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Newcastle on Tyne, by the Proprietor
Bradley

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 65. CONSETT, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

In Preparation, and will shortly be Published,
AN ELEGANT DOUBLE-TINTED
ENGRAVING OF SHOTLEY TOWN HALL.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

☞ Subscribers' Names received by Mrs. LESLIE, Bookseller, Shotley Bridge, and by Mr. DUFOUR, at the *Consett Guardian* Office, Consett.

Wanted.

WANTED, at the Derwent Foundry, Blackhill, SIX STRONG LADS, to be bound Apprentices as Moulders.—Application to be made to the Foreman.

EMIGRATION.

WANTED, a few respectable Single Women SERVANTS, FARM LABOURERS, CARTERS, WAGGONERS, &c., to whom free or greatly assisted Passages will be given to New Zealand and Australia.—For further particulars apply (inclosing two stamps) to JOHN MARSHMAN, Esq., 4, Springfield Place, Leeds. All intending Emigrants carefully advised.

Public Notices.

SHOTLEY GROVE SCHOOL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

MR. M. BELL respectfully intimates that the EVENING SCHOOL is Now Open on the TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS, in each week, commencing at Seven o'clock.

Terms may be known on application.
November 7th, 1861.

PUBLIC DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL,
WATSON'S BUILDINGS, Consett,
J. C. WYLIE, MASTER.

Branches of Education:—Mathematics, Geometry, English, French, and Latin.

Terms:—From One Shilling per Fortnight upwards.

BAPTIST CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY,
HIGH GATE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERMONS of the above Place of Worship will be preached on LORD'S DAY, Dec. 22nd, by the
Rev. J. T. BANNISTER, LL.D.,
of Sunderland, author of "A Survey of the Holy Land," &c., &c.

Service in the Morning at Half-past Ten, and in the Evening at Six.

THE ANNUAL SOIREE

of the Church and Congregation will be held on CHRISTMAS DAY. Tea on the Table at Four o'clock.

After Tea a PUBLIC MEETING will be held, and Addresses delivered by the Revs. R. MENZIES, of Broomley, and G. WHITEHEAD, Mr C. JACKSON, Hexham, and other friends.

NEW CONVEYANCE TO AND FROM NEWCASTLE.

JOHN MELVY respectfully announces to the Public that he has commenced running a large and comfortable BRAKE, to and from CONSETT (BERRYEDGE), and NEWCASTLE, Three times a Week, calling at all the intermediate Villages,—leaving the *Consett Arms*, Front Street, every TUESDAY Morning, at Six o'clock, and on THURSDAY and SATURDAY Mornings, at Seven o'clock, to the *Alnwick House*, Cloth Market, Newcastle, returning from thence at Half past Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

Parcels and Luggage of every description attended to with care. Punctual delivery guaranteed.

GRAND ANNUAL BALL.

A GRAND BALL will be held at the House of Mr JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, Railway Hotel, Middle Street, Consett, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 11th.

Gentleman's Ticket........................4s. 6d.
Lady's Ticket.................................2s. 6d.

MR. T. C. WAUGH, M.C.

STEWARDS:

Mr JOHN KERR. | Mr R. WILSON.
Mr JOHN BROWN. | Mr J. GRAHAM.

Gibson's Quadrille Band will be in attendance.
Dancing to Commence at Eight o'Clock.

GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, on the Plan of the Art Union of London. 400 Subscribers, at One Shilling Each. To be Drawn for on SATURDAY December 7th, 1861, at the House of Mr. HARDY, Innkeeper, Annfield Plain, where also the Prizes may be seen.

PRIZES.

	VALUE.		
A Piano Forte (in excellent condition) with Tutor...	£8	6	0
A Double Bass and Bow with Instruction Book ...	5	5	0
A Violincello and Bow, a Splendid Instrument, nearly New	4	4	0
A Cornet, Detached Bell, in Box complete	2	15	0
A Violin and Bow, New	1	0	0
An Accordian, Do	0	12	6
A 20 Key'd Concertina, New	0	10	0
A Piccolo, Cocoa Wood, with 4 German Silver Keys and Slide, New	0	7	6

Tickets 1s each, may be had of Mr. HARDY, Annfield Plain; Mr. JAMES STOREY, Innkeeper, Colliery Dykes; Mr. CHESSEMOND, Hilltop; Mr. GEORGE DODDS, Tantobie; Mr. R. HANDCOCK, Tanfield; Mr. JAMES FOSTER, Stanley; Mrs CAILE, Beamish; Mr. M. ADAMSON, Burnopfield; and of Mr. DUFOUR, *Guardian Office*, Consett.

In consequence of a few Tickets remaining yet unsold the Drawing will not take place until December 7th.

Business Addresses.

JOHN MURRAY & SONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
CONSETT.

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

TO AXLETREE MANUFACTURERS.—The Advertiser wishes to be supplied with a quantity of LONG BOLTED NAIL AXLES, for Cash. Address, lowest price per Set, to Mr CHARLES MOULD, Wheelwright, 8, Lynn Street, Southwark, London.

JOHN THIRLWELL,
(From J. Richardson's, St. Nicholas' Church Yard, Newcastle,)
PAINTER AND GLAZIER, GRAINER, GILDER PAPER HANGER, &c.,
WHEAT SHEAF, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenced the above Businesses, and hopes, by strict attention and punctuality to all orders entrusted to his care, to merit a share of public patronage and support.

Oils, Paints, and Varnishes supplied on Reasonable Terms.

☞ Country Orders punctually attended to.

Wheat Sheaf Inn, Shotley Bridge,
September, 1861.

TOWLAW CLOTHING & GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

GENTLEMEN'S AUTUMN AND WINTER CLOTHING.
GEORGE BROWN,
CLOTHIER, TAILOR, OUTFITTER, &c.,

RESPECTFULLY announces the arrival of large deliveries of NEW GOODS for the Autumn and Winter Trade. The attention of the Public is especially directed to the varied and well selected Stock of WOOLLEN GOODS, Double Milled Blacks, Witneys, Beavers, Diagonals, Pilots, Ties, Shirts, Collars, Mufflers, Wool Scarfs, Wool Shirts, and Shirting in great variety, Plain and Figured Stuffs, Alpaca, Winseys, Winsey Skirts, Repps, Prints, Flannel, Sheets, Blankets, Boots, Shoes, and Clogs.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Hats and Caps in all the Newest Styles. An early inspection invited.

GIVEN AWAY TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

DR. SMITH has just Published a FREE EDITION of 20,000 Copies of THE WARNING VOICE TO YOUNG MEN (120 pages). A medical work on the cure of Nervous Debility; Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, Indigestion, Dislike to Society, Spermatorrhœa, 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. The Book will be sent post free, secure from observation, to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two postage stamps.

Also, by the same Author,

WOMAN AND HER DISEASES, a Treatise describing their Symptoms, Causes, and Treatment, illustrated with Cases, free by post on receipt of seven stamps, contains a mass of information indispensable to those for whom it is written. Address: HENRY SMITH, M.D., 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

Business Addresses.

THE
ANNUAL BALL
WILL BE HELD AT
MR. ANDERSON'S, COMMERCIAL INN,
BERRY EDGE,
ON THE 18TH DECEMBER NEXT.
BY ORDER OF THE STEWARDS.

BLANKETS.
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF
BLANKETS
AT
W. PATTISON'S,
LONDON HOUSE, BERRY EDGE.

NEW DRESSES,
IN BEAUTIFUL VARIETY, AT
W. PATTISON'S,
LONDON HOUSE, BERRY EDGE.

NEW SHAWLS AND SCARFS
ALSO,
HANDSOME CLOAKS, JACKETS, &c.,
JUST RECEIVED, AT
W. PATTISON'S, BERRY EDGE.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS,
CAPS, SCARFS, COLLARS, AND TIES,
AT
W. PATTISON'S,
LONDON HOUSE, BERRY EDGE.

LADIES' BONNETS,
HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, HEAD DRESSES, COLLARS, &c.,
IN BEAUTIFUL VARIETY, AT
W. PATTISON'S,
LONDON HOUSE, BERRY EDGE.

FITZPATRICK AND SON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.

THOMAS LONGSTAFF,
GENERAL CARTMAN,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.
All sorts of Cartage Work done. Furniture Removed on Reasonable Terms.

J. DAVISON,
IRONMONGER,
FURNITURE BROKER,
YOUNG'S PARAFFIN OIL AND LAMPS, &c.
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

JOSEPH OLEY,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
WOOD STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
GUARDS, ALBERT CHAINS, &c., &c.,
WEDDING RINGS,
ELECTRO PLATED GOODS, &c., &c.
JOHN FLETCHER,
LEADGATE.

THOMAS HARBUTT,
LICENSED PUBLIC HOUSE BROKER AND VALUER,
MANORS, NEWCASTLE.

ALSO, Agent to Messrs. Boord, Son, and Beckwith (late Messrs. Swaine, Boord, and Co.,) London, and Agent to Messrs. John Dunville and Co., Belfast, Ireland, for the Sale of their celebrated DD WHISKY—the Quality of which has been pronounced equal to, and superior to, most of Pale Brandies now sold.

TRUNKS FOR TRAVELLERS
MADE AND SOLD DAILY, BY
MESSRS. ELLENGER & CO.,
23, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fitted Portmanteaus, Overland Air Tight Cases for India, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Bags, Purses, Knapsacks, Tourists' Bags, Leather Leggings, &c.

23, MOSLEY STREET, CORNER OF DRURY LANE, NEWCASTLE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

T. N. CATHRALL,
ACCOUNTANT AND ARBITRATOR,
62, GRAINGER-STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Arrangements with Creditors, Bankrupts, Balance Sheets Prepared, Books Balanced, &c., &c.

DISTRICT MANAGER TO THE CONSOLS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, *based on Government Security.* Guarantee for Fidelity and Fire Insurances effected.

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, M.C.D.E., 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, Sealing, &c.

All *Consultations* free.

☞ Badly applied Teeth remodelled.

Hours of attendance daily, from 10 A.M. until 6 P.M.

Messrs Parker may be consulted daily from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., at their residence, 61, Blackett-street (facing Eldon-square), Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ATTENDANCE FOR NOVEMBER, 1861.

SUNDERLAND every Thursday, at 14, Frederick-street.
DURHAM—Every fourth Tuesday, at 81, New Elvet, Nov. 12th.
BLYTH—Every fourth Wednesday, at the Baths, Nov. 13th.
DARLINGTON—Every alternate Tuesday, at Mrs Dale's, 2, Paradise-terrace.
STOCKTON—Every alternate Wednesday, at 101, High-street, November 6th, and 20th.
HEXHAM—First Tuesday in every Month, Nov. 5th, at Mr Strafford's, Tailor, Market-place.
HARTLEPOOL.—Every alternate Monday, at Mr Atlin's, Tailor, High-street, November 4th and 18th.
WEST HARTLEPOOL—Every alternate Monday, at Mrs James's, Confectioner, 15, Church-street, November 11th and 25th.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at Mr Milne, Baker, 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—The First Thursday in every Month, Nov. 7th, at the Wooler Cottage.
BERWICK—Every Saturday, at Mr Young's, opposite the Corn Exchange, Sandgate.
COLDSTREAM—Every fourth Wednesday, November 13th, at the Commercial Inn.
KELSO—Every alternate Tuesday, at Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker, 18, Square, Nov. 12th and 26th.
DUNSE—Every fourth Monday, at Mr Kingborn's, Nov. 13th,

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

Business Addresses

NEW WINTER GOODS

ARRIVING DAILY

AT

BRODIE'S,

BERRY EDGE.

FOR THE LARGEST,

CHEAPEST, AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

DRAPERY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,

GO TO

THOMAS POTTS, MIDDLE STREET,

BERRY EDGE.

NEW PROVISION WAREHOUSE.
FORSTER ROBSON,
GROCER, TEA-DEALER, AND GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT,
FRONT STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Public that he has Opened the SHOP lately occupied by the Misses APPLEBY, as above, with an entire NEW STOCK of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, and CONFECTIONERY, and hopes, by strict attention to all orders entrusted to him, to merit a share of Public patronage.

BUTTER, BACON, FLOUR, CHEESE, &c., of the Best Quality, and at the Lowest Remunerating Profits.

