the workings from east to west is about half a mile. The pit is one of the few in that coalfield into which water has not entered, and to provide against any such emergency, the best and most approved forms of tubbing were used; indeed workmen are now engaged tubbing the upcast shaft. Davy lamps are used by the workmen, always carefully locked and attended to at bank, and no naked lights ever admitted into the mine, the rules in this respect being most stringent. Saturday, the day on which the explosion occurred, was the fortnightly pay day, and, accordingly, the men were off work. On these occasions it is customary to send "off-hands" down the pit to look after its internal arrangements, repairing the stonework, tramways, &c. On the evening of the accident, as stated above, there were 30 men down the pit, and an equal number of horses and ponies. The first manifestations of the explosion were as recorded above, and shortly afterwards some of the men repairing the bottom of the shaft of the Jane pit at once ascended in the cage. Mr Cole, the resident viewer, was soon on the spot, with some of the men who had come up, descended the shaft, and attempted to explore the mine and learn the extent of the calamity. It was then ascertained that the men who were engaged in repairs at some distance from the seat of the explosion, were not dead. These men were recovered and promptly attended to by Dr Aitcheson, who arrived shortly after the accident. The names of those who were thus recovered, as well as of the killed and missing, are given below. On further explorations being made it was discovered that the stables were on fire, and from the fact that a man who sat on a block of coal had a portion of his dress burnt, it was found that the coal was ignited also. By means of a few buckets of water the fire in the coal, which had been confined to the ignition of a quantity of small material, was extinguished, and by the same means the conflagration at the stables was overcome. Unfortunately the horses and ponies were all destroyed, and even those animals which were at work in a more distant part of the pit were killed, although the men who were near them escaped. Further explorations were checked by the extreme potency of the noxious gas, which effectually precluded Mr Cole and his men from approaching that north-west portion of the pit wherein the catastrophe is believed to have originated. Two bodies were seen and identified, but they were not brought to bank. Neither these bodies nor the men who escaped alive were burnt; but some of them were swollen and disfigured by the gas. After the first rush of air in the mine, after-damp had succeeded, and enveloped those who had not escaped up the shaft, and they, for some time after they were brought up, suffered from its effects. Early in the morning, Mr Jobling, the pricipal viewer, descended the pit; and at noon Mr M. Dunn, and Mr T. Y. Hall arrived. In company with Mr E. Potter, of Cramlington, mining engineer, and Mr William Cole, jun., Mr Dunn descended the shaft, and remained in the colliery until nearly two o'clock. Mr T. G. Hurst also descended, and inspected the mine during the day. In the afternoon Mr G. B. Foster, mining engineer of Cowpen Colliery, arrived, and offered his services to Mr Jobling. The experience of Mr Foster, and his proved coolness in the hour of danger and excitement, rendered him a valuable assistant, and about three o'clock he descended the shaft, and remained in the colliery for several hours. A man named Holt, found about 200 yards from the shaft, was cut on the face, and was rather burnt, and several of the horses were severely burnt. The horses in the stables, in their efforts to escape, had crowded themselves into the smallest corners they could find, where some of them were found tightly jammed and terribly scorched. One had climbed a canch or projection of stone, and there was perched, quite dead.

The first tidings of the accident, of course, caused great alarm, among the colliery people residing in the village and especially among such as had relatives down the mine. A number of men, amounting to from two to three hundred, assembled around the colliery, waiting with patience for any intelligence from below. The high platform of the pit was soon cleared by a body of the county police and the work of exploring and clearing the mine was carried on with much diligence and despatch. There were plenty of volunteers in this arduous and dangerous work, among the foremost being Jno. Knox, Thos. Collins and Mason, who, about eight in the morning made their way to the furnace and succeeded in lighting the fires, in order to restore the ventilation of the mine. The air at first even near the shaft was foul and dangerous, but as the day advanced it became more pure, though, on account of the shattered condition of the ways bratticing was necessary to effect a complete clearance. This was accordingly procured and during the day men were employed in fixing the bratticing in the most dangerous parts of the mine. Not till about seven o'clock in the evening was the task of finding and identifying the dead commenced. The corpses of twelve were brought to the bottom of the shaft during the day and thence conveyed to the bank in coffins. The party then perambulating the recesses of the mine witnessed some awful scenes. All around was a wreck; on the one hand a man lay dead, on the other was a horse on his knees, his ears pricked up, his eyeballs still appearing to glare with fright, though he was quite dead, and had probably been killed instantaneously by the first and only shock of the explosion. Four of the men were found in their respective "boards," or long narrow spaces of working. One man, Moore, had been blown a distance of about 30 yards from the face of the seam; he was much scorched, but not considerably injured other ways, and he was easily recognised. In the second board T. Miller, a man of about 40 years of age, was lying near the face of the board, and seemed as calm as if in life. He was neither scorched nor wounded, and did not seem to have been moved from the place where he had been working. Thomas Kenny was the man in the third board, and he had been carried by the force of the blast about 46 yards from the place where he would be working when the explosion occurred. One of his legs was broken below the knee; he was sadly burnt about the head, and was so much disfigured as not to be easily recognised. John Ellerton, who was in the fourth board, was thrown about sixteen yards from the face of the working, and was much scorched. His body was almost buried amongst an accumulation of flat stones, and he was disfigured. Wm. Burrell was found in the west way leading to the "juds." He was lying flat upon his face, and appeared to have been struck dead by fire. In one of the "juds" (or broken workings) and about 100 yards from the unbroken workings or boards, five men were found. John Mitcheson, George Barnes, and W. Barnes were discovered lying over each other in the corner of the jud, and it was remarked as a curious fact that a watch found in the pocket of William Barnes was still going and indicating the correct time. A watch found in the pocket of Geo. Barnes had stopped at ten minutes past six o'clock. In the west jud Thomas Atkinson was lying on his back upon some coal where it was inferred he had been resting at the time of the explosion. Barnes seemed to have been struck on the face as he was lying in a similar manner on the coals. An expression of intense fright was observable on his countenance and in his eyes. John Holt was found in the rolly way. As the coffins were brought up a small crowd stood round, evidently impressed with the funeral character of the scene. A widow was present when the body of her dead husband was brought up, and a father had been waiting all day in silent agony the arrival of the bodies of his two dead sons. Four bodies, however, were still wanting, and to find these the bratticing was altered, so as to change the current of air, and the work was continued. In the course of the night the search was successful, all the bodies being found before three o'clock on Sunday morning—a Sabbath which would be no day of rest to many an aching heart—were conveyed to their former homes at that silent hour. Three of the bodies, those of Fatkin, Haswell, and George Watson, were found near the trouble, where they had been working in enlarging the return air course. Foster, the hewer, who had been engaged in pumping in the travelling way communicating between the Ann and Jane pits, was found dead near the pump. The bodies were a good deal burnt but not much contused. The search brought to light nothing that would lead to a conclusion as to how the explosion originated, and this remains as much a subject of conjecture as ever.

The following is a list of the dead, and also of the majority of those who escaped:—

DEAD.

Thomas Miller, hewer, of Bigges Main, single man, the support of his mother, who was dependent upon him.

John Moore, of Bigges Main, hewer, married.

Thomas Kenny, hewer, leaves a widow and three children.

John Ellerton, hewer, single man, was the support of his mother.

Joseph Atkinson, single man, lived with his parents in New Row.

Thomas Atkinson, his brother, also a single man.

Joseph Forster, hewer, Diamond Row, leaves a widow and a family of three adult persons.

John Holt, rolleywayman, East Pit, leaves a widow and a daughter.

William Barnes, deputy, Diamond Row, leaves a widow and three children.

James Haswell, deputy, New Row, leaves a widow and a family of three persons, two of whom were dependent upon him.

George Watson, wasteman, New Pit, was a widower, and leaves a daughter.

Martin Fatkin, deputy, Diamond Row, leaves a widow and a family of two adult persons.

George Barnes, of New Row, the brother of William Barnes, leaves a widow and a family, consisting of two sons and two daughters.

John Mitcheson, of New Row, hewer, leaves a widow and two children.

George Mitford, young man, a wood leader, Henry Pit.

William Burrell, young man, putter, New Row.

ESCAPED.

John Wilson, deputy; W. Jobling, wasteman; John Shields, back overman; Thomas Holt, onsetter; Robert Barnes, deputy; Anthony Barnes, master-wasteman; Wm. Joicey, rolleywayman; Edward Joicey, deputy; Henry Holt, furnaceman; George Mitford, stoneman; Thomas Watson, (boy), driver; James Giles, driver; James Chambers.

It will be seen from the above list that six deputies were down in the pit when the explosion occurred. There are about 120 hewers employed in the pit, and about 200 men altogether employed in and about the colliery.

It was at first supposed that all the animals in the pit had perished, but as the workmen proceeded with the search they discovered that one pony, named "French," had escaped. He had got into an air drift and had so been saved. "French" has since been quite lionized, many visitors on Sunday peeping in at his stable windows to catch a glimpse of the only survivor of the thirty quadrupeds.

On Sunday morning a consultation of the viewers and others was held in the colliery offices. There were present Mr W. J. Jobling, Mr Matthias Dunn, the Government Inspector of Mines; Mr T. E. Forster, Newcastle; Mr W. Armstrong, Wingate Grange; Mr T. G. Hurst; Mr R. Johnson, Haswell; Mr Cole, resident viewer of Walker Colliery; and Mr Wm. Cole, jun., Bebside.

At six o'clock on Sunday night it was discovered that the coal in the innermost workings was on fire. Measures were at once taken to check this new danger, and by ten o'clock the fire was subdued.

On Monday morning a number of stonemen and their assistants were employed in the workings, repairing the stoppings, crossings, stables, and other portions of the pit. In the forenoon of that day a meeting of engineers, at which Mr Dunn, mining inspector, was present, was held in the colliery offices, and it was arranged to make an official inspection of the colliery on Wednesday, so that the men might commence work on Thursday, if a fresh supply of horses could be procured by that date.

As will be seen from the list of the dead, there are eight widows and many children left unprovided for. Indeed lately the colliery has not been fully at work, and some of the men only a fortnight since received but eleven shillings as a fortnight's earnings. The miners of Walker did not view with favour either the National Fund or the Permanent Relief Fund, and although Mr Henry Taylor, of Newcastle, visited the colliery some time ago to explain the objects of the latter society, yet we believe none of the sufferers were members of this flourishing and benevolent society. After the failure of the Miners' Provident Fund the men attempted to form a local fund, but this was to apply to accidents only. Dr. Aitchinson, the colliery surgeon, was most indefatigable in attending to those who were rescued alive and these, we are glad to say, are progressing favourably towards recovery.

THE INTERMENT.

The hour fixed for the interments was four o'clock on Monday afternoon and the quiet churchyard of Walker selected as the place of interment of twelve of the bodies. Except in the case of the brothers Barnes and Atkinson separate graves were provided for each of the dead. The Rev. C. Thompson, who has been earnest and zealous in ministering to and comforting the bereaved, performed the last sad offices, assisted by the Revs. T. Short, S. Atkinson, J. D. Parker, and other rev. gentlemen. A singular instance of the oft quoted fact, that the threads of joy and sorrow are closely interwoven in this life, occurred in connection with this sad catastrophe. On the evening of Saturday, a soiree and concert were to have been held in Walker school-room. The explosion, however, took place in the morning and of course the soiree was postponed. Provision had been made for the occasion by the committee, with admirable liberality, who distributed the spice, bread, &c., equally amongst the distressed families. The body of John Holt was not interred till ———, his friends having postponed the ceremony in order to procure the attendance of a sister who lives in a distant part of the country. Thomas Miller and John Moore, both of whom lived at Bigges Main, would be interred, one at Benton, the other at Wallsend.

THE INQUEST.

The coroner's inquest was opened shortly after two o'clock on Monday afternoon, before Mr S. Reed, coroner for South Northumberland, at Mr Shiell's, Railway Hotel, Walker. The following gentlemen having viewed the bodies in the forenoon, were duly sworn as jurors:—Messrs W. Somers Boggon, innkeeper (foreman); Jos. Middleton, innkeeper; George Robinson, innkeeper; Thomas Crawford, innkeeper; John Cowley, innkeeper; Robert Stewart, master builder; Thomas Pierse, clerk, Walker Alkali Works; George Taylor, drill-sergeant; Robert Tweddle, butcher; Jno. Maughan, foreman of the moulders, Walker Iron Works; John Brown, farmer.

There were present, seated near the coroner, Mr Matthias Dunn, Inspector of Mines for the Northern District; Mr W. Jobling, principal viewer of Walker Colliery; Mr Charles Carr, Mr John Jobling, and Mr Cole.

After the jury had been empanelled, the coroner made a few remarks and ultimately adjourned the inquiry till Thursday.

[*Continued in our 4th page.*]

SAD FATE OF TWO CHILDREN.—Two sisters, named Lee, have been missing from their parents' home at Clovelly for more than a week. The woods, the cliffs, the sea shore, the lanes, the fields, for miles around had been gone over and over again in search of them, and people were beginning to surmise there had been foul play, or that they had wandered in the dark over the cliffs and fallen into the water; but it was determined to make another effort before abandoning all hope. This was done on Thursday last; and in the wood near Mouth Mill, the bodies were found by four of the county constabulary, who formed a portion of the exploring party. There the unfortunate dead sisters lay, partially covered with leaves. The bodies were removed by the police, and on Friday an inquest was holden on view of them, before R. Bemridge, Esq., one of the coroners for Devonshire. The position of the bodies and their appearance, taken in connection with all the circumstances known relating to their loss, indicates that after they were seen on Colonel Fane's land on Saturday week they wandered in the wood, were overtaken by night, and died from exhaustion and exposure.

THE GLASGOW MURDER.

The correspondence in this now celebrated case, between Sir George Grey and Messrs Smith and Wright, the agents of old Fleming, has been published. It commences with a letter dated Oct. 31st, in which Messrs Smith and Wright bring under the notice of the Home Secretary the position of their client, in consequence of the respite of Mrs M'Lachlan, with the view that if he were so pleased, he might communicate his opinion that the alteration upon the sentence was not intended to lead to the inference that in his judgment Mr Fleming was otherwise than innocent of the murder. To this, Mr Clive replies on the 4th of November, that Sir George Grey must decline to express any opinion upon the point which forms the subject of the inquiry. Again, the law agents of Fleming address the Home Secretary, on the 7th inst., urging upon him the necessity of ordering a renewed investigation, in order that Mr Fleming might be afforded an opportunity of adducing evidence to test the truth of any statements which might have been made at the late inquiry tending to criminate him. That inquiry was private, and Mr Fleming was not represented at it. They, therefore, respectfully requested an inquiry which should be public, and at which Mr Fleming should be represented. In answer to this letter, Mr Clive, on the 14th, informed the writers that Sir George Grey instituted the inquiry to which they referred under the very peculiar circumstances of this case, in order to assist him in deciding whether sufficient doubt existed as to the share which the prisoner, Jessie M'Lachlan, had in the commission of the crime to justify a commutation of the capital sentence. The result satisfied Sir George Grey that the whole facts relating to the case had not been submitted to the jury at the trial, and that sufficient doubt did exist on the point which he had mentioned to justify him in recommending a commutation of the sentence to penal servitude for life. But the result of the inquiry was far from removing all uncertainty, nor could it be justly held to fix a share of the guilt upon any other person, especially when such person was not represented at the inquiry. With reference to their request, it was not in Sir George Grey's power to direct a judicial inquiry to be made into the guilt or innocence of any person not charged with any offence, especially when, as in the present case, according to what he is informed is the law of Scotland, the person on whose behalf they made the request having been examined as a witness in a criminal trial, could not afterwards be subjected to a criminal proceeding in respect of the matter of such trial. The Messrs Smith still prosecute their suit, and, on the 17th, they addressed another letter to Sir George Grey, wherein they contended that as the matter then stood, the result was that one-sided witnesses, speaking not on oath, in secrecy, and who were neither subject to cross-examination nor tested by opposing evidence, had brought suspicion on the unblemished character of Mr Fleming in a manner most injurious to himself and his family. They would humbly submit that this was an injustice only to be remedied by giving publicity to the evidence taken by Mr Young, and affording Mr Fleming a means of contradicting it. In reply, the writers are, on the 21st inst., referred to the answer previously given to their application on the 14th, which was the only one which Sir George Grey could give upon the subject.

COMMITTAL OF A NEWCASTLE BANKRUPT TO THE ASSIZES.

In the Court of Chancery on Saturday a case was heard before the Lords Justices of Appeal headed *Ex parte* DOBSON and GIBSON in *Re* WILSON. Mr Baggeley and Mr Robinson were for the appellants, and Mr Roxburgh for the bankrupt.

Mr BAGGELEY addressed the court at great length on the part of the appellants. He said the bankrupt was Mr Thomas Wilson, a builder and contractor, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and that his case came before Mr Commissioner Abrahall, at Newcastle, in the months of June, July, and August last, when Mr Lockey Harle, on the part of the bankrupt, applied for his immediate discharge. Mr Scaife then attended for the assignees, and Mr James Gibson, the principal creditor, opposed the application. The debts of the bankrupt did not exceed £4000, including the claim of Mr Gibson for £2000, the assets not being much in excess of that amount. The bankrupt had carried on business for a number of years at Newcastle, in partnership with Mr Gibson, but disputes having arisen between them an arbitration took place, and an award was made for £2990, as the sum owing by the bankrupt to Mr Gibson. The bankrupt then represented that he had scarcely any money or property at the dissolution of the partnership. It was alleged that this statement was untrue—that he had property in Adelaide-place, New Bridge-street, worth £2100, mortgaged to the Rev. Mr Lowe for £1500, and that he had also property at Claremont-place, consisting of building ground. This also was subject to a mortgage to Mr Spence for £1000. The whole of this property, it was believed, was worth about £2000 or £2500. Then he had property in Baker-street worth £1000, but which he had purchased subject to a mortgage for that amount. He also had a house at Framlington-place worth £2450. This was free from all encumbrance, and he had household property assumed to be worth at least £150. Therefore, he had about £2370 in property, independently of all other means that he had made in his business, and of property of a personal kind. It was somewhat remarkable that the bankrupt had not sought to set aside the award. He knew it was a binding debt, most probably because he had retained nearly £3000 belonging to Mr Gibson out of the partnership funds. Instead of calling his creditors together and asking them whether he should execute a deed to trustees, he proceeded to raise money, not for the purpose of paying Mr Gibson or others, but of discharging the mortgage debts to Mr Lowe and Mr Spence, and of handing over the property to his younger brother, and certain friends from whom he alleged he had received money; and, by numerous deeds of mortgage and conveyances, he so entangled the property, and put it so completely out of the reach of Mr Gibson, and the other creditors, as that, without adopting the most expensive and dilatory process, they could not obtain redress. It was contended that all this had been done fraudulently with the view of diminishing the amount available for his creditors. There were various of these alleged fraudulent transactions advanced against him, amongst others the one of fabricating or manufacturing his books and accounts. When this state of facts was produced upon the examination in Newcastle, it was argued that the bankrupt ought to be punished by being tried before the commissioner under the 221st section of the Bankruptcy Act, or that he ought to be sent for trial at criminal law before a jury for misdemeanour. The commissioner, however, had refused to comply with this view of the law and the facts, and he had merely given the bankrupt an order of discharge, suspending it for twelve months. The learned counsel now applied that this order might be re-called, and that the Lords Justices should direct a prosecution to be instituted against the bankrupt for a misdemeanour for the fraudulent transactions of which he was alleged to be guilty with reference to the fabrication of the books.

Mr ROXBURGH contended that the allegations were unfounded, and that the order of discharge given to the bankrupt by the commissioner afforded abundant proof that, in the opinion of the latter, who had heard the whole of the evidence, and had examined the books, there was no case whatever—at all events, not a sufficient one—for either putting the bankrupt on trial before the Bankruptcy Court, or for sending him for trial before a criminal tribunal.