PROVISION STORES, ANNFIELD PLAIN.
MURRAY & RITSON,
GROCERS, TEA DEALERS, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
FLOUR, BUTTER, AND BACON FACTORS, AND BUTCHERS,

BEG to announce that they have OPENED the SHOP lately occupied by Mr. J. TODD, ANNFIELD PLAIN, with an assortment of Goods of the very best quality, bought in the best Markets, which they will Sell at the Lowest Remunerative Profits, and hope, by close attention to business, to merit a share of Support, which it will ever be their study to deserve.

MURRAY & RITSON,
PROVISION MERCHANTS, BUTCHERS, &c.,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the business hitherto conducted by MR J. COWEY, ANNFIELD PLAIN, will still be carried on as usual, and will be replenished with an entirely new Stock of WINTER GOODS, in the general DRAPERY, HOSIERY, and HABERDASHERY DEPARTMENTS, Witney, Yorkshire, and Cloth Blankets of the best description; ready-made Flannels, Caps, Ties and Scarfs; a very large stock of Overshoes, Felt and Leather Slippers, Women's and Children's Boots of every kind, Boys' and Girls Clasp and Lace Clogs, all of which will be offered at Prices that cannot fail to produce a quick Sale and give general satisfaction.

WALL PAPERS,
Cheaper by the Repeal of the Paper Duty, a great variety always on hand.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
Fresh, and of the Finest Quality, at the lowest remunerating charges.
BRITISH WINES, JAMS, etc., direct from the Makers.

IT IS AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT.

The Tide has been turned by Thousands of intelligent people trying the Assam Teas introduced by STEWART, the Tea Dealer. They, with one accord, pronounced them Sixpence per lb. cheaper than the Teas of China. At first the light was too bright for the dim eyes of the inexperienced. Now public demand has placed the feet of kicking prejudice in the stocks, and all acknowledge it as an accomplished fact that STEWART'S judgment on Assam Teas was right. 33, GRAINGER STREET, and 27, SANDHILL, are the Establishments of WILLIAM STEWART, the ASSAM TEA DEALER.

OH, HAVE YOU HEARD THE NEWS OF LATE.

J. O. STURGEON has commenced to make his MONSTER CAKE, and begs to return thanks to his Patrons in the Town and Country for the very liberal support he receives, year after year, for his Monster Brides' Cake, a proof that the Public know how to appreciate Good Plum Cake; and begs to inform the Public that he will have a much larger one this year, weighing the Enormous Weight of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS, the largest ever made. There will be secreted within the Cake 200 Fourpenny Pieces, 50 Silver Thimbles, and 30 Stamped Gold Wedding Rings, and will be Sold at ONE SHILLING per Pound.

N.B.—A HANDSOME SILVER-PLATED TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE, of SIX PIECES, will be given, as in previous Years, to persons Purchasing Tickets on or before SATURDAY, 21st December, each Ticket entitling them to One Pound of the Monster Bride's Cake. The Cake will be ready for Exhibition about the 8th of December. Parties wishing to purchase Cake where there is no Agent, by sending a Postoffice Order for Twenty Pounds Weight, that quantity will be sent, carriage paid, to and within Fifty Miles of Newcastle.

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

Orders taken by the undermentioned Agents for the Monster Cake:—J. A. AND M. E. ARCHBOLD, Wooler; T. COWANS, Felton; R. ROBERTSON, Morpeth; J. BARKER, Warkworth; R. LISLE, Lowick; R. DENHOLM, Berryedge; A. DODDS, Alnwick; MR. STAMFORD, Belford; S. ROXBY, Easington Lane; T. HUNTER, Hexham; J. & T. CROTHERS, Glanton; WM. OLIVER, Barmoor; WM. HARDY, West Moor.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE AMERICAN WAR has greatly affected the interests of all classes in this Town, as too many have already unfortunately discovered; but few know how fearfully it has been (and is still) felt in the Cloth Manufacturing Districts. Many wealthy makers have been obliged to "suspend payment," others have adopted the more honourable course of disposing of their Stocks, even below their cost, to meet their creditors.

To one of the latter we were introduced last week, and made an appointment to call upon him. We immediately telegraphed to the buyers of our London and Portsmouth Houses to meet us at the Manufacturer's to examine the Stock: the result was that we purchased the whole Stock for £11,690. It is a large amount for Winter Goods, but, considering they are worth nearly double, it is no great risk. We must, however, dispose of them before Christmas. The Stock consists of Winter Cloths of all descriptions, suitable for Overcoats, Suits, and Boys' Clothing. We have added other Warerooms to show the whole Stock.

The Goods are now on View, partly Ready-Made, and partly in the piece.

On our side we can only say they shall be sold at such prices as will ensure Speedy Sale.

We are, your obedient servants,
B. JOSEPH & CO.
Grey Street, Newcastle.

FOR CLERGYMEN.
OVER-COATS from 92s to 84s. } AT B. JOSEPH & CO.

FOR PROFESSIONAL MEN.
OVERCOAT, 30s to 75s. } AT B. JOSEPH & CO.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.
OVER COATS, 25s to 65s. } AT B. JOSEPH & CO.

FOR WORKING MEN.
OVER-COATS, 21s to 45s. } AT B. JOSEPH & CO.

N.B.—All the above may be had either Ready-Made or to Order, at

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

TO PARENTS.

THE COLD, DAMP, AUTUMN DAYS have now fairly set in, and although Children seldom complain of either, they should not be allowed to feel the effects; for, as an eminent Medical Authority has observed, an inefficient supply of warmth is detrimental both to the Health and Growth of the Young.

It is, therefore, the duty of those who have the care of Children, to see that they are supplied with Warm and Suitable Clothing; nor can Ladies be too particular as to *where* they Purchase them, for unless they have a large Variety to select from, both of STYLE and MATERIALS, it is utterly impossible to Dress their Children properly, for WHAT APPEARS GRACEFUL ON ONE CHILD IS AWKWARD ON ANOTHER, and so on.

Now, of course, every Firm will recommend their own House; it is, therefore, useless for us to say, "Go to B. Joseph and Co.'s, they are the Best Tailors;" but we simply ask you to take the trouble—for it is worth your time—to visit any of the other Fashionable Tailors in this Town, and compare their Stock with ours, and we feel quite certain that the result will be favourable to ourselves, for we have made

CLOTHING FOR THE YOUNG

A LEADING FEATURE in our Establishment, for which we have a separate Department.

In conclusion, we can only say that our Winter Stock was never so Extensive, so varied in Style, or so Cheap. Waiting your inspection,

We are your obedient servants,
B. JOSEPH & CO.
Grey-street, Newcastle.

OVERCOATS,
FOR BOYS ABOUT FIVE YEARS,
FROM 4s. 6d. To 10s. 6d. } AT B. JOSEPH & CO.

OVERCOATS,
FOR BOYS ABOUT TEN YEARS,
FROM 5s. 6d. To 15s. 6d. } AT B. JOSEPH & CO.

OVERCOATS,
FOR BOYS ABOUT FIFTEEN YEARS,
FROM 8s. 6d. To 21s. } AT B. JOSEPH & CO.

The above will give some idea for the guidance of Parents, and may be had either Ready-made or to Order, in all the New Styles, at

B. JOSEPH & CO.
GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE.

ECONOMIC PRINTING BY STEAM POWER.

THE NEWCASTLE GUARDIAN OFFICE, fitted up with PRINTING MACHINES of the newest and best Patent kind, WORKED BY STEAM POWER, is prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS to ANY EXTENT for PRINTING CIRCULARS, CATALOGUES, CARDS, BILL-HEADS, POSTERS, BOOK WORK, &c., &c.; and in cases where Numbers, Accuracy, and Despatch are required, it offers facilities unsurpassed by any other Printing Establishment, and at Extremely Moderate Prices.

GUARDIAN NEWSPAPER,
AND
GENERAL PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WEST CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,

THE LADIES are respectfully informed that this Starch is
Exclusively used in the Royal Laundry, and
Her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried
Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches,
she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD,
which is
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
WHEN YOU ASK FOR
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
See that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted.
WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

Business Addresses.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THOMAS PARKER, ALE and PORTER MERCHANT, LEMONADE, GINGER BEER, and SODA WATER MANUFACTURER, Crook Hall, near Leadgate, begs to announce, that he will REMOVE in a few Days to the Premises lately occupied by H. BROWN, Auctioneer, Middle-street, Consett. Due Notice will be given of the Opening of the New Premises.

H. BROWN,
COMMISSION AGENT,

BEGS most respectfully to inform the Public that he has received a Commission for the Sale of PARAFFIN OIL and LAMPS, as AGENT for Mr. J. WRIGHT, of Newcastle.

NORTHUMBERLAND DYE WORKS.
WILLIAM WATSON,
AGENT FOR JOHN BRADBURN,
DYER, CLEANER, &c.,
14, CLAYTON STREET WEST, NEWCASTLE.
DYE WORKS, GEORGE STREET WEST.

WILL visit Leadgate, Berryedge, Blackhill, and Shotley Bridge Monthly, to receive Parcels for the above Establishment, and will deliver them the succeeding month. Next journey will be

Leadgate	December	27
Shotley Bridge	"	23
Blackhill	"	24
Berryedge	"	26

☞ Parties can be waited upon at their residences by leaving a message at the following places:—
Mr Matthew Hardy, Queen's Head, Leadgate.
Mr John Collinson, Berryedge.
Mr Isaac Murray, Blackhill; or the Temperance Hotel, Shotley Bridge.

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.

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.

☞ Orders received at LOWER PRICES, consequent on Repeal of Paper Duty.

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.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS and LAUNDRESSES, "POLSON'S IMPERIAL PATENT STARCH" is prepared expressly for fine Linens and Muslins. It is thin, clear, and strong, and imparts to fine goods a clear, glossy finish, such as cannot be produced by any other Starch.

To prevent disappointment, ask for "Polson's Imperial Starch," as other qualities are made for common purposes.

WM. POLSON & CO., Paisley.
Wholesale Agent: Mrs R. Turnbull, 37, Grainger Street, Newcastle.

WHEN you ask for GLENFIELD STARCH see that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted. FORGERY AND FRAUD.—Understanding that there is at present an attempt being made by some unprincipled parties in our city to deceive the public with an inferior Starch, made up in packets closely resembling the GLENFIELD STARCH, we consider it our duty to warn our fair readers to be careful when purchasing to see that the word "GLENFIELD," and the maker's name, "ROBERT WOTHERSPOON" is on every package, as none others are genuine.

London, 23rd August, 1860.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

THE practical experience of numberless eminent Physicians and Surgeons has now conclusively established the fact that the invalid can alone realise the full beneficial effects of Cod Liver Oil by the use of Dr de Jongh's pure and genuine Light Brown Oil.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST.

The extraordinary virtues of Dr De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil in Pulmonary Consumption may now be considered as fully established. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops or diminishes emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr Wandby, late Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, bears the following high testimony to its efficacy in Diseases of the Chest, from his own personal experience:—"I can take Dr De Jongh's Oil without difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms, and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr De Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional diseases."

GENERAL DEBILITY.

The marvellous efficacy of Dr. De Jongh's Oil in cases of Debility, is thus described by Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmunds:—"The effects of Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way."

DEBILITY OF CHILDREN.

The following description of the wonderfully beneficial effects of Dr. De Jongh's Oil on weak and sickly children, is given by Thomas Hunt, Esq., Medical Officer of Health to the populous district of Bloomsbury:—"To badly nourished infants Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls daily will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of the Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

Numerous medical men concur in extolling this remedy as far surpassing the most celebrated, in relieving and curing Chronic Rheumatism and Gout. Benjamin Clarke, Esq., a distinguished medical practitioner, observes—"I recommended Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to a friend, whose case of Rheumatism had baffled all the resources of medicine for more than fifteen years; and I have been very agreeably surprised by its effects. He has now laid his crutches aside, and, from his position in society, I should think he must have widely spread the report of the usefulness of Dr. De Jongh's Oil."

Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in Imperial Half Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s., capsuled and labelled with his stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
AUTION. BEWARE OF PROPOSED SUBSTITUTIONS

Business Addresses.

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES,
FRESH FROM THE PATENTEES,
AT THE
CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE, FRONT STREET.