Without calling for a reply on the part of Mr Baggeley, Lord Justice KNIGHT BRUCE pronounced judgment. He said that in this case the order of discharge was sought to be recalled, upon the allegation by the assignees that there was ground for charging the bankrupt with offences amounting to a misdemeanour under the Act. He (his lordship) was of opinion that there was sufficient evidence alleged to induce the Court to hold that there was ground for charging the bankrupt with such act or such conduct. This being so, the next question raised in the case was this, whether the Commissioner was bound to try the bankrupt himself as a criminal for these alleged offences, or any part of them. It had been said in the progress of the present proceedings that the learned Commissioner was so bound, that, although the bankrupt did not consent to be so tried, the Commissioner was bound to try him, that the bankrupt did not refuse to consent, nor was asked to consent. He was of opinion, looking at the proviso contained in the Act, and considering the whole section together, that in all cases of this kind it was not necessary for the learned Commissioner to ask any consent on the part of the bankrupt, or to ask him to say whether he would consent to any particular course or not; and that it was not incumbent on the learned Commissioner, either with or without a jury, to try the bankrupt himself; but that the Commissioner, having been satisfied—supposing him to be satisfied—that there was a case for a criminal trial, had the legal right and authority to direct that the bankrupt should be indicted at one of the ordinary courts of criminal justice. He (his lordship) thought this was the course which should have been taken by the learned Commissioner in the present case. He was of opinion that in the paper, now forming part of the proceedings, which had been signed by Mr Scaife, and produced before the Commissioner, there was at least one, and probably more than one case of alleged misdemeanour stated, and supported by probable evidence, and that the prosecution should, therefore, have been instituted. Placing himself in the position of the learned Commissioner and acting a part analagous to that a grand jury, he thought—and he believed his learned brother (Lord Justice Turner) coincided with him in opinion—that their order should be to discharge the order of the Commissioner without prejudice to any future application that might be made, or any order of discharge that might hereafter be issued, or any questions upon these points that might arise, and that they should direct the prosecution of the bankrupt to take place at the Assizes. They said this because they did not want the prosecution to be instituted either at the Quarter Sessions or at the Recorder's Court. The indictment, it must be borne in mind, was not to go beyond the alleged offence, the papers upon which it was founded being those papers only which had been signed by Mr Scaife. The assignee was to be the prosecutor, and the costs were to be reserved.

Lord Justice TURNER said he was of the same opinion as his learned brother. The only questions in the case were these—first, whether there was ground for charging the bankrupt with an offence amounting to a misdemeanour under the Act; and secondly, whether there was jurisdiction in a matter of the kind. On the first point he would say no more than this, that there were grounds for charging the bankrupt with an offence amounting to a misdemeanour; and on the second point the 159th section of the Act was clear and decisive. He fully agreed with what his learned brother had said upon the subject.

Mr ROXBURGH asked whether it was intended to send the bankrupt for trial at the Assizes that would be held in Newcastle in the course of ten days hence?—Lord Justice KNIGHT BRUCE replied in the negative; the trial would take place at the next Spring Assizes.

Mr BAGGELEY applied to the Court for a certificate as to costs, in order that the expenses of the prosecution might be borne by the county in which the offence was alleged to have been committed.

Lord Justice KNIGHT BRUCE granted this application, and ordered the Chief Clerk to make out the certificate forthwith.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT ROME.

HIS INTERVIEW WITH THE POPE.

The Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia landed at Civita Vecchia, from the Osborne, on the 12th, under a salute from the fortress. They at once proceeded by train to Rome. The correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes:—

They were met and complimented at the Roman terminus by the Prussian Minister, and the French General de Montebello. Nine carriages conveyed the travellers and their suite to the Caffarelli Palace, where they remained for the rest of the day. On the following morning, Mr Gibson, R.A. was honoured with a visit of their Royal Highnesses, at his studio. The Princess Royal, who has an artistic feeling and thorough appreciation of the beautiful, was greatly interested in the contemplation of Mr Gibson's works, and spent a long morning in his studio; their Royal Highnesses next proceeded to that of Mr Wolff, the celebrated Prussian sculptor, who was much patronised by the late Prince Consort. In the evening Mr Severn, the British Consul, Mr Gibson, and Mr Wolff had the honour of dining with the Prince and Princess of Prussia and the Prince of Wales at the Caffarelli Palace. The weather continuing to be unfavourable for excursions to the ruins and surrounding Campagna, the museums and galleries of the city have afforded sufficient objects of attraction to the royal visitors. Mr Wolff accompanied them to the Vatican on the 14th, and gave them the benefit of his artistic comments on the treasures of that unrivalled collection.

Their Royal Highnesses spent the 10th in "doing" other "lions" of the Holy City, and on the following day (Sunday) they attended divine service at the English Chapel, outside the Porta del Popolo. On the 17th a visit was paid to the Pope:—

"The Prince of Wales and his suite, attended by the British representative, Mr Odo Russell; and the Prince and Princess of Prussia, with their suite, attended by the Prussian Minister, left the Caffarelli Palace in five carriages, and drove to the Vatican Palace, where they were received at the foot of the great staircase by the Pope's major domo, and conducted to the Pope's suite of apartments. The formality in the Papal Court on the reception of persons of royal rank by His Holiness is that, after passing through the various anti-chambers in which the noble guards and household prelates are stationed according to their respective ranks, the persons to be presented proceed alone from the last ante-chamber into the audience-chamber, conducted only by the prelate entitled *maestro di camera*, who opens the door and kneels down, whilst the visitors, stepping forward find themselves in the presence of the Supreme Pontiff, who on such occasions is entirely unattended, and receive his visitors *tete-a-tete*. The diplomatists and members of the suite who accompany the royal personages wait in the last ante-chamber until, on a given signal, the *maestro di camera* gives them access also into the audience chamber, where they are successively presented to His Holiness by the sovereigns or princes who have previously enjoyed their own private interview with the Pontiff. In accordance with this custom the Prince of Wales and the Prince and Princess of Prussia entered the audience chamber without the members of their respective suites, and were most affably received by Pio Nono. His Holiness had formerly known the Prince Consort, he had known the King of Prussia, and he had known the Prince of Wales so lately, that there were plenty of topics for conversation to be found in family reminiscences, besides the customary commonplaces of inquiries and answers about travelling and sight-seeing. The Pope was charming, and kept up a brisk conversation for about ten minutes, when the gentlemen and ladies of the Princes' and Princess's suite were admitted and presented to his Holiness. The whole party, on leaving the Pope's apartments, proceeded to those of the Cardinal Secretary of State, to pay him the customary visit of restitution. Cardinal Antonelli was not so cheerful as the Pope, nor did he look by any means so well, for he is at this moment suffering from a recent family affliction, the death of his mother, to whom the Cardinal, as well as his brothers, was sincerely attached. Such is the simple account of their Royal Highnesses' visit to the Vatican, a proceeding purely of a private and complimentary nature, and, as such, satisfactory to all parties. The official journal of Rome gives the following narration of the event, and I quote it to mention merely that the expression *gran treno* (in grand train) is rather exaggerated, as beyond the five carriages requisite to convey the party, and the uniforms of the Ministers and members of the suite, there was nothing very imposing in the procession. I may also mention that the expression "act of homage" *(atto di omaggio)* is, perhaps, calculated to give an English reader the idea of more profound submission than the writer intends:—

"Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Prussia, on their arrival in this capital on Wednesday the 12th of this month, were complimented in the name of His Holiness by the major domo and *maestro di camera*, and visited by Cardinal Antonelli. The morning, at half-past twelve o'clock, the august Prince repaired, in grand train, with the persons of their respective suites, to the Apostolic Vatican Palace to do an act of homage to the holiness of our Lord. At the foot of the noble staircase they were received by the major domo, and then conducted and introduced to the presence of His Holiness by the *maestro di camera*. The Holy Father, with the amiability which distinguishes him, received the august Princes, and entered into a long colloquy with them. After which their Royal Highnesses presented to His Holiness the persons composing their suite. The members of the noble Pontifical ante-chamber were collected as usual in the apartments of His Holiness for the ceremony of the reception. After the Pontifical audience their Royal Highnesses went to return the visit of the Cardinal Secretary of State, by whom they were received with the distinction due to their exalted rank. Finally, their Royal Highnesses returned with the same train to their residence."

VISIT TO SUNDERLAND OF THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

On Wednesday, the distinguished personages who are at present the guests of the Marchioness of Londonderry, at Wynyard Hall, drove over in a carriage to visit Seaham harbour, and inspect the manufacturing operations carried on there under the auspices of the noble and enterprising proprietress of Seaham. The party consisted of the Orleans Princes, (the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres); the eldest son of Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, accompanied by a gentleman attached to the Russian Embassy; Lord Stanley of Alderley, and a country gentleman from Norfolk. Arriving at Seaham, accompanied by Earl Vane, between eleven and twelve o'clock, the visitors were received by Robert Anderson, Esq., her ladyship's agent, and conveyed, in a special train, to the new blast furnaces erected to the south of the harbour. The operations there and the process of the manufacture of iron were minutely inspected, and the visitors were further gratified by a sight of the tapping of the furnaces, which was commenced with at twelve o'clock. Re-entering the special train, the party were whisked off to Sunderland, in charge of Mr Anderson, and, on arriving, were met by Captain Heard, R.N., commander of the Trincomalee, Royal Naval Reserve training ship. The weather was very wet, and the roads miserably dirty, and, as these unfortunate circumstances prevented the party from getting over the ground as quickly as they had intended, they had no time to go on board the frigate to witness the drill of the Naval Reserve men, but contented themselves by a survey of the principal objects of interest at the South Dock, and the Sea Outlet under the guidance of Mr Cockerell, the dock master. The visitors seemed to take the greatest interest in the bridge across the entrance, which is worked on Sir W. G. Armstrong's hydraulic principle. It was drawn backward and forward twice or thrice, Mr Cockerell explaining the mode in which the hydraulic power was applied, and the Comte de Paris, who inspected the machinery very attentively, seemed not a little surprised at the ease and celerity with which the ponderous structure was raised from its bed and carried along. The visitors arrived at Sunderland at half-past two, and at half-past three they left again by the same special train for Seaham, where they inspected the Volunteers of the Artillery Corps, under the command of Earl Vane, their major-commandant. The party then drove back to Wynyard.

A notice has been issued from the office of the Chief Constable of the West Riding, announcing that Mr Hodgson Lewis, a superintendent in the West Riding Constabulary, has just absconded from Skipton, after embezzling various sums of money belonging to the magisterial authorities.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
FRONT-STREET, OPPOSITE MIDDLE-STREET.
RESIDENT AGENT: MR. DUFOUR.

☞ *Advertisements also received, and Wholesale Agent supplied, at the Guardian Office, 65, West Clayton street, Newcastle.*

The Charges for advertising in the Consett Guardian—now the only newspaper published in the locality—have been fixed at a scale so low as to render it not only the best but the very cheapest medium for every description of business announcements. Tradesmen will find it their interest to prepare advertisements for its columns.