BONNET AND MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT to be DISPOSED OF, at BLACKHILL. For Particulars, enquire at WM. LOVATT'S, Blackhill.
November 28, 1861.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS FOR THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.—A single Copy of a New Medical Work, written by one of the most eminent medical men of the present day, solely for the guidance and benefit of that class of sufferers whose afflictions are often self-inflicted, and who desire a speedy and private cure, yet too often become the dupes of designing London quacks. For such sufferers this work is intended, showing a certain means of cure in all cases of Nervous Debility, Relaxation, Orgasia or local weakness, languor, blushing, debility, and various other nervous symptoms; also showing how all the so-called Impediments to Marriage may be effectually removed; with numerous illustrative cases of parties who have been restored to the blessings of health by following the advice laid down in this work.—Sent free to any address on receipt of stamp to pre-pay postage.—Address to the SECRETARY, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.
Price 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per box.

THIS excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the Stomach and Bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys will rapidly take place; and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

Persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to Head-ache, Giddiness, Drowsiness, and Singing in the Ears, arising from too great a flow of Blood to the Head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.

For FEMALES, these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing head-ache so very prevalent with the sex, Depression of Spirits, Dulness of Sight, Nervous Affections, Blotches, Pimples, and Sallowness of the Skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

To MOTHERS they are confidently recommended as the best medicine that can be taken; and for children of all ages they are unequalled.

These Pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted. In consequence of the great and increasing demand the Proprietor has obtained permission from Her Majesty's Commissioners to have the name and address of "THOMAS PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON," impressed upon the Government Stamp, affixed to each box. - Sold by all Vendors of Medicine.

The extraordinary success of Messrs. Gabriel's production—unparalleled in Mechanical Dentistry—the remarkable simplicity of arrangement, together with the wonderful amount of comfort enjoyed by the wearer, as well as the perfectly indestructible nature of the materials employed, which last a lifetime, have produced a host of imitations, and the usual results in such cases. Certain persons, unable to adopt Messrs Gabriel's improvements, have imitated their advertisements, and adopted other methods, so as to lead the public to believe they can supply Messrs Gabriel's inventions. Messrs Gabriel feel it a duty they owe to their patients, as well as to themselves, to state that their productions can only be obtained as now advertised. Address as under.

TEETH.
GABRIEL ON THE TEETH.

THE most extraordinary improvements of the day are those by which ARTIFICIAL MINERAL TEETH, with Flexible Coralite Gums, are rendered indestructible, and consequently everlasting, thus dispensing with the further services of the Dentist.

The workmanship is of the first order, the materials of the best quality only, and are guaranteed to remain sweet for any number of years.

When necessary, complete sets may be fitted with the utmost accuracy with a visit of one hour, without Springs, Wires, or Metals, and without any operation, while an amount of suction or self adhesion perfectly astonishing is obtained, rendering the Teeth immovable, except at pleasure.

These Teeth are not affected by the ordinary changes of the mouth, or by the loss of Teeth, while residents at a distance can adjust them without the aid of a Dentist.

GABRIEL'S PRACTICAL TREATISE ON ARTIFICIAL TEETH, and the only effectual mode of supplying them post free, Three Stamps, explains their numerous improvements.

"Gabriel's New Work should be read by all who value health, and before consulting a Dentist."—*Herald.*

SOLE PROPRIETORS, MESSRS GABRIEL, THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS (see Diploma, 1815),
BIRMINGHAM, 65, NEW STREET;
No. 27, HARLEY STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE;
and 34, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;
and LIVERPOOL, 134, DUKE STREET.

American Mineral Teeth, best in Europe, from Four to Seven and Ten Guineas per Set, warranted.

STOPPINGS FOR TEETH.—More teeth are sacrificed by the use of injurious Stoppings, having high sounding names, than any other process. These stoppings invariably contain quicksilver or some other injurious substances, which slowly but surely undermine the teeth they were intended to save.

GABRIEL'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL is the best Stopping extant for decayed teeth or toothache, and no matter how far decayed renders the injured member again sound and useful, and prevents toothache. This preparation is entirely free from any metallic substance, and, as its name signifies, is specially prepared for the purpose. Price 1s 6d per box with directions for use. Also, the Royal Tooth Powder, prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty, 1s 6d and 2s 6d per Box.

Sold through any respectable chemist in town or country.

Sales by Private Contract.

PIGS FOR SALE.

SIX FINE PIGS, 15 Weeks Old, of a good BREED.—Apply to A. CUTHBERTSON, Pit House, near Medomsley.

PLEASANT AND ELIGIBLE FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND FOR SALE, situated at Blackhill, at the low price of 1s 6d per Square Yard. It is a convenient distance from the Shotley Tile Works and the Derwent Iron Works. This Freehold has no coal under it, therefore no danger to buildings from workings below. Further information may be obtained by applying to Mr JOHN NICHOLSON, Shotley Villa; Mr WM. NICHOLSON, Blackhill; or Mr JOHN SMITH, Builder, &c., Medomsley. Plans of the above may be seen at J. SMITH'S Office, Cemetery, Blackhill.

July 3rd, 1861.

Sale by Auction.

A CONTINUATION OF SALE OF DRAPERY GOODS,
AT M. & J. McNALLY'S,
LEADGATE.

ON SATURDAY and MONDAY, Dec. 7th and 9th, 1861, consisting of WOOLLEN CLOTHS, READY MADE CLOTHING in great variety, MANCHESTER GOODS, STUFFS, COBURGS, and LUSTRES, PRINTS, CALICOS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.

Sale to commence at 6 o'clock each evening.

JOSEPH OLEY, AUCTIONEER.

CONSIGNMENT OF DRAPERY GOODS, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL, &c, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on SATURDAY and MONDAY Evenings, the 30th of November and the 2nd of December, 1861,

J. JENKINS, AUCTIONEER,

On the Premises lately occupied by Mr. R. WHITFIELD, Front Street, Consett, a Large Assortment of DRAPERY GOODS, Ready-Made Wearing Apparel, Furs, Gentlemen's Stocks, Ladies' Shawls, Bonnets, Woollen Cloths, &c., &c.

The Sale to commence each Evening at Six o'clock.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SPIRIT CASKS, &c., for SALE by AUCTION, on MONDAY, December 2, 1861, belonging to Patrick Gotmerly, under distress for Rent, at

H. BROWN'S SALE ROOM, BERRYEDGE,

Comprising: Two 24 Hours' Clocks; One Piano; One Mahogany Chest of Drawers; Two Mahogany Tables; One Writing Desk; One Press; Two Desk Beds; Feather and Flock Bed; One Camp Bed; 2 Four-Poled Bedsteads; Mattresses; One Mahogany Bookcase; Half-a-dozen Kitchen Chairs; Half-a-dozen Cane-bottomed Chairs; Quilts and Sheets; Chest and Frame; One Looking Glass; Fender and Firelrons; Glasses, China, Pots and Pans, Crockery Ware, Kitchen Table, and Four Taproom Tables, Long-settles, Pictures, Oil Painting, together with a great variety of other useful articles.

Books: One Family Bible; Life of Christ; History of Ireland; England's Battles, by sea and land; &c., &c.

Sale to Commence at Eleven o'clock precisely.

FALL OF A HOUSE IN EDINBURGH. GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

About one o'clock on Sunday morning, a house, eight storeys high, situated in High-street, Edinburgh, and occupied by about eighty people, fell with a tremendous crash, killing twenty five people, and seriously injuring others. *The Scotsman*, of Monday, gives the following account of the melancholy circumstance:—The tenement was on the north side of High-street, between Bailie Fyfe's Close on the west, and Paisley's Close on the east. The ground floor, fronting the High-street, was occupied by the shops of Mr Cairns, grocer, No. 99 and Messrs Brown and Co., victual-dealers, No. 103, while Mr Mole, ironmonger, and Mr M'Leish, stoneware merchant, occupied the first floor. The remainder of the tenement—which consisted of six storeys at the front and seven at the back, including attics—were occupied as dwelling houses by working men and their families, many of them weekly tenants of the poorest class. Altogether, it is believed that the number of inmates were not less than eighty or ninety. The great majority of these persons, including nearly all the older people and the children, had retired to rest. Sergeant Rennie, of the night police, was passing down the High street, and had got in front of Cairns' shop a few minutes after one o'clock, when he heard a scuffle in a house in Skinner's Close opposite. The disturbance was quieted in a minute or two, and Rennie was returning up the Close, along with another policeman, when they heard a loud noise, and beheld the whole "land" of houses fall with a tremendous crash. As the dust cleared away, a yawning chasm, thirty yards in breadth, became visible; the whole of the floors from top to bottom had given way and fallen perpendicularly downwards, while the front wall fell outwards. In most of the storeys all around the walls thus laid bare in a moment, fires were burning—the fire places being left standing, as well as the presses recessed in the wall, with all the contents of the latter, consisting of crockery, household and cooking utensils, &c., exposed to view in the clear, calm, moonlight. Instantly screams arose from the ruins, with here and there wailing sounds of "Mother, mother," from little children rudely awakened out of sleep by rafters and rubbish falling upon them in their beds, but over the greater portion of the mass brooded a ghastly silence which was yet more doleful. The parts of the ruins from which the cries proceeded were first examined, and after great, arduous, and cautious labour, beams of wood were raised, and tons o' *debris* were dug out, and twenty-one or twenty-two poor creatures—men, women, and children, still in life, but nearly all more or less injured, were extricated. Fifteen of them were taken to the Royal Infirmary, and the remainder, most of them children, who had providentially escaped with a few bruises, were wrapt in such covering as could be found, and carried to the police-office. The efforts of the brigade were then directed to get at the dead bodies. When any body was exhumed, a deep and mournful hum was heard on every side, and a feeling of intense sorrow depicted on the countenances of the people as the shattered remains were borne along the street to the police-office. On entering the cell where the bodies were laid, one of the most harrowing spectacles that could possibly be conceived was presented to the eye. At one side of the room was stretched the body of a woman with her infant daughter beside her, while at the other lay an aged woman, whose face was horribly mutilated. Between them were placed seven or eight other bodies, the features of some of which were so much disfigured that identification was a task of the greatest difficulty, while others presented an appearance little different from that which they might have borne previous to the occurrence of the sad calamity which had so suddenly deprived them of life. On a table at one side of this room was placed for identification the body of a tall, stout, middle-aged man, his face totally discoloured, and slightly bruised. In an adjoining and somewhat dark room a melancholy family group presented itself. The bodies of a man, woman, and child, who were found among the ruins, lying together in the same position as they had occupied in bed previous to the disaster, were ranged alongside each other. The face of the woman, which was turned towards the door, was mutilated in a most frightful manner. Her right cheek was smashed in, her mouth, which was open, was twisted considerably to the left side, and her whole face was fearfully discoloured. As other bodies were brought in they were ranged alongside of this group, and by the time that operations at the ruins were suspended, each of the two apartments were filled with a long row of human bodies, several of them much mangled. In another cell in the Police Chambers a very affecting scene was witnessed. Nearly the whole of those who had been rescued from the ruin, and who were principally children, were here assembled. They were all lying in their night-clothes, just as they had been taken from among the *debris*. None of them, though all much exhausted, were able to sleep, and a feeling of intense terror seemed to pervade their minds. Their cries had a most heartrending effect, the agony of one little boy especially, who unfortunately had been apprised of the death of both his parents in the catastrophe, being painfully affecting. About two o'clock the crowd was greatly increased by large numbers flocking to it as they came out of the various churches. An hour had elapsed since the discovery of any of the bodies, when suddenly a low suppressed cry of horror rose among the crowd as the removal of a portion of the *debris* exposed to view part of the leg of another victim; but owing to the position of the body the work of extrication occupied a considerable time, and when a clearance had been made, it was discovered that other two bodies were lying beside the one which had been first observed—the three consisting of a man, woman, and child, who had occupied the same bed. The removal of the bodies on stretchers tended to increase the excitement which prevailed, and the painful feelings of the spectators were still further excited by the discovery of other two bodies a few minutes afterwards. Connected with this event there have been a series of providential escapes. Perhaps the most striking of these was that of a child which was discovered alive, perfectly safe and uninjured, beside the dead bodies of its father and mother, about seven o'clock, having been nearly six hours covered by the ruins. When the men came upon what they thought the dead body of the child, and were cautiously lifting it to examine it, they were much astonished to hear it suddenly cry "Mother," in a frightened tone, as if it had just awoke out of sleep; and there can be little doubt that the child, protected in some way by its position, had lain quietly asleep until the very moment it was rescued from its living grave. Another narrow escape from almost certain death was experienced by a young man named George Gunn, whose father, mother, and sister have all been killed, and whose brother is missing. He had been spending the evening with a friend in Stockbridge, where he had been detained till a late hour; but he had reached the corner of the North Bridge on his way home to the doomed tenement about one o'clock, when he met with an acquaintance, with whom he stood talking for a few minutes. That casual meeting and brief conversation saved his life, for after parting from his friend he was walking briskly down the High Street, and had arrived within a few yards of his dwelling when his steps were arrested by the sudden crash of the building. His younger sister, nine years of age, was also saved in a remarkable manner by some of the wood so falling as to protect her till she was extricated from the ruins. At an early hour, while the work of clearing away the rubbish was proceeding, one of the detachments of firemen discovered a foot protruding amid the *debris*. The men set vigorously to work around the spot, and soon ascertained that a boy was buried there. But the unfortunate lad was so closely wedged between the rubbish and a joisting, that he could not be got out until the beam was cut in two. During the process of sawing through the beam, the boy was heard repeatedly to say, "Heave away, men; I'm no dead yet," and on his ultimately being extricated, happily not much injured, he immediately called for a drink of water. Considering the extremely critical position, the patience and firmness of this lad was truly wonderful. Some time after the accident, the attention of those engaged in the ruin was attracted by the cries of a woman who was buried near the north wall. Entrance was immediately made by the back window, and after the men had been engaged in clearing away the rubbish for a long time, they succeeded in getting out the woman, who was uninjured.