Advertisers may send their favours to the Publishing Office, Front-street, Consett, or to the Branch Advertising Office, 65, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

INTEMPERANCE in Language as bad as Intemperance in Drinks. Who is Toll Collector at the "Turnpike Gate to Hell?" Why the "Orator of the Pump" to be sure! Invest Fourpence in the purchase of the Sensation Pamphlet!! May be had at all the places previously announced; or from WM. WATSON, 55, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle, for Five Stamps.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1862.

Local and District News.

Mr. Robson now runs an omnibus to and from the Consett station for each train on the Lanchester Valley line, which is a great convenience to travellers.

The celebrated exhibition, under the management of Professor Groves, is now open, at the Theatre, Consett, for a short period. This exhibition, which has now fairly stood the test of public opinion, is allowed, by all who have seen it, to be one of the finest specimens of mechanical art.

ST. CUTHBERT'S, BENFIELDSIDE.—An advertisement in another column announces that the Rev. Geo. Heriot, of Newcastle, will preach in the above church, on Sunday first. The choir will be full and efficient, and perform a semi-cathedral service in the morning and evening.

NEW CHAPEL FOR CONSETT.—The Rev. T. Greenberry, preached a Sermon in the Wesleyan Chapel (kindly granted by the Wesleyan body) on Thursday afternoon, and in the evening the Rev gentleman delivered a lecture on "True Heroism." The Chapel was crowded on both occasions. The proceeds are to be devoted towards the funds for building a new Chapel at Consett in connexion with the Primitive Methodists.

A NOVEL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday morning, as George Howard was proceeding to his work he slipped down upon some ice and broke his *wooden leg*: He was picked up and placed in a cart and conveyed home; a *joiner* was sent for who soon restored the fracture.

A CURIOUS CASE.—Andrew Armstrong, hind to Joseph Laycock, Esq., of Lintz Hall, was charged before A. H. Talmadge and R. S. Surtees, Esqrs., on Thursday, the 20th inst., at Lanchester, with milking his master's cows in the night, and being convicted was committed to the House of Correction at Durham, with hard labour, for one month.

MR MOSS'S CONCERT AT THE CONSETT THEATRE.—On Saturday and Monday last, Mr Moss, an excellent comic singer, gave two concerts in the Theatre, Consett. He was liberally patronised and amused his audiences by his spirited and humorous delivery of some favourite comic songs, one, describing the life and adventures of a "Bobby" and with which the singer is closely identified, being especially popular, so much so that Mr Moss was asked and consented to repeat it on Monday evening. Mr Moss was aided by other singers of more than average ability, Miss Polly Campbell, Miss Goddard, and Mr Frazer, who sang some standard songs and duets in excellent style. We should add that Mr R. B. Sanderson, who, in consequence of the Tyne Concert Hall being closed on Monday, visited Consett, led the orchestra on that evening and materially aided in the success of the entertainment. We understand that the Lancashire Bell Ringers, accompanied by Mr Moss and other vocalists, will visit Shotley Bridge in a few days. We can promise Mr Moss a hearty reception whenever he again favours us with a visit.

PRIMITIVE METHODISM AT COLLIERY DYKES.—It is now forty years since the seed of Primitive Methodism was first sown at Colliery Dykes by the Rev. Thos. Batty, a minister of that denomination. At that time he had to preach beneath the canopy of Heaven till a cottage was taken, and within its walls for a long time the gospel was preached. In the year 1854, however, an energetic effort was made to establish a cause, and in that year, under the superintendence of the Rev. Henry Hebbron, a chapel was erected. Since then the society has passed through many changes, and the chapel had become dilapidated. A few of the members set to work to restore and improve the building, and after a thorough renovation the chapel was again opened for public worship on Sunday last. The Rev. W. Satchell, Wesleyan minister, of Shotley Bridge, was the morning preacher, and delivered an admirable discourse on 1st Corinthians, 1st chapter and 30th verse. In the afternoon and evening the Rev. W. Nation preached two excellent sermons from Exodus iii. 3, and Matthew, xxviii., latter part of 6th verse. On the Saturday evening, a public tea meeting was held, at which 76 sat down to the good things provided. After tea, a public meeting was held, over which Mr George Wells presided. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. Geo. Whitehead, Baptist minister; W. Nation, and R. Wearmouth; and Messrs T. Armstrong, J. Oliver, A. Brown, and M. Halliday. The thanks of the meeting were given to many ladies and gentlemen who had kindly and liberally assisted in the work of restoration; to the Burnopfield Colliery Choir, for their performance of some fine pieces of sacred music; to the ladies who waited at tea; and to all the kind friends who had in any way assisted the good cause.

Sir John Bayley, Bart., the Clerk of Assize on the Northern Circuit, has appointed Mr Robt. Holtby, of York, solicitor, the Clerk of Arraigns, vacant by the death of W. T. Prichard, Esq.

A fresh set of horses and ponies, about thirty in all, were sent down Walker Pit on Wednesday, to resume operations.

Her Majesty's Judges of Assize will arrive in Newcastle to-day (Saturday) by the afternoon express from London, due at 4·35 p.m. On arriving they will proceed to open the commission, and then adjourn till Monday.

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, with his usual liberality, has in the most handsome manner granted a site to the Primitive Methodists of Leamington for the purpose of building a new chapel.

FIRES IN NEWCASTLE.—On Saturday, about ten o'clock, a fire broke out in some premises used as stables and cow-byers in back Blandford-street, the property of Mrs Pye. At the time of the occurrence about a dozen cows were in the byre, and so fiercely did the fire rage that before they could be got out five of them were burnt, one of them severely so. Unfortunately at the time, the water was turned off, owing to some temporary repairs being made by the Whittle Dean Company's men; so that although a body of police from the Westgate Police Station with their new reel and hose were speedily on the spot, they were unable to bring their apparatus to play. It so happened, however, that there are a number of pumps in connection with the private houses in the neighbourhood, whence a plentiful supply of water was at last obtained by the neighbours and the fire was extinguished.

AN ASPIRING YOUTH.—A youth, apparently not more than eleven or twelve years of age, arrived in Newcastle on Sunday evening, on his way to Liverpool, in search of a ship for Australia. Two gentlemen met him as he was making into the town by way of Barrasbridge, where he inquired the road to Liverpool. Surprised that a youth of his age should make such inquiries, they were curious to know a little of his history, and what he wanted with that shipping town. They were informed that he had come from Dumfries and walked from Alnwick that day, and intended to proceed on his journey the following morning to Liverpool, where he expected to get a ship for Australia. He added that he had neither father nor mother, that he could get no work in this country, but he expected to get employment at the gold mines in Australia, and thought he could work his passage out. They told him that it was 180 miles from here; and although he did not expect it was far, yet he did not appear in the slightest degree deterred from the journey before him. He was an intelligent little fellow; and was advised to proceed by way of Carlisle.

NEWCASTLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE READINGS.—On Wednesday evening, the second series of readings in connection with this institute was given in the Lecture Room, Nelson-street, Dr. Murray, of Newcastle, in the chair. There was a pretty fair attendance of respectable people, who listened with no little degree of delight to the various gentlemen whose vocal powers were called into requisition on the occasion. Mr McKelvin read "The Drunkard's Death,"—a subject of grave and solemn recital, and equally as solemnly was it given by that gentleman, who was frequently interrupted by some one whose wit was more amusing than becoming. Mr. S. Joel sang two songs in a masterly style, and was encored in the "Death of Nelson." Mr R. Warden read "Nothing to Wear," a burlesque upon ladies of fashion. Mr Dewar sang "The Old Sexton," which created a round of applause, and he was recalled for a repetition. Mr Garland read a piece from "Ingolds by Legends," describing how Lord Tom Noddy went to see an execution. The programme closed with Mr Cohn singing "Alonza the Brave," which he did in a most amusing manner. The readings for the future will take place on the Saturday evenings.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—On Tuesday evening, the Sunday school teachers of this town and neighbourhood had a convention in Bewick Street Chapel school-room, when a most interesting paper was read by Mr. T. P. Barkas, on "Have Sunday Schools accomplished, the objects for which they were instituted? and are they now accomplishing the objects for which they are conducted?" Henry Angus, Esq., presided, and the Rev. W. Walters conducted the devotional services. After an hour-and-a-half's discussion, during which eight or nine persons spoke upon the subject, the meeting was adjourned to a future evening, several other teachers wishing also to speak upon the important subject.

BURGLARIES AT SEATON SLUICE.—Late on Friday night or early on Saturday morning, the slaughter-house of Mr. Dixon, butcher, Seaton Sluice, was broken into, and the carcases of two sheep, besides several pieces of mutton, taken therefrom. Two suspicious looking characters had been seen in the avenue going towards Seaton Delaval. Information was immediately given, and a search made, when a quantity of mutton was found in their houses deposited between the bed and the mattress, and the butcher identified the stolen property. They are in custody.

GATESHEAD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE READING.—On Saturday evening, B. J. Prockter, Esq., occupied the chair at these readings, which were every whit as successful as those given previously. Mr J. Redshaw read "Patent Medicines, what they were, and how they sold," from *Good Words*; Mr Geo. Cooper, who has so often delighted the frequenters of the series of entertainments, read selections from "Henry the Eighth;" and Mr J. Swan read portions of Dickens' "Cricket on the Hearth." Both the readings and the musical selections sung by Messrs Potts, Bulmer, Pattison, and Piper were deserving of the applause with which they were received; and to them and to the chairman cordial votes of thanks were passed by accalamation.

SHIP LAUNCH AT WALKER.—On Monday last, a fine new clipper sailing ship was launched from the yard of Wm. Richardson and Co., Walker. She is 180 feet long over all, 29½ feet beam, and 20 feet deep. She is 700 tons register, and will carry 1,200 tons. The vessel is to sail direct from the Tyne to Shanghai to bring back the early teas for next season. It is expected that she will be a fast-sailing vessel, being built on nearly the same lines as the last ship by the same firm—the Ambrose—which sailed as fast as 16 knots on her passage out. The Edinburgh has a full poop, elegantly fitted up for passengers, and is most substantially and strongly built. Her launch was a somewhat curious one—taking place at 5 o'clock a.m., when perfectly dark. It could not, however, be delayed longer, as, at a later period, the tides would have been too low. Fires were lighted along both sides, and the new ship as she slowly glided into the water, imparted a strangely lurid effect to the scene, which was heightened by her speedy disappearance in the darkness of the river. She is now lying at Wallsend Quay, and will there be fully rigged and completed, and proceed to sea next month. The Edinburgh is to be entrusted to Captain Wall, a well-known and successful commander in the East Indian trade.