The house whose sudden fall has been the cause of this great calamity is supposed to have been nearly 300 years old. On the previous day Mr. Cairns, grocer, observed that the plaster had scaled off the tops of some pillars which supported the roof of his shop, and on examination he discovered a small rent or crack in the arch of the adjoining close. No alarm was felt at this circumstance, but Mr. Watherston, builder, was sent for, to examine it and make such repairs as were thought necessary, and the roof of the close having been temporarily propped, Mr. Watherston left, after promising to send men to "shore" it up on Monday morning. The shop occupied by Mr. Cairns was long the business premises of the well known firm of Eagle and Henderson, seedsmen, who left it about fifteen years since. Towards nightfall a consultation took place among the members of the Lord Provost's Committee and the Dean of Guild Court as to how far it would be prudent to continue the work of digging in the ruins after dark; and after consideration the Lord Provost's Committee came to the resolution of suspending operations until the morning.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is a complete list of the casualties, as far as they have been yet ascertained:—

KILLED.—John Gunn and wife, 50; Jessie Gunn, 23; Mrs. M'Kenzie, 45; Jessie Bruce, 17; Catharine Bruce, 4; Mary Walker or Bruce, 38; John Bruce, shoemaker; Isabella Mackay, 26; James Irvine, porter, 40; Mrs. Irvine, 40; infant child of Mrs. Irvine, 2 months; Agnes Irvine, 2 years; Mrs. M'Kerracher, 88 or 90; Bridget M'Kinnon, 21; Georgina Wells, 20; Christina Ferguson, 25; Walter Ferguson, 8; Alexander Mackay, 60; John Gunn, 18; John Geddes, painter, 50.

INJURED AND TAKEN TO THE ROYAL INFIRMARY.—Mrs. Beveridge, 50, fracture of both legs and internal injuries—died about three o'clock in the afternoon; Jessie Malone, 29, bruise on left side—doing well; Donald M'Donald, 17, bruise on leg; Isabella M'Donald, 22, slight bruise on arm, which was dressed and the woman afterwards sent away; John Geddes, 15, bruise on right arm; David Geddes, 12, cut on right leg; Christina Geddes, 18, bruises on side and back; William Geddes, 17, injury on shoulder, sent away; Catherine Stairs, 16, fracture of collar bone and bruised limb; William Mey'nes, 48, general bruises over the body; Joseph M'Gova, 13, injury on head, shoulder, and elbow; Mary M'Leelen, 67, bruises on head and back; Andrew Smith, 22, slight bruise, sent away; John Bruce, 34, severe fracture of ribs, died shortly after admission.

RESCUED AND UNINJURED.—The following are the names of those rescued and uninjured:—Mary Gunn, 9; Elizabeth Geddes, 8; Janet Wilkie, 11; Jane Wilkie 7; George Bruce, 9; Jane Bruce, 7; Alexander Irvine, 9.

EDINBURGH, Monday Evening.—Four more bodies have been found. At 6 o'clock this morning workmen commenced to endeavour to pull down the north wall and eastern gable of the "land" in the High street, which were a source of extreme danger to the men employed. In clearing away the ruins, about one o'clock, they succeeded in removing the back wall, but only a fragment of the eastern gable gave way, and the work of excavation was resumed early in the afternoon. About half-past three o'clock, two more dead bodies were discovered. Half an hour afterwards other two. This makes 24 dead bodies that have now been recovered from the ruins, and two have died from the injuries received at the accident, making in all 26 deaths. A considerable number, however, are undoubtedly yet in the ruins. The work of excavation will be continued all night, and it is expected that the greater part of the rubbish will be removed to-morrow. Intense excitement prevails in the city on account of the accident.

MURDER OF A WOMAN NEAR CARLISLE.

On Thursday week an aged woman named Jane Emmerson was found murdered at the Botcherby level-crossing of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, at Carlisle. An inquest was opened on the remains on Saturday. William Blaylock, a plate-layer on the Newcastle and Carlisle line, who discovered the body on his way to work, stated that he found the first gates lying back against the road fence, leaving both the railway and the road open. One of the gates on the other side of the line was in its proper position across the road, but the other was wide open. Four iron pins, each about two feet long, are used to keep the gates fast. Two of them were in their places; one was lying on the railway, and he did not see the fourth. The body of the woman (who was gatekeeper) was lying between the gates and the cottage, a little way from the line. She was lying with her head towards the cottage, and a great deal of blood had streamed from her mouth. Witness and two other men proceeded to the porch door and found that a nail which the deceased used to put above the latch to fasten the door when she went out was hanging nearly out. There were marks upon the door, as if some heavy instrument had been used to break it open. A pane was broken in the porch window, and the window looking east into the garden was also broken. Some of the drawers in that room were pulled out, and letters and papers were strewn upon the floor. The bed seemed as if it had never been slept in, but the pillows were turned over as if some one had been searching for something. In the garden, lying below the window, was found, stained with blood, a hedge-slasher—a knife used for trimming hedges. There is a wooden cabin or hut near the crossing gates, on the opposite side of the railway from the cottage, into which the deceased usually went when any trains were coming from Newcastle. She had to put two lamps there after dark, one showing up the line and the other down. After the last train from Carlisle had passed she would take one of the lamps away and afterwards use it as a hand lamp when she went out, and when she went to the cabin to remove the other lamp and close the gates across the line, when the last train had passed from the east. Both these lamps were found under the body of the deceased. There was a small socket lamp found in the house, which had not been burned out. A pickaxe, the handle of which was stained with blood, was found under the bed, and the marks on it corresponded with the marks on the drawers and on the table. After some further evidence, the inquest was adjourned.—Two men have been apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in this barbarous murder, named M'Mullen and Fitzsimmons. Both have been harbouring about the place lately, one at Durran Hill and the other at the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Station. Fitzsimmons had quarrelled with the old woman only a few nights previous. He wanted to enter her house to light his pipe; she would not let him, and a quarrel ensued. It is rumoured that one of the men in custody had been applying for the old woman's situation. It is also rumoured that the amount of money abstracted from the drawer is somewhere about £40.

MORE "EXTRAORDINARY" PROCEEDINGS IN HIGH LIFE.

An inquiry terminated on Saturday before the Lords Justices into the alleged lunacy of W. Fred. Windham, Esq., of Fellbrigg Hall, Norfolk. The investigation was conducted privately, but the following facts have been elicited. On the 9th of August Mr Wyndham attained his majority, and came into possession of an immense estate in Norfolk, which had been devised to him by his father, who died about seven years ago. Fellbrigg Hall, the family mansion, is a noble building. The pictures, bronzes, and articles of vertu in the hall are estimated to be worth £100,000. The adjacent estate is of great extent, consisting of parks, farms, and woods. The timber, indeed, would fetch a fabulous sum, as the trees for a century or more have been untouched by the woodman's axe. In addition to this princely fortune, Mr Windham is heir to another estate, now in Chancery, producing about £20,000 a-year, but this he will not come into possession of until he attains the age of 28. The next heir to this latter property is his uncle, Major General Charles Ashe Windham. With this uncle and other relatives Mr Windham was not on good terms, and he accordingly executed a deed barring the entail, in order to prevent any of the property passing into their hands. The proceedings before the Lords Justices (the Right Hon. Sir J. L. Knight Bruce and the Right Hon. Sir G. Turner), originated in a petition signed by Major-General Charles Ashe Windham, Capt. Windham of Cromer, the Marquis of Bristol, Lord A. Hervey, M.P., Lady Listowell, and others, praying that a writ *de lunatico inquirendo* might issue against young Mr Windham.

The case was conducted with closed doors, but the *Daily Telegraph* gives the following as the substance of the affidavits:—"General Windham, Lord A. Harvey, and other relatives, alleged a variety of harum-scarum boyish pranks on the part of Mr Windham. A great many particulars respecting the extravagant life he led in town were also entered into, and great stress was laid upon the marriage which he had contracted. The facts respecting this unfortunate alliance are, we believe, as follows:—Mr Windham, upon coming into his immense fortune was led into society by no means fit for a gentleman of his station of life. Among his acquaintances was a lady named Agnes Ann Rogers, better known by the name of Agnes Willoughby, whom he accidentally saw riding in Hyde Park. Of this lady, Mr. Windham became deeply enamoured, and made her a proposal of marriage. She consented to change her name from Rogers to Windham on condition that £800 per annum should be at once settled upon her for her separate use, and that her husband, on attaining 28 years of age, should increase the sum to £1,500. This was done, and the marriage was solemnised on the 30th of August last. It turned out a most unhappy one, and at the expiration of about a month they parted; not, however, before the fair bride had been presented by her husband with jewellery to the value of £14,000. She returned in a short time, and has resided with him at intervals until a few days ago, when she again left him. These circumstances are now alleged against Mr. Windham, as tending to show that he is of unsound mind, and incapable of conducting his own affairs. Other allegations state that he cut down a large number of trees on his estate, that he was of dirty habits with regard to his person, that he was guilty of cruelty to animals, and that he was in the habit of driving a locomotive engine, attired in the costume of a railway guard. The statements of the medical gentlemen concerned for the petitioners were rather vague and unsatisfactory. Indeed, one doctor did not even venture to assert Mr. Windham was insane, but contented himself with expressing an opinion that it was extremely improbable that he would be capable of managing his affairs. To rebut these charges, a mass of medical testimony was brought forward, tending to show that Mr. Windham had conducted his affairs in a manner which precluded all idea of insanity, and that his puerile freaks and expensive habits were only what might be expected from a young gentlemen whose education had been neglected, and who had a large sum of money at his command. It was affirmed that, with the exception of the purchase of jewels for his wife, he had invariably acted in a way which clearly showed that he knew the value of money, and was not too ready to part with it. The allegations that he neglected personal cleanliness and that he was guilty of cruelty to animals met with a flat contradiction. Several gentlemen who visited him at Fellbrigg Hall in September last asserted that he then behaved in a perfectly rational manner, and exhibited no sign whatever of aberration of intellect.—The Lords Justices, after hearing the affidavits on either side, considered that a *prima facie* case had been made out.—A commission of lunacy will therefore be issued, and a jury impanelled to try the question.

One incident relating to this extraordinary affair is worthy of especial notice, as it tends in some degree to elucidate the manner in which the evidence against Mr. Windham was procured. When he found that doubts were entertained as to his sanity, he at once called in five eminent physicians, who had an interview with him of more than two hours' duration, and the result was that they declared him of sound mind. Mrs. Windham, however, who was present on the occasion, had an idea that Dr. Neale, one of the medical gentlemen, had been in communication with Major-General Charles Ashe Windham; and, in order the better to ascertain the fact, she invited Dr. Neale and Mr. Gwynne to dine with her husband and his solicitor, Mr. Bury Hutchinson, at the Euston Hotel. The invitation was accepted. What conversation took place it is, of course, impossible for us to say, but certain it is that it resulted in a quarrel. Dr. Neale, in a frenzy, hurled a glass at Mr. Hutchinson's head, which had the effect of stunning him. He then seized a chair, and dealt a tremendous blow at the luckless solicitor, felling him to the ground. Mrs. Windham fainted away, whilst her husband, who upon this occasion certainly evinced a large amount of common sense, hastened to call in the aid of the police. These functionaries soon made their appearance, and Dr. Neale was conveyed to the police-station in Little Albany Street, on a charge of assault. On searching him, however, it was discovered that he had in his possession a number of papers relating to Mr. Windham's defence, which, Mr. Hutchinson averred, had been extracted from his pocket. The matter now assumed a much more serious phase, and a charge of feloniously stealing from the person was superadded to that of assault. In the course of the evening, Major-General Windham attended at the police station, and bailed out Dr. Neale, who duly attended at the Mary-le-bone Police Court the following morning to answer the charges preferred against him. The case, however, was privately settled, and the doctor was discharged from custody. By what means this sudden change in the prosecutor's intention was effected we do not pretend to say; but that the charge was made and dismissed, as we have stated, an inspection of the police-sheet at the Little Albany Street station, under the date of the 7th inst., will fully prove.—*Star*

ANOTHER MURDER AT ALDERSHOTT.