SINGULAR ESCAPE OF TWO PRISONERS.—As Police Constable Hodgson, one of the Rochdale borough police, was conducting two prisoners from Rochdale to the New Bailey Prison, Salford, on Friday, he called at a liquor vault in Chapel-street, and placed his prisoners, who were handcuffed, on a form, while he spoke to the landlord. In a minute or two Hodgson looked round and discovered that the prisoners were gone, and all efforts to find them proved unavailing. Police-sergeant Bent having received a description of the prisoners, one of whom Butterworth, had lost an arm, was on the look out in the neighbourhood of Newton Heath, on Saturday night, when he observed a man with his hands in his pocket, one of the sleeves of whose coat was puffed out in a suspicious manner. Bent grasped the sleeve, and finding that there was no arm within it, he charged the man with being the escaped prisoner. On searching him, the handcuff, which had been filed off, was found in his trousers pocket. Butterworth had changed his coat, having worn when he escaped a coat with a short sleeve. The prisoner admitted that he had escaped, and he was sent back to Rochdale. The other prisoner, who had been committed for trial on a charge of passing counterfeit coin, has not yet been captured.

Police Intelligence.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before R. S. SURTEES and A. H. TALMADGE, Esqs.

A BATCH OF DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.—*John Gannon* was charged with being drunk and disorderly at Blackhill, on Saturday night. The disturbance arose from the man, having a child in his arms, teaching it to shout "to h— with Garibaldi"—shouting as loud as he could at the same time, which drew together a crowd. Defendant said "he dare say he was drunk," and was ordered to pay the lock-up dues, 1s 4d.—*John McGorry* and *James Conway* were also charged with being drunk and riotous on the 23rd inst, at Consett, about eleven o'clock. They admitted having been kicking up a row. Conway was described as a very bad character. Each defendant was fined 5s, Gorry 2s 8d and Conway 3s 8d costs.—*Richard Oliver* and *Charles Morton* were charged with being drunk and riotous at Consett. P.C. Dunn stated that about half past 10 o'clock the men were fighting at Jobling's. The police-officer could not get them separated, and was obliged to get the assistance of the landlord. It appeared that Morton had been using some very bad language to a woman in the room, when Oliver told the man to leave off, and they, in the end, got to fighting. Oliver appeared in Court with his face and head in a dreadfully bad state—a large cut on the forehead, which had been stitched, and other wounds. These wounds had been inflicted with a quart jug, which Morton had broke over Oliver's face. Mrs Plant, the woman who was in the house, said the person the man was abusing was sent for to give her evidence, but she could not be found. As Oliver had no witness in Court to show that he was assaulted, the Court had no other alternative but to fine them both 5s and costs. The Bench gave Oliver the privilege of bringing witnesses that day month to show that he was acting in self-defence, and if this was clearly shown the fine would be remitted.

ADJOURNED ASSAULT CASE.—*William Carter*, remanded from last court, was charged with an assault on John Ineson. It will be remembered that this case was adjourned for the purpose of procuring the attendance of Superintendent Thompson. Both the men were fined last fortnight at Lanchester for drunkenness. Complainant not appearing, the case was dismissed.

A summons had been served on a man for the bastard child of a woman, who had in the meantime died. The man and the father of the woman appeared, but under the circumstances the Bench were of opinion that they could not grant an order.

It was announced that in consequence of Durham Assizes falling on the same day as Shotley police court, the magistrates would not meet there till that day month.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before A. E. TALMADGE and JOHN FAWCETT, Esqs.

TRANSFER OF LICENSES.—Mr Randall, Cross Swords Inn, and Miss Osborne, Shotley Bridge; Mr Cummins, Berryedge; Mr Dunn, Mr Hancock, and Mr Dixon, applied for transfers of their licenses. The whole were granted, notwithstanding some little informality.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.—*John Evan* was charged with this offence at Tanfield, on the 18th inst., and ordered to pay expenses, 6s.—*William Strong, John Elliott, George Elliott*, and *Henry Iley* were charged with being drunk and riotous at Annfield Plain, on the 15th inst. Mr Compton prosecuted, and Mr Patrick defended. From the evidence of P.C. Tinkler it appeared that on the night in question he was called in to Turnbull's public-house to quell a serious disturbance there. On arriving he found the men fighting, and causing great disturbance. The landlady requested the police-officer to turn the men out, but on account of his being unable to get any assistance he was obliged to leave them there. In cross examination by Mr Patrick the officer stated that the conduct of defendants was very riotous; they had threatened to put him up the chimney, had broken a door, and assaulted him (the officer). P.C. Tinkler's statement was corroborated by Mr Turnbull, the landlady's son, who, however, was unwilling to give his evidence. The Bench fined George Elliott, for the assault and drunkenness, 25s and costs, or one months' imprisonment; in the other cases they levied fines of 15s each and costs, or three months' imprisonment. The magistrates complimented P.C. Tinkler for his conduct, but reprimanded Mr Turnbull both for his unwillingness to help the officer on the night of the disturbance and for the manner in which he that day given his evidence.

THREATENING A POLICE OFFICER.—*John Elliott*, one of the defendants in the previous case, was also charged with threatening P.C. Tinkler. On the night of the 16th, defendant had stated that he would watch the officer night and day but —— (using an expression unfit for publication). As he had already been fined, the Bench discharged the prisoner on his own recognizances to keep the peace for three month

SERIOUS CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—*Mark Strong* was charged with being drunk and disorderly at Annfield Plain, on the 15th inst.; prisoner was further charged with an assault on Henry Carr, at Mrs Turnbull's public-house. It appeared that William Strong had wished to fight Carr; Mark Strong then knocked down the latter, and kicked him severely on the face, in consequence of which he had been laid off work for a week. Mr Fawcett said the Bench were determined to stop these unmanly assaults, they, therefore, committed the defendant to prison for six weeks, with hard labour, and also ordered him to pay the court fees, 9s, in default 14 days' imprisonment additional. There was another charge against the prisoner for assaulting a man named Whitfield. In consequence of the punishment the prisoner had already received, Mr Whitfield withdrew this charge against him.

DRUNKENNESS AT BLACKHILL.—*Patrick Ward, Henry Gillings, Wm. Smith*, and *Patrick Grant* was charged with being drunk and disorderly at Blackhill on the 23rd inst. Smith, who said he was a teetotaler, by permission of the Bench, stated the case. He said he met the other defendants, and Ward would have him to go to a public house and have a glass of beer. He declined and, whilst struggling, the police officer came up. All the defendants went home quietly, and requested to be summoned. The Bench discharged all the defendants, except Ward, who, having got his friends into the scrape, was ordered to pay the expenses, 9s.

BREACH OF BEER ACT.—*William Dolman* was charged with this offence at Berryedge, on the 10th inst. There had been a tea party in the house and the landlord had kept it open till a quarter past twelve. Fined 5s and costs.

ANOTHER OF THE ANNFIELD PLAIN RIOTERS.—*John Burlinson* was charged with being concerned in the riots at Annfield Plain, on the 16th inst. A summons had been served against defendant, but he did not appear, and it was stated that he had left the neighbourhood. It appears that on the 15th the man had also attempted to rob a woman and had ill-used her. Fined 5s and costs, or fourteen days' imprisonment.

KILLING GAME WITHOUT A LICENSE.—*John Forster* was again charged with unlawfully using a dog for killing and searching game, not having a certificate. Mr Patrick appeared for the defence. Mr Cummins stated that he saw defendant's dog kill a pheasant on part of his father's farm at Langley, on the 15th October. He then asked Forster if he had renewed his certificate and he replied that he had and it was in his other pocket. Mr Cummin's evidence was corroborated by a witness named Robson, and the former conviction of Forster, in which he forfeited his certificate, was also put in. Mr Patrick, for the defence, attempted to show that the charge had been made under the old Act, which had been repealed, but the Bench over-ruled his objections and fined defendant £5, including costs.—*Henry Pickering* and *John Close* were charged with the same offence, on the 21st October. As there was a legal mistake in the wording of the summons the case was dismissed.

BASTARDY CASE.—*George Johnson* was charged by Mary Braban with being the father of her illegitimate child. Mr Compton appeared for the complainant, and Mr Blackwell, of Newcastle, for defendant. After a long hearing, occupying two and a half hours, the Bench made an order for 2s 6d per week and costs.

TAKING WATER FROM DELVES LANE WELLS.—*Stephen Downs* was charged with taking water from Delves-lane Wells, which have been taken by Mr Thomas Little for the purpose of supplying water to Consett. The magistrates thought that stealing water from a well was not a larceny, and considered they had no jurisdiction in the case, which was therefore dismissed.

NON-PAYMENT OF TOLL.—*George Shearer* was charged with this offence. Mr Baulks stated that the toll demanded was 5d. Defendant would not pay more than 4d, and was therefore sued for the other penny. Defendant had since offered to pay the money. The Bench ordered him to pay the costs, 8s 1d.

NUISANCE AT CONSETT.—*Charles Allen* was charged with a nuisance at Berry-edge. Since the summons was issued the nuisance has been abated. Mr Allen said the fault was not his, but arose from the company's cottages. He objected to pay the expenses, but after some little discussion, paid the 3s. 6d.

DAMAGE TO A CLOVER FIELD.—*Wm. Pinkney, Thos. Parker, Robert Stokoe, John Close*, and *Francis Parker* were charged with wilful damage to a field of clover seeds. The damage was laid at 1s in each case. They all pleaded guilty, and were ordered to pay 7s. 6d. each.

A case of highway robbery was brought before the Bench. Mr Compton appeared for the complainant. In consequence of another person being implicated in the affair, a remand was granted till Thursday next.

There were 27 cases on the list, a greater number than on any previous occasion.

WALKER COLLIERY EXPLOSION
ADJOURNED CORONER'S INQUEST.

[*Continued from our 3rd page.*]

The official inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of William Barnes, and the fifteen other persons killed by this explosion, was held on Thursday by adjournment, at the Railway Hotel, Walker, before Stephen Reed, Esq., coroner. Mr Matthias Dunn, the Government Inspector of Mines, attended the inquest, and there were also several colliery owners and viewers.