The Camp at Aldershott has again been startled by a dreadful murder, so savage, so unprovoked, and exhibiting so much blood-thirstiness of purpose that it cannot be accounted for by any of the ordinary incentives to crime. The scene of the tragedy is the West Block Permanent Barracks, in which have been quartered for some time the 78th Highlanders. On Saturday evening, at a quarter-past eight o'clock, Sergeant John Dixon and Corporal William Campbell, the orderly-sergeant and corporal of No. 9 Company, proceeded to call the roll of the company at tattoo in the usual way. On entering No. 11 room a private was holding the light, the corporal calling the roll, and the sergeant noting the names of the absentees. While thus engaged, Private Thomas Jackson took his rifle from the rack, and in an instant discharged it at the sergeant. The ball entered the right shoulder-blade of the unfortunate man, passed through his body diagonally, and made its exit at the left breast. It then struck the right shoulder of the corporal, which it passed through, and next penetrated a partition into the non-commissioned officers' bunk, and struck against the opposite wall, where it flattened and rebounded. Poor Dixon turned partly round and fell forward on his face. In a few seconds he ceased to exist. The only words he uttered were, "Who did it?" to which Jackson replied, "I did it, old boy." As soon as the report of the rifle was heard, Privates William Marshall and Alexander Milligan rushed upon Jackson and secured him, and, with the assistance of some others, conveyed him to the guard-room. He was there placed in the strong-room with another prisoner, who was confined for being drunk, the sergeant of the guard not then knowing his crime. Directly afterwards Marshall informed the sergeant that Jackson was charged with murder, and on the sergeant entering the cell for the purpose of handcuffing him, he found that the prisoner had made an attempt to strangle the drunken man. He said he certainly would have murdered him but for the sergeant's entrance. While the irons were being put on he said to Marshall that had the room been clear, his intention was to load ten rifles and fire them at the regiment on parade. Previous to the occurrence he had been in a canteen, and was heard by Private Andrew Cormick to say that he would have some one's life that night. While being searched in the cell of the regimental guard-room, he said he would shoot all the ——— When charged at the police-station with murder, he manifested the utmost indifference, and said, "Sure, it won't make any difference to me; not a bit."

Sergeant John Dixon was thirty-five years of age. He enlisted into the 78th Highlanders on the 22nd of April, 1845, and has occupied the position of sergeant for about five years. He was present with the regiment throughout the Persian and Indian campaigns. He married at Fort George in November, 1859, and leaves a widow in an advanced state of pregnancy, and one child fifteen months old. He was a native of Gloucester, and generally respected in the regiment. Corporal William Campbell is in his twenty-second year, and is a native of Forfar, in Scotland. He joined the regiment in 1859; he is a smart, useful soldier. On Sunday morning, it was found that the bone of his upper arm was much shattered, and a portion of it was removed, since which we understand, he is going on favourably, and is now in the General Hospital.

The murderer, Thomas Jackson, is only twenty years of age, and is a native of Barnardcastle, near Durham. He enlisted in June, 1858, by special authority, being under age. He deserted in August, 1858, and subsequently enlisted into the 39th Regiment under an assumed name. It is supposed his right name is Johnson. He was brought back to the 78th Regiment in October, 1860, at Edinburgh, and while there was tried for breaking his rifle and smashing a window, for which offence he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Since his release he has been a most desperate character. Being on recruit drill, he had no ammunition of his own when the murderous intention entered his mind. That with which he accomplished his design belonged to Private Munroe, who occupied the next bed to Jackson in the barrack room. It is supposed that he must have loaded his rifle previous to going into the canteen. For damages and sale of his kit he was £11 in debt to his captain.

It is a noticeable fact that when the report of the rifle was heard, a man of the 53rd Regiment, who was standing outside the barracks, and who had previously been seen in the prisoner's company, was observed to make off, and Jackson after being arrested said, "There are to be some more shot; it is to be done on the 15th, or before Christmas."

An inquest was held on the body of the murdered Sergeant on Monday, by Mr. Paine, at Aldershott. Duncan Anderson deposed—I am a private in the 78th Regiment of Foot, stationed at Aldershott. I knew the deceased John Dixon, who was sergeant of the company I belonged to. I know private Thomas Jackson of the same company. He is now present in custody. On the night of 23rd inst. I was in No. 11 room in the permanent barracks, about five minutes past eight o'clock, in company with several others of the regiment. Jackson was there also. It was at the time of roll-call, and the roll was being called by Corporal Campbell, and Sergeant Dixon, the deceased, was checking it. Private Greenhill was holding the light. The prisoner was standing between two cots, after having answered to his name, and I saw him go round and take a rifle from the rack at the head of his own cot, put it up to his side, move it backward and forward once or twice to the attitude of "ready," and then fire it. He then turned round and put the rifle back into the rack again. Dixon, who was at that time standing about two yards off in front of him, at once called out in an excited tone as if injured, "Who did that?" Jackson replied, "It was me, old boy." Dixon muttered something, but I could not hear what, and he then fell over. He died soon after. Corporal Campbell was struck on the right shoulder with the same shot, but was not killed. I know nothing about the manner in which prisoner's rifle became loaded. There had been no ball practice that day, and the prisoner would have had no occasion to have had ball cartridge in use. I examined prisoner's pouch after he went away and there was no ball cartridge in it. Prisoner was a recent recruit, and as a recruit he would not be in the possession of ball cartridge. I afterwards saw the rifle which had been fired, and I knew that it was the prisoner's own rifle.

William Marshall gave similar evidence. He was also in the room when the shot was fired. Other soldiers corroborated his statements, and, at the conclusion of the evidence,

The Coroner addressed the prisoner in the terms of the statute, and asked him whether, having heard the caution, he wished to say anything. He answered, with apparent unconcern, "No, I don't wish to say anything; I've got nothing to say."

The jury, after a few moments' deliberation, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against Thomas Jackson," appending the following remarks:—"We (the jury) cannot separate without expressing our deep conviction that speedy and effectual steps should be taken by the military authorities and the government to prevent the repetition of these most frightful and diabolical crimes, which have been of late so frequent, and which tend to degrade the ranks and produce terror in the minds of the officers, and spread horror through all classes of the community. We do not wish to suggest any steps, but we conceive that the removal of the ready means would be the effectual remedy, or that such an example be made as would, by the prompt execution on the spot in one case, act as a terrible warning to others."

RICH MILK.—By the use of Thorley's Condiment, Sir John Pringle's cow gave three times the quantity of milk, the quality being richer; so that upwards of three times the quantity of the albuminous matter of her food was manufactured into the casein of the milk, matter which previously went to the dunghill. Another cow, by the use of the same condiment, works up into the milk more than four times the quantity of protein compound. A proportionally larger amount of all the other elements of food, including the condiment itself, is also worked up into milk respectively in both cases, and in a thousand cases besides.

ENGLISH STEAMER BOARDED BY A FEDERAL MAN-OF-WAR.

CAPTURE OF CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday.—The royal mail steamship La Plata has arrived here. She brings news that Messrs. Slidell and Mason, the Confederate commissioners, were forcibly taken out of the Royal Mail Company's steamer Trent, whilst on her passage from Havana to St. Thomas, by the American war ship San Jacinto.

The following are the details of the capture of the Confederate Commissioners while on their voyage from Havana to St. Thomas in the English mail steamer Trent:—The steamer Theodora with the Commissioners on board, broke the blockade at Charleston on the 12th of October last. Mr. Slidell was accompanied by his wife and their daughters.

They left Havana on board the Trent, on the 7th inst. At noon on the 8th inst., as the Trent was approaching the narrow passage between the reefs opposite the Paredon Grand Lighthouse, Old Bahama Channel, a large war steamer was observed waiting ahead, and showing no colours. On nearing nearer, the Trent hoisted her ensign, which met with no response from the war vessel. When within about an eighth of a mile, the stranger, it is said, fired a round shot across the Trent's bows, at the same time hoisting the American flag. Shortly afterwards, it is said, she fired a shell from a long pivot gun on her forecastle, which burst about 100 yards to the leeward of the Trent. Captain Moir, of the Trent, thereupon hailed the captain of the other vessel, asking what he meant by stopping his ship. He replied that he wished to send a boat on board, at the same time one was lowered containing two officers and ten men, and sent alongside the Trent. The officers boarded the Trent, and demanded her list of passengers, which was refused. Lieutenant Fairfax, the officer in command of the party from the war steamer which proved to be the San Jacinto, then said that Captain Wilks, his commander, had received reliable information that Messrs. Slidell, Mason, Eustace, and Farland were on board the Trent, and demanded that they should be given up. This was most peremptorily refused, both by Captain Moir and Commander Williams, R.N., the naval agent in charge of Her Majesty's mails, the former stoutly denying the right of the Federal vessel to take any person from under the English flag. The Commissioners were standing near, and boldly declared that they were all present, but, being on board a British ship, claimed the protection of the flag. The lieutenant then said he would take charge of the steamer, and waved his hand to the San Jacinto, when three more boats were sent alongside, in which were 30 marines and about 60 sailors. Commander Williams thereupon made the following protest:—"In this ship I am the representative of Her Majesty's Government, and I call upon the officers of the ship and passengers generally to mark my words, when, in the name of the British Government, and in distinct language, I denounce this as an illegal act—an act in violation of international law, an act, indeed, of wanton piracy, which had we the means of defence, you would not dare to attempt." The men in the boats then boarded, and came on the deck of the Trent with bare cutlasses, and the Commissioners were forthwith arrested and forced into the boats. Mr Slidell said he hoped the case would be fully represented.

The Americans stated that they were short of provisions, and asked for a supply to maintain the prisoners. Captain Moir furnished them with supplies, but, in so doing, stated distinctly that they were for the exclusive use of the four gentlemen. The American lieutenant afterwards said his orders were to take Captain Moir and his papers on board the San Jacinto, and that the Trent was to be moved nearer. Captain Moir replied, "You will find me on the quarter-deck. If you want me, you will have to come there for me," and immediately afterwards walked on deck. The Lieutenant, however, called his men together, and ordered them into the boats, finally telling Captain Moir he wanted nothing further. The boats then returned to the San Jacinto, and the Trent proceeded on her voyage. The despatches of the Commissioners did not fall into the hands of the Americans, but have arrived in England in the La Plata. The indignation on board the Trent was so great that every person was willing to take part in the defence of the ship, had an order been given. This was, however, out of the question in presence of such fearful odds.

(*From the Express.*)

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday.—The royal mail steamer Trent was on her way to St. Thomas with the Mexican, Havana, and Jamaica mails, when, within a short distance of St. Thomas, she was met by the Federal man-of-war San Jacinto. The latter fired first a shot and then a shell across the bows of the Trent. The captain of the San Jacinto ordered Captain Moir, the commander of the Trent, to go on board the San Jacinto with his papers. This was refused. The captain of the latter then boarded the Trent, and demanded to see the passenger list. This was also refused. The commander of the San Jacinto then said, "It is no use mincing the matter; we have evidence that you have persons on board that we want, and you must give them up." Captain Moir refused to do so. The Federal commander then waved his hand to the San Jacinto, and several boats pushed off, filled with armed men. They took Messrs. Slidell and Mason, with their two secretaries, Mr. Eustace and another, out of the Trent, and took them on board the San Jacinto prisoners of war. This proceeding was protested against by Commander Moir and Commander Williams, R.N., the Admiralty agent of the Trent.

The Sumter has not been captured. She was at Martinique on the 11th instant, landing prisoners. The Federal man-of-war Iroquois left St. Thomas in pursuit of her.

The despatches of which Messrs. Mason and Slidell were in charge, were overlooked by the commander of the San Jacinto, and have come home in the La Plata.