Anthony Barnes: I live at Low Walker, and am a master wasteman at Walker Colliery. I was down the pit at the time this explosion took place. That was as near as I can guess about a quarter after six o'clock on Saturday morning the 22nd. I had gone through the waste shortly before that time. I found everything right. There was a good current of air prevailing, and I never saw any gas in the pit. We work with Davy lamps. At half-past four o'clock I was at the downcast (north) trouble. The men were shooting (blasting) stone to enlarge the return, and whilst there I saw Haswell fire one shot in the stone. The explosion occurred about an hour and three-quarters afterwards. After firing the shot I asked Haswell and the other two men to go back with me to where their clothes were lying where they had a piece of bait (refreshment). I was about ten minutes there with them. I left them sitting there, and they would have to return to the trouble. I did not hear any shot fired before the explosion.

By Mr Dunn: But I left the men. If they had fired another shot I could not have heard it.

By the Coroner: I do not think that the men would have time to prepare and fire another shot before the explosion took place. I was at the furnace of the upcast pit when the explosion occurred. The first thing I did was to go to the north side of the upcast pit where I found the doors all right. I returned back to the furnace, and kept the fires going as hard as I could drive them on account of the other pits. I stopped there as long as I could, but was obliged to leave on account of the afterdamp. I went to the shaft and came out of the upcast pit. I was very ill from the effects of the afterdamp, and did not go down again until Sunday.

By Mr Dunn: I do not know but what there are foul goaves in the pit. The men were working at the trouble close to the innermost board [referring to the plan]. The trouble will be into the teens of yards from the innermost working. I never saw the goaf foul. I can't tell where the gas came from that caused the explosion. When I went to the furnaces both fires were on. The furnace fires had been damped six hours. I cannot tell where the gas has come from.

Mr Dunn: Do you not think it has come from this goaf?

Witness: I cannot tell. The size of the return was 6 feet by 4. I do not think the explosion has occurred in the trouble. I would venture my life it has not happened there.

By Mr Forster: Before the shot was fired I examined the trouble, and am sure it was perfectly clean.

Mr Dunn: Supposing this waste was foul, and this board impassible, and if that goaf was foul, would not the boards be foul as they are not air-coursed?

Witness: I do not think they were foul, sir.

By Mr Forster: I had passed that goaf, and do not think it was foul. Working with safety lamps, before a shot we always examine to see if the place is clean.

John Shields: I live at the Jane Pit at Walker Colliery, and am back overman at Walker Colliery. On the day that the pit fired I was all right through all the workings. I found all right in the district where I was. I found a good current of air. I met with very trifling indications of gas. All the men worked with Davy lamps.

By a juryman: I was through the boards between the two troubles, and saw no indications of gas there. There has been any gas there, it would have gone along the return upon the dyke (trouble) where Haswell and these other men were working.

By Mr Dunn: I saw trifling gas two walls north and two pillars west on the low side of the dyke. It was in the west board.

Mr Cole (interrupting): To talk about a little gas in a trouble is mere nothing.

By Mr Dunn: It was in the wall a very little. I never saw any gas at any time in the goaf except a trifle or none.

Mr Dunn: What condition do you think the goaves are in?

Witness: I think they are clear the way the air goes in.

Suppose the goaf is foul, is it not likely to extend itself into these boards?

I think it would not.

Can you form any idea of where this gas came from?

I cannot.

Can you form any idea of the seat of the explosion?

I cannot. The fire has been in the juds.

Would that be proof that the juds were foul?

The juds were clear when I was there. We had as much air as usual that morning. The furnaces were slackened; and I mean there was as much air as usual as there is when the furnaces are slackened.

By the Coroner: There was sufficient air to work the colliery with safety.

By Mr Dunn: We had eight hewers in the morning.

Edward Robinson: I live at New Row, Walker Colliery, and am an overman at Walker Colliery. I was down the pit at the time of the explosion. I was in the east district. I had examined the pit that morning. There was a good current of air going through the workings. I did not form any idea of where the explosion took place. On hearing the explosion I made straight away out to the shaft. I was in the dark. I examined a pair of double doors and found they were all right. I made my way to the shaft for a light. I then went back to the men whom I had come past; that was in the north where the two deputies were working. I then went about six walls into the trouble and had to return. North of the pit the stoppings and doors were displaced. When I found I could not get any further north I returned to the west district, where I met Mr Cole, the resident viewer. We proceeded up the west way to nearly where we found the four men in the four west boards of the whole coal. In a very few minutes after the explosion the air seemed to be travelling in its usual course in the pit, and in sufficient quantity. I could not form the least idea of where explosion took place.

By Mr Dunn: I knew the men in the north trouble were going to fire a shot, and at first I dreaded that the explosion had taken place there; but since I have seen the place I do not think it took place there. I cannot form my opinion of where it did occur. I have never seen anything of that goaf. I do not think the gas has come from there. We were just saying that morning what capital air it was. I am aware that one of the furnaces was damped, but there was sufficient air.

By the Coroner: There are two or three lamps here that have been damaged; one of them is not locked. It was found in the west jud. It was half open. That jud is contiguous to the goaf. That was the deputy's lamp. The deputy was found between the two hewers.

By the Coroner: Every hewer's lamp is locked. The deputies' lamps are not locked. All the hewers' lamps that were found were locked. One deputy's lamp was found locked and half-screwed on. There have been 12 lamps found, some of them are damaged.

[One of these lamps was a complete wreck.]

Witness: These lamps are all numbered.

By Mr Dunn: But there must have been a great accumulation of gas to produce the explosion?

Witness: Yes, from the damage done.

By Mr Forster: In going up the west mothergate I saw there was great damage done. At night when the furnaces were low there was not so much air in the jud, but there was at the ways sufficient to keep her clean. I would infer from the damage in the mothergate that the blast of the explosion did come from the north-west.

Mr Dunn: That would be from the goaf. Did you as overman never see any gas contiguous to the goaf?

Witness: Never, sir.

Wm. Mason: I live at Low Walker. I have charge of the lamps in Walker Colliery. Another man gives them out. They are then examined by the deputies before they go into the pit. I make them and repair them when necessary. I give them to the old man, who cleans them; each man gets his lamp from the old man, and takes it to the deputy before he goes into the pit. They are all perfect. Some of them are of my own make. We buy the gauze.

William Cole: I live at Low Walker, and am resident viewer at the colliery. I was last down the pit a week before the accident. I examined it thoroughly.

Coroner: What quantity of air had you passing at the time?

Witness: The scales in the stables were 6842.

Mr Dunn: Is that from the books?

Witness: Yes; the books are here.

Mr Dunn: That is cubic feet of air per minute?

Witness: Yes. The first east way, 10,500; the second east way, 15,600; and the north way is 12,000.

Mr Dunn: That goes down the dyke?

Witness: That goes down the dyke, sir.

Witness continued: The west way, 17,018. The total amount of the air was 61,960 feet per minute. That is the maximum amount. In consequence of the operations in the Jane pit, the air would be reduced to 5152; in the first east way, instead of 10,500, we have 7330; to the second east way it is reduced from 15,600 to 11,700; in the north way, from 12,000, it is reduced to 9000; in the west way, instead of 17,018, it is reduced to 12,764. There is that diminution in consequence of the operations in the Jane pit. There is still ample sufficient air to carry on the working of the colliery with perfect safety.

By Mr Dunn: I have not the exact figures of the total. It reduces it to about one-fourth.

The book containing the register of the quantity of air was produced.

By Mr Dunn: In the west way half the air was taken into the Clickoman flat. When we have the full current, we have 65,000. When these operations take place, it is reduced one-fourth, and we have 48,600; but with that diminution, nothing would give me greater pleasure than to examine every man on the colliery. There have been hundreds of shots fired lately in the pit. It is about twenty yards from the innermost board [referring to the plan] to the trouble.

By the Coroner: I have examined this particular place where the men were firing the shot since the accident. From the appearance of it I cannot say whether the explosion took place there (the trouble) or in the workings (the juds). The explosion has either taken place at the trouble or in the broken, where they were working the pillars. The pillars, I should say, are 400 yards off from where the blasting was going on. I am sure of that. I cannot tell. You can only judge from the effects.

Mr Dunn: Judging from the effects, must there have been a great amount of gas on the goaf?

Witness explained to the jury that the fiery dust upon the props in the near boards was from the reaction of the fiery current, and not from the first blast of the explosion. The full force of the explosion is more observable here (referring to the map), where the ponies were found, and here in the Clickoman district, where the other boy and pony were found. The current of air through the workings was restored to its usual course and amount immediately after the explosion.

By Mr Forster: The cause of my not being down the pit for a week was because I was very ill, and under the doctor's hands.

By Mr Dunn: The stable air does not go into the north workings; it joins the return air. The first east air does not go into the workings; it goes into the returns.

Thomas Emmerson Forster, mining engineer: I am viewer at Seaton Delaval, and have had considerable experience in my profession. I examined Walker Colliery yesterday very minutely. I examined the high side of the trouble, where these men had been blasting. From the appearance of the trouble at that point, I am satisfied the explosion did not occur there, and I am borne out in that opinion by the fact that the deputies' lamps, who were working there, had been found with their tops on, and secure. It is true that the wasteman's lamp has not been found; but as he had nothing to do with blasting, I assume that his lamp top would be all right. I examined the workings in the whole four boards to the west and north, and I found that the greatest amount of damage had been done in there. It is my opinion that the explosion has occurred either from a defective lamp or injury to one of the safety lamps. It is also my opinion that the quantity of gas has not been much, or the damage would have been considerably greater. I examined the ventilation with very great care, and found the quantity going into the west way, the north way, and the second east way. I found the quantity of air 54,000 cubic feet per minute, which, in my opinion, was quite ample to ventilate the pit with safety.

Mr Dunn: What opinion have you formed about the goaf?—Witness: I have formed this opinion, that in all goaves there would be gas.

The air that was skirting the goaves was only 7,000 feet. was it?—When the furnace was slack.

Do you think that sufficient for the men to work in?—Quite sufficient. You know the distance is nothing.

You say that all goaves have gas in them?—But we do not always see it, Mr Dunn, unless the barometer falls very low. I think it was quite possible for that jud, which was drawn a day or two before that, to fall and bring out the gas.

The gas is there?—Yes. If you have examined the pit you must see that the coal is very tender and must give off gas.

But the men say they never saw any gas?—That was because the ventilation was so good.

You have given us your opinion very distinctly that the explosion did not happen at the dyke?—Yes, that is my firm conviction.

Then you say it would happen in that west way?—There is a continual current from the dyke to the west way.

If that is all foul it is sufficient to have done the mischief, perhaps?—I say that with 30,000 feet there is sufficient to meet all wants.

Would you recommend them to take the same course under the same circumstances again?—Yes, I would. I say I would not have the slightest apprehensions of working in the same way.

This is a matter of opinion. The pit was not at work.

Coroner: Do you think a jud has fallen?—Yes, it did not fall for two or three days, and it has probably fallen and injured a lamp. I went over all this way yesterday. I gave Mr Dunn an invitation, but he did not seem disposed to go.

Coroner: Mr Dunn's life is too valuable to go on adventure.

Mr Forster: There was no danger, sir.

Mr Dunn (to the Coroner): I suppose you would not have thought it necessary to travel all through the mine.

William Armstrong, mining engineer, Wingate Grange: I was down in Walker Colliery yesterday in company with Mr Forster. I have heard the account Mr Forster has given. I perfectly coincide with him.

By Mr Dunn: I can't form any conjecture as to the precise spot where the accident occurred. I think that the current passing round the colliery was sufficient to carry off the gas. I have no doubt that the goaf was foul; but I have no doubt that there was two boards by the side of the goaf were also foul.

Coroner: But was there sufficient air passing round there to prevent an explosion?—Witness: I think there was a sufficient quantity of air passing round the goaf to carry away what might be produced from the goaf. I think that the goaf so exceedingly small and the ground so extremely short that the air would be amply sufficient. I cannot conceive it possible to be anything to be more safe than that goaf.

Mr Dunn: It is a large seam seven feet thick.

Witness: Five and a half; I beg your pardon. All the conditions necessary for ventilation are in this pit. If you exclude the idea that the explosion occurred in the goaf, then it goes to the trouble. If it occurred in the trouble—and it is very unlikely that it occurred in the trouble, because both the men's lamps were uninjured—if it did occur there from a shot fired by these men—it is a remote possibility that it might communicate with the boards, and so get through to the goaf. There (at the trouble) you have men who have lamps sometimes exposed. Here you have the fact that the men never have their lamps exposed. There are scarcely any indications of fire at the trouble. There has been a great body of fire in that direction [referring to the plan]. I never saw a colliery in my lifetime where the arrangements were so good and scientifically managed, and the ventilation so admirably conducted. It was the last place in which I should have supposed an accident would have occurred.

Mr Dunn: Could you not prevent these men working so near these goafs [when the ventilation was low?—Well, you must assume that these men were working with safety lamps, and had 7,000 feet of air, which was quite ample.

Would you recommend working there with such a diminished current as this?—As a general principle I should say when you damp a furnace you should not have the pit at work.

In answer to the coroner, witness said he thought the probability was that the accident was caused by a broken lamp. He had known several lamps injured by a stroke of a pick, quite accidentally. He had, he dare say, a dozen such lamps in his possession. Such an occurrence might have taken place in Walker Colliery. With regard to the gas having exploded in the trouble, he held that with the air travelling at such a velocity as it was an explosion would be perfectly impossible, and he was convinced of this all the more strongly from an injured lamp having been found in the vicinity of the goaf.

Richard Johnson, viewer at Haswell Colliery: I was down the pit with Mr Forster and Mr Armstrong yesterday. I have heard the evidence given by those gentlemen, and I coincide with them in their opinion.

Mr Dunn: Where do you suppose the explosion has commenced?—I think in one of those goaves.

Are you aware of the quantity of air going along there?—Yes.

From what cause do you suppose the explosion originated?—I think that the jud having fallen gas might have been ignited from an injured lamp.

Suppose a lamp was not injured what do you think about the trouble?—I quite agree with Mr Armstrong. It is utterly impossible it could have occurred there.

The goaf would be foul?—Yes, the goaf would be foul.

Coroner: But was there sufficient air to prevent gas getting into the workings from the goaf?—Quite so.

There is no air course into the goaf?—No, it is better to carry it round.

Henry Holt was called at the request of Mr Dunn. He said; I live at the East Pit, Walker Colliery. I was furnaceman at Walker.

By Mr Dunn: There are two furnaces working in the Jane Pit when the pit is ordinarily going. Last Friday I was directed by the master wasteman, Barnes, to damp one of the furnaces. To damp it I make a good fire and put on damp coals. I damped in about four o'clock on Friday afternoon, when the pit was about stopping. The damping was to accommodate men who were putting in tubbings in the shaft. The damping continued until the explosion. The effect of the damping of the furnace was to reduce the air.

By the Coroner: There would still be sufficient air from the other furnace to render the pit safe.

By Mr Dunn: We have an anemometer to tell us the reduction of air. There were 30,000 feet of air coming on the fire; the current was diminished about one-half. I judge from the mill. That is done every week.

By Mr Forster: The 40,000 feet would go all over the pit, and there are also other currents that would go up the side of the drift.

Thomas William Jobling, viewer of the colliery: I live at Point Pleasant. The last accident took place in Walker Colliery about three years ago, I believe. It was caused by a partial explosion through a man improperly removing the top off his lamp at the stables. I do not remember any fatal accidents previous to that.

Coroner: I think that in 1856 an accident took place.

Witness: I was not in charge of the colliery at that time.

Coroner: Then that is the only accident you know?

Witness: The only fatal accident I am sure of.

The Coroner, in summing up the inquiry, said: Gentlemen of the Jury, you have heard the evidence that has been given, and from the complexion and nature of which I think you must conclude and be of opinion that this colliery has been managed both in a judicious and safe manner. All that I have to say in case this is:—that for six years only three accidents have occurred in that colliery, and that alone, I think indeed, shows that every care has been taken in the management of it and everything done for the perfect conducting of the mine. There is ampiy sufficient air going through the workings of this colliery, and the difficulty is to come to a conclusion as to how the gas became ignited. I think from the evidence we would infer that it must have been by a damaged lamp someway or other that the explosion was caused. The men who work in this colliery are all very careful and experienced men, and it has been shown to you that they all have proper lamps given out in a perfect state before they go to work, and we have seen that the lamps that have been found have been locked with the exception I think of two that have been found damaged. There is one belonging to the wasteman, I think, which has not yet been recovered. We do not know what appearance it may have but the presumption is that he had been at the place where they were blasting at that time, that nothing would have occurred to injure the lamp that he had in his possession. It will be for you to say how this accident has taken place. For my own part I can only form an opinion that it has been occasioned by the accidental explosion of the gas. Will you be so good as to retire and consider your verdict.

The jury retired.

After a short absence they returned into court, and

The foreman said: It is the opinion of the jury that the explosion was purely accidental.

The Coroner said that the verdict then was "that Wm Barnes and 15 other persons were killed in the Ann Colliery by an explosion of gas, and that the explosion was purely accidental."

Before the jury left the coroner remarked that he entirely concurred with them in the verdict they had brought, and he was much obliged to them for the attention they had paid to that inquiry. He hoped the verdict might be satisfactory, both to the workmen of the colliery and to the public.

BOILER EXPLOSION NEAR ALNWICK.
EIGHT PERSONS KILLED.

A painful sensation was created in Alnwick on Wednesday evening, by the intelligence suddenly brought into the town, that the boiler of the steam engine on the farm of Rockmoor House, had burst and six persons been killed by the explosion, and a number of others seriously injured. The messenger could give few particulars as to how the accident had occurred, but the surgeons of the town immediately set out for the scene of the disaster, to render such assistance as might be in their power to alleviate the sufferings of those who were injured. On their arrival they found the sad account but too true—six persons were lying dead, and seven others in a very dangerous condition, two of them hopelessly so. The persons dead were one male and five females, whose names were:—

David Woodcock, aged 15	Isabella Richardson, aged 20		
Jane Orpeth, " 16	Elizabeth Scott, " 17		
Mary Ann Orpeth, " 13	Ann Hall, " 21		

The two others, who were most seriously wounded, died during the night. They were:—

Isabella Strangham, aged 16 Margaret Smith, aged 21

Rock Moor House, about five miles from Alnwick, is in the occupation of Miss Barber, and the steam engine on the farm is used for thrashing the corn and other purposes connected with agricultural economy. How the accident occurred, or why the boiler should burst, is not yet ascertained, nor are the circumstances under which it took place fully known. From what we can gather it appears that the engine thrashing corn, and at noon its operations were suspended to allow the workpeople to go to dinner. From the list it will be seen that the sufferers were all young persons, and on their return from dinner they appear to have assembled in the engine-house, and gathered round the fire near the boiler. Some of them had brought some apples, and were throwing them up while the rest were scrambling for them, and while so thoughtlessly engaged the explosion took place, which suddenly launched six of their number into eternity. Mr Thomas Pallister, farm steward, had been in the engine-house only a few minutes before, just having left with an oil can to oil some parts of the machinery, previously to commencing work again. On leaving the place he told his daughter, Mary Ann Pallister, to go to the barn to attend to some work to be done there, and she went out for that purpose, but had not proceeded many yards when she heard a noise, and a part of the boiler fell by her side, striking her on the shoulder, cutting her very severely, and she now lies in a very precarious situation. There are seven cottages on the premises, and in every one there is either a corpse, or one of the sufferers from the explosion. In one of these cottages resides the widow Orpeth, whose case is one peculiarly distressing. She to a certain extent was dependent on the industry of her daughters, and two of them fell as the immediate victims of the calamity, while the third is seriously injured. No occurrence of a similar character has ever taken place in the neighbourhood before, and the event has called forth a strong expression of public sympathy. The quiet hamlet, the scene of the calamity, in which not a house-hold is passed unaffected, is stricken with a saddening of desolation.—Mr Hardy, coroner, opened an inquest on Thursday, at three o'clock, but it is understood it will be only of a formal and preliminary character, for the purpose of identifying the bodies and given certificates of burial, when it will be adjourned to a future day to obtain scientific evidence to assist the jury in further inquiry as to the cause of the explosion.

NEWCASTLE MARTINMAS FAIR.