Commander Williams, R.N., the Admiralty agent on board the Trent, who was present when the Trent was boarded, goes to London immediately to report to the Admiralty.

(*From the Electric Telegraph Company's Express.*)

Captain Wilks, of the American war ship San Jacinto, arrived at Havana on the 2d instant, on his way to New York, and gaining intelligence there that Messrs. Slidell and Mason were on board the Trent, started in pursuit, and overtook the Trent on the 8th, in a narrow passage of the Old Bahama Channel.

On the boat leaving the Trent with the Southern Commissioners on board, Mr. Slidell said he expected redress from the British Government for the outrage committed on him whilst under the protection of its flag, and called upon the English captain to represent the case properly.

It is said the armed boats contained 150 men, and as the Trent had not sufficient arms on board it would have been useless to have resisted.

The captain of the Jefferson Davis is among the passengers of La Plata, as well as other persons from the Confederacy, for the purpose of buying arms in England.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday.—It is stated on good authority that the Hansa, which sails to-morrow at 10 a.m., has taken on board an immense quantity of muskets and other warlike stores for the Federal Government.

Mr. Slidell, on taking leave of his family on board the Trent, is reported to have said, "It is true that I may suffer great personal inconveniences, but, thank God, it is the best thing that could happen for my country."

The extraordinary effect produced upon the London Stock Exchange by the intelligence of the boarding of the Trent is described in a City letter. The *Evening Herald* gives prominence to the following:—"We are informed that immediately on receipt at the Admiralty of the intelligence, per La Plata, of the outrage on the British flag, a Cabinet Council was summoned by Lord Palmerston, to determine whether Mr. Adams's passports should not be forthwith sent him." This statement is contradicted by the following telegram from London:—

"The report of Government taking any decided steps is quite premature, and the question still remains whether the capture was not legal, however impolitic it may be considered. Some decision, on the part of England and France, as to the blockade, being ineffective, is considered not improbable. The recent order to have all the gunboats ready at the shortest notice has been commented on, as showing some anticipation of their employment. It is not probable that anything will transpire as to the Cabinet until Friday or Saturday, because communication with the French Government will be necessary, and so grave a matter would require most serious consideration. The general feeling is one of strong indignation." —The *Shipping Gazette* says the feeling entertained on this subject is that a war between England and America is likely to ensue.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT LIVERPOOL.

So soon as the notice of the arrest of the Confederate Commissioners on board the steamer Trent was posted at the Liverpool Exchange News-room, an unusual degree of excitement was manifested. After an earnest conversation amongst several gentlemen present, it was resolved to call an indignation meeting of the public of Liverpool on the subject. Accordingly a notice was posted on the slate, calling upon the public to attend a meeting, to be held at three o'clock, in the Cotton Saleroom, to consider what steps should be taken in reference to this "gross insult to the British flag." The Cotton Saleroom was densely crowded, hundreds being unable to obtain admission. Sir. S. Cunard was called upon to preside, but he declined; as also did Mr. Torr. There were then loud calls for Mr. Spence, a Liverpool merchant, who has published a work on the present American conflict.—Mr. Spence said he took the chair neither with reluctance nor difficulty. He then read the following resolution, which in its original form was somewhat stronger, the last paragraph calling upon Government "for prompt reparation:"—"That this meeting, having heard, with indignation, that an American Federal ship of war has forcibly taken from a British mail steamer certain passengers who were proceeding peaceably under the shelter of our flag from one neutral port to another, earnestly calls upon the Government to assert the dignity of the British flag."—The resolution was received with the most tumultuous applause.—Mr Spence argued that there was a great difference between the right of search after naval deserters, and the arrest of peaceable persons on board a neutral vessel. The United States had directly encouraged the slave trade by allowing slavers to shelter themselves under the dignity of the American flag. Surely the dignity of the British flag sheltering peaceable persons proceeding to a neutral country was as well worthy of defence and care as an American flag sheltering slavers. He contended that the arrest of Messrs Slidell and Mason was an insult calling for prompt reparation (cheers). In conclusion he thought that decided steps ought to be taken to inform the Government of the strong indignation of the mercantile community at the proceedings at St. Thomas.—Mr Campbell ventured to disagree with the resolution. He was prepared to uphold the dignity of the British flag, but he thought that Government and the law officers of the Crown were the proper persons to take cognizance of the so-called outrage.—Mr. Torr said that he did not take the chair, as he could not concur with the views of those who had called the meeting. It was obviously unjust to call an "indignation" meeting upon a matter on which they had but slight information. They ought to have confidence in their Queen and Ministers, and not prejudge a question fraught with such momentous issues. If an insult had been offered to England, the Government were the proper persons to demand reparation. He advised them to adjourn the meeting, and in calmer moments they would view the matter in a different light. The question was one of law, and it would be disgraceful if Liverpool merchants were to attempt to over-ride the law.—Mr. Torr, like Mr. Turner, who followed him to the same effect, was listened to with the greatest impatience, and ultimately the resolution, moved by Mr. H. C. Chapman, and seconded by Mr. Arthur Forwood, was carried by a large majority.

CARLISLE ELECTION.

The nomination was on Monday, when Mr. Potter obtained the show of hands, and the polling took place on Tuesday. During the whole of Monday night the zealous partisans of the two candidates perambulated the streets, looking after doubtful voters, and challenging each other with party cries of "Blue" and "Yellow" when they met. The greatest excitement prevailed during the polling day. At nine o'clock the numbers stood as follow:—Hodgson, 265; Potter, 170; majority for Hodgson, 95. At ten o'clock Hodgson was 420; Potter, 338; the majority having thus decreased 13 in an hour. At half-past ten Mr. Potter's Committee issued their first return of the state of the poll, showing for them a more favourable state of things. Their numbers were:—Potter, 400; Hodgson, 450; majority for Hodgson, 50. The excitement throughout the town increased as the narrow and decreasing majority indicated the severity of the contest. At eleven o'clock, Mr. Potter's Committee issued another statement, the numbers being:—Potter, 419; Hodgson, 457; majority for Hodgson, 38. A quarter of an hour later, another statement reduced Mr. Hodgson's majority to 23; and at half-past eleven it fell to 17. At noon, the numbers were:—Potter, 471; Hodgson, 483; majority for Hodgson, 12. At a quarter past twelve the majority was reduced to 9; and at half-past twelve it fell to 6. At half-past one, Mr. Potter's Committee issued another statement, showing a majority of 11 in favour of Mr. Hodgson. At two, it was 8, and the excitement in the crowded streets was raised to the highest pitch. The announcement of the state of the poll at half-past two, with only a majority of 3 for Mr. Hodgson, was loudly cheered by Mr. Potter's supporters. At three o'clock the tables were turned, Mr. Potter's Committee issuing a statement showing a majority of 3 for Mr. Potter. The announcement was loudly cheered by the immense concourse of people who now filled the streets. No more statements were issued before the close of the poll at four o'clock when Mr Potter's Committee claimed a majority of 1 vote, the numbers being 523 for Potter, and 522 for Hodgson. The announcement was received with enthusiastic cheers, and the crowd, which was one of the greatest, if not the very greatest, ever seen in Carlisle, took up their position before the hustings.

Mr W. N. Hodgson, the Conservative candidate, first appeared on the hustings, and the cheering of his supporters seemed to indicate that they claimed the victory. About half-past four o'clock Mr Potter and his immediate supporters were seen making their way through the crowd, who received them with the greatest enthusiasm, waving hats and caps and loudly cheering. This showed the crowd how the events of the day had turned. Mr Hodgson had by this time left the hustings. The Deputy Mayor announced the numbers as follow:—

Potter	536
Hodgson	533
Majority	3

The Deputy Mayor therefore declared Mr Potter duly elected.

Mr Potter briefly returned thanks. A vote of thanks was given to the Deputy Mayor, and the proceedings then terminated. The crowd was afterwards addressed from Mr Potter's head-quarters by several gentlemen.

LECTURE ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.

A Lecture on "American slavery and its connection with the present war," was delivered in the John Knox Church, Clayton-street, on Monday night, by the Rev. H. H. Garnett, a coloured minister, and pastor of the Shiloah Presbyterian Church, New York. The Rev. P. L. Millar, who presided, introduced the lecturer to the meeting.

The Rev. H. H. GARNETT said he felt at home in Newcastle, for it was one of the places that had always been ready to hear the appeal of the oppressed. A few days ago, he went to Liverpool with the view of delivering an address not differing in the least from this; but on arriving there he learnt to his regret that it was considered to be imprudent to hold an anti-slavery meeting on the American question in the city of Liverpool, at that particular time; and for this reason, that there was so much opposition, especially to the Government of the United States, and so much sympathy with the Southern Confederates, that anything that might be said on that question would perhaps do more harm than good. He was glad that Newcastle had not that feeling, and trusted that the day would never come when this old anti-slavery town would feel it necessary to make a declaration of that kind. (Applause.) There were some people in this country, however, that supposed it unnecessary to say much on this question, seeing that they had abolished her slavery, and had paid pretty dearly for it, and therefore they ought certainly to be excused from interfering with the slavery of the American people. He hardly agreed with that, for he believed it was part of the glory of the people of this country—a sort of constitutional feeling—to lift up their voice against the iniquitous sin of slavery. They must not forget, however, that there was another generation coming after them; and he was extremely anxious that the anti-slavery people of this generation should transmit to their children their hatred of oppression (Cheers.) He proceeded then to say that he would confine himself that evening to one or two replies, the first of which was the progress of slavery. The year 1620 was the date of its commencement in America. It was about the period the pilgrim fathers laboured in the east that, in a southern portion of the country, now called the borders of Virginia, the first cargo of slaves was landed. The principles of slavery, such as now prevail, in the south, from that time began to grow, strengthen, and increase, so that there were now in the United States 4,000,000 of slaves, and some 800,000 of nominally free-coloured people. As the number of slaves had increased, so also had the wickedness and the anomalies of the system increased—the first slaveholders being comparatively mild in comparison with those who now hold authority over their fellow-men. He then traced at some length the history of slavery, from the time above-mentioned down to the last election for President, when the Northerners said they would grant slavery nothing more. Speaking of the kidnapping system, he said he had seen in the City of New York—where slavery had been abolished since 1827—men taken from their work, and chained together, with two or three hundred policemen over them, each with a club hanging by his side, and an eight-chamber revolver, in his hand. There were gaols open ready to receive those victims, and all that was wanted was the affidavit of a slaveholder. If the poor creatures asked for a trial before being carried off in this way, they were told that when they got "Down South," there captors would set twelve honest slaveholders on the jury, and they would get a fair trial there. What would they think (he asked) of twelve hungry cats sitting as a jury over a lean mouse—(laughter and cheers)—yet that was the law of the land, that was trial by jury there. He described with considerable power the breaking out of the rebellion and journey of the President in disguise to Washington. The favourable reception given to the President by thousands of people, caused the Southerners to say "If we don't make sure work of it now we are done," and they made out their programme. They meant to rob the treasury, and succeeded in doing so to the extent of 6,000,000 dols. They next got the army and navy into their possession, and they began to send ammunition and arms from the North to the South, upon the pretext that they were afraid of slave insurrections. It afterwards turned out that they intended to seize the capital, and push their authority towards the South, they intended to overrun Mexico, take Cuba, and re-open the slave trade. That was their programme. There were now 500,000 men in the North, and 300,000 men the South in arms against each other; and that war, if it was not speedily terminated, would be such as the world had not before heard of. They were not fighting against the poor negro, but it was Anglo-Saxon against Anglo-Saxon. In speaking of the state of opinion in America, he said that the abolitionists were in the North, and if the North failed, hoped for the emancipation of the slave would be extinguished. But he would not be surprised before one year—if the war continued so long—that the Government of the United States would do what the noble Fremont would have done had he had the opportunity; they would say to every slave "Go free." He believed that the day-star had begun to rise above his coloured brethren and that it would continue to rise until the chains they had so long borne would be snapped asunder, and liberty be proclaimed throughout all the land, and to all the inhabitants thereof (applause).—At the close a collection was taken in aid of the fugitives who pass through New York in their flight to Canada.