This fair commenced on Wednesday and was very fully attended both by vendors and purchasers. The show of cattle from all parts was unusually large, while extra prices were demanded, and in very many instances acceded to. The west Highland kyloes were extremely scarce, only one or two being shown on this occasion. Irish were a large show, but few only found purchasers. Without quoting prices we may generally sum the whole of the business in a few words:—For the best quality of any kind of stock shown there was a demand equal to the supply; but on account of the high prices asked, business opened and proceeded languidly throughout, and closed with quotations as high as any man was justified in giving who had to keep them until another year to sell out again. Yet at the close of the fair, many secondary beasts, of every class, were not sold. The murrain, which is so prevalent in every district in the north, did not seem to have any effect upon purchasers. We noticed a few lots labouring under this malady; and there is little doubt that many droves, which left the fair, will carry the disease along with them. The show of horses was extremely large, and although but few first raters were publicly exhibited in the streets, yet still there were some of the "first blood" for sale, which were privately disposed of at very high prices. As usual, the show of "broken-downs" was extensive, and the prices, though not high for "horseflesh," certainly was about the full value for those which were exhibited. A few good hacks and farm horses were shown, and met a ready sale at prices varying according to the appearance and condition of the beast. Ponies were numerous, and their value varied very much. One spritely looking animal was offered for 10s, and the owner declared he would not take a farthing less, while others fetched £10 and £15 each. The streets were kept in an uproar until a late hour on Wednesday evening, by the lower class of vendors, whose whip-thongs and stentorious voices kept their "bony steeds" in continued commotion. On Thursday, a few of the old hacks made their appearance, but the purchasers being scarce, only a few of them changed quarters.

Market Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a fair supply of wheat from the growers, very little coastwise, but a good arrival from abroad; the trade ruled firmer, and on new English and foreign red an advance of 1s per qr on the rates of this day week was obtained, but the business done was not large; on Dantzic old red there was no improvement. Rye, beans, and peas unchanged. Malting barley had only a limited sale, but fine samples supported late rates; grinding rather lower. Malt as before. Oats dull, and slightly cheaper. Flour moved off at previous terms.—Newcastle average prices of British grain for the week ending November 22:—Wheat, 492 qrs, at 49s 1d; barley, 482 qrs, at 37s 3d; oats, 88 qrs., at 23s 0d. Arrivals into Newcastle for the week ending November 18:—Coastwise—Wheat, 506 qrs; barley, 482 qrs; malt, 120 qrs.; oats, 600 qrs.; rye, 18 qrs.; beans, 50 qrs.; flour, 1,100 sacks. Foreign—Wheat: 5,910 qrs.; barley, 1,065 qrs.; oats, 1,002 qrs.; beans, 520 qrs; peas, 682 qrs.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—There was 191 head of cattle, and about 400 pigs from Ireland. The show of stock presented for sale here to-day exhibits an increase of 6 beasts, but a decline of 870 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, excepting the Irish cattle, most of which were fully an average, both cattle and sheep, generally speaking, were again inferior. It is much to be regretted that the murrain is very prevalent in the North-west districts of Northumberland. The supply of beef comprised 1,203 head. The beef trade was somewhat less active to-day than on this day se'nnight; yet in most instances former prices were fully supported, and at the close of business a fair clearance was effected. The number of sheep was 4,540. The mutton trade ruled steady. The finest class of wedders moved freely off, at extreme rates; also, the middling and inferior sorts met with a fair demand, with a tolerably good finish. Pigs; 1,246 were shown. The show was again of an unusually prime quality. All breeds met with a good inquiry. The small dairy fed sorts sold at about previous rates, but all other kinds receded 3d per stone from the rates of last week, yet nearly all were disposed of.

Prices: Beasts, prime heifers, 7s 3d to 7s 6d; secondary sorts, 6s 6d to 6s 9d; inferior, 6s 0d to 6s 3d; good steers, 7s 0d to 7s 3d; middling, 6s 3d to 6s 6d; cows, 5s 3d to 6s 3d; stags, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; pork, large, 5s 6d to 6s 0d; smaller weights, 6s 3d to 6s 9d; small dairy-fed, 7s 0d to 7s 6d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep—Good vendable wedders, 7¼d to 7½d; middling, 6¾d to 6¾d; tups, ewes, &c., 5½d to 6d per lb, sinking offal. Number of store cattle, 20.

Number and prices of the corresponding weeks in the three preceding years:—

Date.	No. of Beasts.	Prices per stone.	No. of Sheep.	Prices, per lb.
1859	997	6s 0d to 8s 0d	4,780	6d to 7¼d
1860	1069	5s 9d to 7s 9d	5,050	6d to 8d
1861	1118	5s 9d to 7s 9d	5,080	6d to 7½d

FAT CATTLE MART COMPANY'S REPORT.

Beasts; there was a better demand for all classes of cattle to-day then last week, with prices the turn higher, and a good clearance was effected. Sheep: the best qualities were in good request; secondary and inferior a slow sale, and part unsold. Pork met a steady demand, nearly all being sold. The quotations were as follow:—Beasts—Best heifers, 7s 1d to 7s 6d; secondary, 6s 4d to 6s 9d; inferior, 5s 5d to 6s 0d; best steers, 7s 0d to 7s 5d; secondary, 6s 4d; to 6s 9d; best cows, 6s to 6s 9d; inferior, 5s 3d to 5s 10d per stone. Best sheep, 7¼d to 7½d; secondary, 6½ to 6¾d; ewes and inferior, 5½d to 6d per lb. Best pork, 7s 0d to 7s 4d; secondary, 6s 0d to 6s 3d; inferior, 4s 7d to 5s 1d per stone.

NEWCASTLE BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, Thursday.—Northumberland bacon, hams on, 7s 6d to 0s; hams, 9s 6d to 11s 6d. Butter, 51s to 0s per firkin. Cumberland bacon, large, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; ditto, small, 0s 0d to 7s 6d hams, large, 0s 0d. to 8s 6d; do., small, 0s 0d to 9s 0d. Butter 51s 0d to 52s per firkin.

NEWCASTLE POTATO MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a good supply at our market this morning, for which the demand was very dull. Prices:—Rocks, 11s 6d to 12s 6d; regents, 12s 6d to 13s 6d per load.—THURSDAY—At our market this day there was only a middling supply. Rocks sold from 12s to 12s 6d; regents, 13s 6d to 14s per load.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—The following were the prices:—Old land hay, £3 18s 0d to £5 0s 0d; this year's growth, £3 0s 0d to £4 12s 0d; new land hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; do. this year's growth, £3 5s 0d to £4 16s 0d; clover hay, £2 16s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 1s 3d to 2s 4d; barley straw, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; oat straw, 1s 6d to 2s 3d per thrave. Hay at market, 203 carts; straw, 58.

Births Deaths, and Marriages

BIRTHS.

At Shotley Bridge, at the Temperance Hotel, on the 17th inst., Mrs William Raw, of a son.

At Newcastle, at Westgate-hill, on the 22nd inst., the wife of Mr Robert Nixon, of a daughter.—In Wesley-street, same day, the wife of Mr John Strachan, jun., of a daughter.—In Albion-street, on the 24th inst., Mrs Teasdale Lee Teasdale, of a daughter.—In Picton-place, on the 23rd inst., Mrs Fairless Harrison, of a son.—In High Friar-street, on the 24th inst., the wife of Mr James Low, of a daughter.—At 35, Shieldfield, Newcastle, on the 19th inst., the wife of Mr Thomas Smith, of a son.

At Gateshead, in Catherine-terrace, on the 25th inst., Mrs J. Spencer, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Lanchester, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. J. Dingle, Mr William Walton, son of Mr George Walton, Blue Bell Inn, to Margaret, daughter of Mr John Ramsey, contractor.

At Newcastle, in St. Nicholas' Church, on the 23rd inst., Mr George Lamb, engineer, to Martha, eldest daughter of Mr Anderson, agent, Windmill Hills, Gateshead.—In John Knox Church, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. P. L. Miller, Mr John Dickson to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr William Henry, superintendent of the Whittle Dean Water Works.—At St. Peter's Church, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. C. Raines, John Grey, Esq., of Titlington Hall, Northumberland, to Mary Anne, second daughter of the late Harrison Bulman, Esq., of this town.

At Jarrow Church, on the 24th inst., Mr Robt. Chisholm to Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr William Elliott, of North Shields.

DEATHS.

At Pinfold House, Weardale, on the 23rd inst., aged 17, Jane, youngest daughter of Mr Elisha Coulthard.

At Newcastle, in Ashfield East-terrace, on the 23rd inst., Emily, wife of Mr George Stanley, proprietor of the Tyne Concert Hall.—In Westgate-street, same day, aged 15, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Mr Wilcke.—In St. Mary's-street, on the 22nd inst., aged 2, Thomas, son of Mr Jos. Humble, quarryman.—On the 24th inst., very suddenly, aged 42, Mr Thomas Winship, much and deservedly lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends.—At the Quayside, same day, aged 20, Grace, wife of Mr Daniel Donkin, waterman.—In Shieldfield, on the 21st inst., in his 80th year, Mr John Hunton, formerly a weaver.—In the Close, on the 25th inst., aged 22, Agnes, wife of Mr George Wild, jun., hairdresser, Nun-street.—At Benwell Lodge, on the 26th inst., Eva Harriett, aged 15 months, daughter of Mr J. S. Challoner.—At Simpson-street, on the 26th inst., Christiana, relict of Mr James Dunlop, builder.—At Gibson-street, on the 25th inst., Mary, infant daughter of Mr Edward Garland.—At St. Mary's-street, on the 24th inst., aged 31, Charlotte, wife of Mr R. J. Norman.—At the Ropery Banks, on the 25th inst., aged 1, Catherine, daughter of Mr John Thompson.—At Pandon-street, on the 26th inst., aged 4, Mary, daughter of Mr G. Hall, cooper.—At Northumberland-street, aged 56, Mrs E. W. Bass, many years matron to the Domestic Guardian Institution, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

At Gateshead, on the 23rd inst., aged 76, Mr Edward Alexander Potts, for nearly forty years in the employ of John Abbott and Co., Park Iron Works.—In Bloomfield-terrace, same day, aged 36, Alice, wife of Mr John Hunter, solicitor.

At Willington Quay, on the 23rd inst., aged 80, Mr Nicholas Morpeth, formerly a keelman.

At Bigges Main, Longbenton, on the 25th inst., Mr John Pringle, aged 29, relieving officer, much regretted.

At South Shields, in Mitre-street, on the 23rd inst., aged 79, Mr Robert Bainbridge.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1862.