The reverend gentleman delivered a second lecture in St. James' Chapel, Blackett-street, on Tuesday evening; the Rev. Mr. Stephen in the chair. The audience was not so large as the subject deserved. The lecturer briefly sketched the present position of affairs in America, and during his remarks gave some interesting anecdotes in reference to the fugitive slaves. He ignored the idea some parties held with reference to the 4,000,000 slaves being released from bondage that they would be cast homeless on the world. He said that the planters could not dispense with labour on their cotton and tobacco fields, and therefore would be compelled to engage the emancipated negroes, and that instead of labouring under the terror of the lash, they would labour with more energy as beings of self-dependence. He concluded his able and interesting lecture by assuring his hearers that the negroes of America were men capable of being made an intellectual and intelligent and useful class of society. After the lecture a collection was taken, to assist Mr Garnett in his philanthropic endeavours to render succour to the fugitives who seek the protection of a free soil.

THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER THE NASHVILLE.

At Southampton on Monday, Captain Nelson, of the late Harvey Birch, who was accompanied by Mr. Pearcey, jun., of the firm of Offeverson, Lane, and Pearcey, solicitors, of London, applied for a search warrant, with the view of recovering from the Nashville steamer his chronometer, barometer, and ship's papers, which were taken on board that vessel at the time of the capture, and before his ship was set on fire. The magistrates on the bench were Captain Engledue (who acted as chairman in the absence of the Mayor, who had gone to London on public business), Colonel Stretton, Messrs. J. Lobb, E. Falk, and J. H. Cooksey. Previous to the formal application being made, Mr. Pearcey handed to the chairman a letter from the Lord Mayor of London, stating that a similar application had been made to him at the Mansion House, but that he had thought it his duty to pass the matter over to the authorities at Southampton, at which port the Nashville had called and still remained. His lordship informed Captain Nashville that had the Nashville been lying in any of the London docks he should have granted the application.

Mr. Pearcey, for the captain, questioned the legality of the commission under which Captain Peagrim, the commander of the Nashville, had acted.—The Chairman said he had seen the commission, which was that of a lieutenant in the navy, and it was quite correct.—Mr. J. R. Eldridge, the magistrates' clerk, pointed out that a warrant could only be granted in a case where goods were supposed to be kept from felonious intent.—The Chairman said the applicant knew very well what the Nashville was when he hoisted the Federal flag on board his ship.—Captain Nelson admitted this to be true.

The Chairman said it was a recognised fact that an opponent had a right to take anything he chose under such circumstances as existed in this case. After a very brief conversation between the parties, the whole proceedings not occupying many minutes, the chairman said the magistrates were unanimously of opinion that the application could not be granted, and Captain Nelson was referred to the Secretary of State.

At the Mansion-house on Tuesday, the Lord Mayor, on taking his seat, said he wished to correct a statement in a letter which had appeared in the *Times* that morning, in reference to an application to the magistrates at Southampton, by Captain Nelson, of the late Harvey Birch, for a search warrant, with a view of recovering from the steamer Nashville some property which had been on board the vessel at the time of capture, and before she was set on fire. Mr Pearcy, the solicitor, who appeared for Captain Nelson, stated that he had received a letter from the Lord Mayor, stating that a formal application had been made to him at the Mansion-house and that he had thought it is duty to pass the matter to the authorities of Southampton, at which port the Nashville had called and still remained, and that his lordship informed Captain Nelson that had the Nashville been lying in the London Docks he should have granted the application.

His lordship stated that an application was made to him in his private room by the same gentleman, who wished to have a search warrant with reference to property which he alleged to be on board the Nashville, but he told that gentleman he had no jurisdiction; but, knowing personally Mr Coles, the magistrate of Southampton, and feeling sympathy for the party who had lost his property, he wrote a letter of introduction for him to the magistrate. He expressed no opinion in the matter, and certainly should not have granted a search warrant even if the vessel had been in the London Docks, as these were out of the jurisdiction of the City magistrates. He certainly must avow that he did feel for him, as he did for all parties who were engaged in that struggle, whether Federals or Confederates.

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE, AT SHEFFIELD.

A diabolical outrage was committed at Sheffield, on Saturday morning. It appears that the grinders in the fender department at the extensive works of Alderman H. E. Hoole (ex-mayor), have been for some considerable period out on strike. One or two men have gone in to work, and for this they have incurred the enmity of the turn-outs. Cajolery and "treating" were first resorted to to induce these men to leave the works, but with no effect; and threatening letters, and even personal violence, have failed. The outrage which took place on Saturday, it would seem, must have been intended as a punishment for the obstinacy of the "knobsticks." One of these men, named Wastnidge, resides in Acorn-street, Shales Moor, and he was the victim selected. Shortly after one o'clock, a woman who resides next door to Wastnidge heard heavy footsteps in the street, and the next moment a crash, as of breaking glass. While she and her husband were getting up to ascertain the cause, an explosion which seemed to shake the house to its foundation took place. The man ran into the street, and a number of the neighbours were also out of their houses in a few moments. They were joined immediately by William Thompson, a man who was on his way home to Waddey, who forced open the door of the house, and made his way up stairs, whilst the others fetched a ladder to rescue the inmates, inasmuch as escape from the garret was almost cut off by the flames. Into the chamber a large tin bottle filled with combustibles had been thrown, and in this room an old woman, named Rourke, a lodger, was sleeping. Her screams and the noise of the broken glass aroused Wastnidge and his wife and child, who were sleeping in the garret. Mrs. Wastnidge ran down into the chamber. She saw the bottle on the floor, with a fusee smoking. She lifted it up, and was examining it, when the explosion took place. Her night dress was set on fire, and she received dreadful injuries upon the face, arms, and abdomen. Mrs. Rourke was very seriously injured, and she ran down into the cellar. The bedclothes in the garret were ignited by contact with Mrs. Wastnidge's nightdress, and for a few minutes the death of the whole family seemed inevitable. The neighbours in the street, however, placed a ladder against the garret window, and Mrs. Wastnidge attempted to descend. The poor creature was almost blinded by the injuries upon her face, and in "feeling" for the head of the ladder, fell. Fortunately, the ladder broke her fall, and she was at once assisted by the neighbours. Wastnidge followed, carrying his young child (a boy) in his arms, but after descending a few steps, he was almost suffocated by the smoke pouring out of the chamber window, and he fell. His child was caught in the apron of a man standing at the foot of the ladder, and was not hurt, and Wastnidge rolled down the ladder, which materially broke the force of the fall. The old woman had by this time been fetched from the cellar, and the four sufferers were taken to the Infirmary. The miscreants who committed the outrage, and who are still at large, failed in accomplishing what was no doubt their object—the murder of Wastnidge; the chief sufferer was his wife, a young woman of about 22. The injuries which she received by burning are such as to leave the result in very great doubt.

The house was seriously damaged by the explosion. The chamber windows were blown entirely out of the wall; the ceiling broken in several places, and there were deep "cuts" in the plaster on the walls, made by fragments of the "infernal machine." A strong beam which crossed the ceiling was split along more than half its length. The garret roof was damaged, the window partially blown out, and the floor so shaken by the explosion that it was unsafe to venture upon it.—On Tuesday morning, Joseph Thompson, aged 28 years, a stove and fender grinder, residing at Woollen Lane, Gatefield, in the suburbs of Sheffield, was apprehended on a charge of perpetrating the diabolical outrage the circumstances of which have been already narrated. In the prisoner's house were found a pistol, a small tin bottle, filled with powder and plugged up; a thick stick, weighted at one end; a box containing caps, and other suspicious articles. The deposition of Mrs. Wastnidge the principal sufferer, was taken at the Infirmary, in consequence of a certificate from the house surgeon that the poor woman would probably not long survive. The prisoner was afterwards remanded.

GENERAL SCOTT.—It may interest many of our readers to learn that the ancestors of General Scott, the late Commander-in-Chief of the American Federal army, whose arrival in this country was reported in the *Mail* of Tuesday, belonged to Lanark, and that the gallant veteran is distantly related to the family of the late eminent painter, David Scott, R.S.A. It is said to be his purpose to pass the winter in Rome.—*North British Daily Mail.*

Foreign Intelligence.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

LOSS OF FRENCH FRIGATES.

The *New York Herald*, of the 13th, gives a few explanations regarding the Federal successes at Port Royal Island (an account of which we append below), and the following as authentic:—The steamer S. R. Spaulding, which arrived at Fortress Monroe, from Hatteras, reports that, on Wednesday, the French frigate Cantabria, 2,300 tons burthen, went ashore near Beaufort, in the gale. The commander and crew got safe ashore, and the vessel was afterwards blown up by a detachment sent from shore by the commanding officer. The loss of the French man-of-war, Prony, at Ocracoke Creek, is also reported, and there seems to be some slight conflict in the information as to whether it was she or the Cantabria which was blown up; but it is evident that both vessels suffered the penalty of their rashness in endeavouring to infringe the blockade. The French war vessel Prony made one of the first division of the imperial fleet despatched to the North American waters immediately after the breaking out of the rebellion in the United States.

CAPTURE OF FORTS ROYAL AND BEAUFORT.

"NEW YORK, November 14.—Government advices report that the fleet commenced the bombardment of Fort Royal on the 7th inst. The fight lasted four hours, when the Confederates abandoned the forts and retreated precipitately. The Federals captured two forts, 43 guns, military equipments, and valuable papers. On the 8th, the Federal force, 15,000 men, landed and established themselves at Beaufort, which town, together with the neighbouring plantations, was totally destroyed by the whites. A large number of negroes came into the Federal camp. Beaufort is to be held as the seat for future operations. Eight Federals and 100 Confederates were killed. Four Federal vessels were lost or missing in the gale. It is reported that a Federal collector will be immediately appointed to Beaufort, which place will be open to commerce."

The foregoing particulars are such as had been furnished to the New York journals by telegram. The following details of the success are said by the Philadelphia *Inquirer* to have been derived from Rebel sources:—

"In anticipation of the arrival of the great expedition, the rebels had been engaged in erecting batteries upon a point at Hilton's Head, and opposite the neck of land. The principal fortification on Hilton's Head was denominated Fort Walker. It is situated on low land, and partially concealed by trees and underbrush. Adjoining it were other batteries of smaller size, but so connected as to prove a formidable bar to the entrance of vessels. Fort Beauregard was of considerable importance, having been mounted with heavy guns. The garrisons are believed to have been South Carolina regiments, with several additional regiments, sent from Richmond. The batteries at Bay Point, opposite Hilton's Head, were equally formidable. Inside of Port Royal entrance, behind the batteries, lay the fleet of Commodore Tatnall, consisting only of small vessels carrying a few heavy guns, but principally light ones. Tugs constituted a greater portion of the fleet. Many of these remained outside the mouth of the entrance until the arrival of our fleet, when they formed in miniature line of battle behind the guns of their own forts and across the entrance on the morning of Thursday. On Tuesday, the United States fleet of 42 vessels, headed by the flag ship, approached the mouth of Port Royal. Several transports remained off the coast. The approach of the fleet created a great stir in the batteries. Arriving at a suitable position, the guns of the fleet opened a continuous fire on Forts Walker and Beauregard, as well as those upon a point. Under cover of this fire, an effort was made to run the gauntlet of the batteries. The result was eminently satisfactory. A number of vessels passed through the shot and shell from the shore batteries with very trifling injuries. At last, fifteen succeeded in passing up beyond the reach of the land batteries. As the Union fleet sailed up, the mosquito fleet of Tatnal opened fire, but seeing the impossibility of resistance, soon dispersed. Some were forced to run on shore, while others were driven up inlets, until almost out of sight. Commodore Tatnall went on shore with his men, to assist in working the batteries and directing them against other vessels of the Union fleet which were endeavouring to follow the advanced force. One of the Union gunboats was believed to be burnt and three disabled. It is acknowledged by the enemy that they had twenty men killed in Fort Walker, but it is impossible to state their loss at the other batteries. The passage of the vessels through the channel was not accomplished until the firing had continued from half past nine in the morning to nearly five in the afternoon. No sooner did our vessels pass the batteries of Port Royal Entrance and glide into the Broad River than they made for the mouth of the inlets leading to Beaufort, Savannah, and Charleston. These were immediately blockaded, though not in time to prevent the escape of some small rebel vessels. Not one Federal vessel was sunk, and only one gunboat burned. The crew are said to have passed through a murderous fire to another vessel with little if any loss. The Union vessels acted under especial instructions in at once blockading the inlets leading to two important points. While a portion of the fleet did this, four ships made for Beaufort, and at three o'clock on Thursday these vessels were in sight of the town."

The *Charleston Mercury* of the 8th says:—"In the promiscuous chase they seem to have driven Commodore Tatnall's mosquito fleet up the creeks leading to Savannah, and cut off water communication with Charleston by hermetically sealing Skull Creek."

A despatch to the *Charleston Mercury*, from Henderville, 7th, 2 p.m., says:—"The practice of our [Rebel] artillerists at Hilton's Head has been very bad, hence the successful passage of seven of the enemy's men-of-war. The transports are still outside. The loss on our side thus far is slight, and the troops are in good heart. The firing of the Yankee war vessels was very accurate. Hilton's Head and Bay Point received the brunt of the attack. The enemy's ships which passed our batteries can be distinctly seen from Beaufort. Forts Walker and Beauregard are still firing. The Federals lost one gunboat, which was burned. Shells can be seen bursting in the woods. Our lines of communication are completely cut off, unless more troops are sent here, with artillery and cavalry. Four ships are in sight over the land and up as far as Skull Creek. There is reason to believe that the enemy is making preparations to land a large force at Hilton to night or to-morrow."

CAIRO, November 12.—The *Memphis Appeal*, of the 11th, contains the following despatch:—"Savannah, 8th, via New Orleans, 9th.—the steamer Sampson has arrived from Port Royal, with the wounded from the engagement of yesterday. Fifteen vessels were inside, and several were waiting outside. The Minnesota was the first to enter, and was followed by the others. The attack upon the forts was from three sides. After the second round from the fleet the principal guns of the battery were dismounted. The engagement lasted five hours, and during its continuance all our guns were dismounted."

Despatches to the Charleston papers say that the batteries were badly worked, and that the enemy's [Federal] firing was excellent. The rebel loss is 100.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS AT PIKESTOWN.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—Gen. Nelson met the rebels under Gen. Williams at Pikestown, Pike County, Kentucky, on Friday last, and gained a glorious victory. Colonel Luke Moore attacked the rebels in the rear, with 3800 men; while Colonel Harris, of the 2nd Ohio Regiment, with six hundred men, attacked them in the front, Colonel Harris falling back, and Colonel Moore pressing forward, until the enemy were brought into the midst of General Nelson's brigade, when our forces pressed them on all sides, killing 400 and taking 1000 prisoners. The balance scattered in all directions. The Federal loss is small. The battle lasted Friday and Saturday. The victory was complete. Generals William and Howes are among the prisoners.

TREACHERY AT GUYANDOTTE—MURDER OF FEDERAL TROOPS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—The defeat of the Union forces at Guyandotte was accomplished by trickery on the part of the inhabitants. It seems that a force of rebel cavalry variously estimated at 500 or 1000 had concentrated in the country back of the town. These proposed, with the assistance of the rebel inhabitants at Guyandotte, to annihilate the Federal forces in the town. This force consisted of 250 men of a Virginian regiment, and a few of Col. Ziegler's Virginia cavalry. It was arranged between the rebel citizens to massacre our troops in cold blood. Accordingly the rebel citizens were very kind to our troops last Sunday evening, and invited them to their houses on various pretexts, and all who were off duty accepted the invitation; while they were entertained, at half-past eight o'clock at night, the rebel cavalry dashed into the town. Signals were displayed from houses where our men were, and into these the rebels rushed, murdering the unarmed soldiers in cold blood. The rebel citizens, men, women, and children, rushed to arms and aided the cavalry in the slaughter. The Federal troops in the camp prepared as soon as possible for defence, but were overpowered and had to break. Very few of our men were killed in the engagement with the cavalry, nearly all being murdered in the houses. When Col. Ziegler arrived, on learning the particulars of the affair he ordered the destruction of the town. The buildings were immediately fired, and the whole town is now reduced to ashes.

DEFEAT OF FEDERALS IN MISSOURI.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS, Nov. 7—An expedition left here last night, under the command of Generals Grant and M'Clennand, and landed at Belmont, Missouri, at eight o'clock this morning. The Union troops numbered 3500, and the rebels about 7000. The Union troops made the attack at about 11 o'clock in the morning, and the battle lasted till sundown. The rebels were driven from their entrenchments across the river with great loss. Their camp was burned, their baggage, cannon, horses, and mules, were taken, and 180 were captured. The Union forces then retired, the rebel forces having received reinforcements from Columbus. Both the Union generals had their horses shot under them. Col. Dougherty, of Illinois, was wounded and taken prisoner. The loss of the rebels is not known. The loss on the Union side is believed to be from three hundred to five hundred.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—A special despatch from Cairo to this city gives the following particulars of the fight at Belmont, Missouri, yesterday:—"Our forces left Cairo on the steamers Alexander Scott, Chancellor, Memphis, and Keystone State, accompanied by the gunboats Lexington and Tyler. After landing, the troops were formed in line of battle, with General M'Clernand in command of the Cairo troops. They were encountered by the rebels, 7,000 strong, and fought every inch of their way to the enemy's camp, making sad havoc in the enemy's ranks. Colonel Dougherty's regiment captured the rebel battery, of twelve pieces, two of which were brought away. Colonel Fouke's men suffered greatly, as they were in front of the rebel batteries before they were taken. After taking possession of the camp of the rebels, it was discovered that they were crossing from Kentucky for the purpose of attacking us in the rear. The order was now given to return to the boats, when our men were attacked by a reinforcement of several thousand strong from Columbus. Another severe engagement took place, in which our troops suffered severely. Our losses, as far as ascertained last night, are as follows:—Thirtieth Illinois Regiment, 160 missing; Major M'Clerke wounded, and taken prisoner. Twenty first Illinois Regiment, 140 missing. Colonel Buford's regiment returned too late to obtain any particulars. Col. Dougherty is reported taken prisoner. Col. Lamon is reported dangerously wounded. Taylor's battery lost one gun. We have taken 250 prisoners, a number of whom were wounded. The number of rebels killed is 300. The ground was completely strewn with dead bodies. The rebel Colonel Wright, of the Thirteenth Tennessee Regiment, was killed. General Cheatam commanded the rebels, General Polk being at Columbus. It is stated that General Johnston was wounded. The gunboats rendered efficient service in covering our retreat, mowing down the rebels with grape, but at the same time killing some of our own men. A flag of truce left Cairo this morning for Columbus, with forty of fifty wounded rebels."

CAIRO, Nov. 12.—"General Grant, in his official report of the killed and wounded in the battle at Belmont, says that he had but 2,850 men. The object of the expedition was to prevent the enemy from sending reinforcements to General Price, and also from cutting off two columns that had been sent out from Cairo and Cape Girardeau in pursuit of Jeff Thompson, knowing that Columbus was strongly garrisoned. 'I asked,' he says, 'General Smith, commanding at Paducah, to make a demonstration in that direction. He did so by ordering a small force to Mayfield, and another in the direction of Columbus, but did not approach, however, nearer than 15 miles. I also sent a small force on the Kentucky side with orders not to approach nearer than 12 miles to Columbus. At daylight we reached a point just out of the range of rebel guns, and disembarked. The troops were marched one mile towards Belmont, and then were drawn up in line of battle, one battalion being left as a reserve near the transports. It was but a few minutes before we met the enemy, and a general engagement ensued. They were drawn foot by foot back to their encampment on the river bank, a distance of two miles. Here they had strengthened their position by felling the timber for several hundred yards. Our men charged through this, driving the enemy over the bank into their transports, leaving in our possession everything not portable. Belmont being in range of the guns on the shore opposite, it could not be held a single hour by our troops. We, having no waggons, could not move any of the captured property, consequently I gave orders for its destruction. Before getting fairly under way on our return, the enemy made their appearance again, and attempted to surround us; but our troops, not in the least discouraged, charged on the enemy, and again defeated them. Our loss is about 85 killed and 150 wounded, many of them slightly. About an equal number are missing, nearly all the latter from the Iowa regiment, which behaved so gallantly and suffered more severely than the others."

Miscellaneous News.

M. Kossuth is seriously ill; it is said that he exhibits alarming consumptive symptoms.

The Dowager Countess Grey expired on the 26th inst., at her residence in Eaton-square, in her eighty-seventh year.

William Mee, the author of the once popular ballad, "Alice Grey," is now an inmate of the Shardlow Union Workhouse.

The Duke of Cambridge, who is rather free with coarse language occasionally, is said to have had to apologise to Major-General Lord Paulet for insulting him on parade.

In 1815, the whole debt of France only amounted to £50,946,108. In 1851, it had increased to £213,825,422; and in 1858, according to the last reliable returns, it had further mounted to £376,956,651.

The grand jury in the county of Tipperary have passed the following truly Irish resolutions:—Resolved, that the present jail is insufficient, and that another ought to be built. Resolved, that the materials of the old jail be employed in constructing the new one. Resolved, that the old jail shall not be taken down until the new one is finished.

In Omagh Church, Ireland, William McFarland, aged 83, and Anne Nixon, aged 74, or upwards, were united in wedlock a few days ago. The hale and hearty bridegroom had been three times previously bound in and freed from Hymen's chains, and the buxom widow had already had three husbands. The bridegroom has six great grandchildren.

It is intended that one pattern button shall answer for the whole of the infantry and cavalry, which shall be stamped with the Lion and the Crown only, and not with the number of the regiment or corps any longer. Instead, therefore, of 150 different dies and patterns, one will be sufficient, and one colour in the trimmings of the service will in future suffice as well. This colour will be bright buff.

A Scotch boy delivered a message to a lady, but did not seem in a hurry to leave the house. Being asked if there was anything else his mother had bid him say, Jock whimpered out, "She said I wasna to ask for onything for coming, but if ye gied me aught I was to tak't." The lady smiled, and acted upon the hint.

A short time ago, the Bishop of London wrote to Mr. Spurgeon as follows:—'Indeed, when I think of the thousands of souls in the metropolis whom the efforts of all the ministers of religion amongst us fail to rouse, how can I fail to thank God that those powerful means of influence which you possess are enlisted in Christ's cause." Quoting this in the *Baptist Magazine* for the month, Mr. Spurgeon adds—"These are halcyon days, in which servants of Christ thus speak of one another. Lord, now send prosperity."

A JOKE ON A RAILWAY CONDUCTOR.—The *Oswego Times* tells the following story at the expense of a conductor:—"On the two o'clock slow freight and passenger train from Syracuse were a lady and her son, a youth of good dimensions, the latter travelling on a "half ticket." After innumerable stoppages and delays in unloading freight, &c., by which the patience of the passengers is usually exhausted long before they reach this city, the conductor made his appearance for tickets. Glancing at the pasteboard received from the boy, he looked first at him, then at his mother, and then at the ticket, and remarked that he was "a large boy to be riding at half price." "I know he is, sir; but then he's grown a good deal since we started."

BADLY ADDRESSED LETTER.—"It may not be uninteresting to mention," says the report, "that the night mail train from London to Perth starts from Euston Square with a force of twelve clerks, sorters, and guards, employed in three separate carriages; these carriages being in addition to three vans or tenders, in which are packed such of the various mail bags as it is not necessary to open." But, in spite of these efforts for the better serving of the public, the stupidity or negligence of the writers of letters causes many delays. Nearly 2,000,000 letters were returned to their writers last year owing to failure in the attempts to deliver them. "This is equal to about 1 in 286 of the whole number of letters, which is nearly the same proportion as that of last year." "Three-quarters of the non-deliveries were owing to the letters being addressed either insufficiently or incorrectly, more than 10,000 letters having being posted without any address at all." "The amount of property found in letters which neither could be delivered nor, from want of any address in the inside, be returned to the writers, was about £460."—*Postmaster General's Annual Report.*

CONGRESS ON CHURCH MATTERS.—A congress on church matters will take place at Cambridge during the course of the present week, when most of the subjects which have recently engaged the attention of churchmen will be discussed. There will be morning and evening meetings on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Besides the discussion of such questions as an increase of the ministerial agency of the church, the work of the church on education, subdivision of dioceses, and an increase of the episcopate, Church Building and Church Discipline Acts, incomes of the clergy, co-operation of clergy and laity in parishes, rural deaneries, arch-diaconal and diocesan societies, it will be proposed that the congress shall consider a church rate bill which may command the unanimous support of churchmen. Persons of all shades of opinion in the church have been invited. The secretaries of the Cambridge Church Defence Society in summoning the congress, say:—"Our object in assembling this congress is that we may bring together a number of earnest-minded men, well acquainted with the practical working of the Church of England and desirous of promoting its efficiency, to consult with representatives of the various Church Defence Associations throughout the country."—*Daily News Friday.*

At the Westminster Police Court, on Saturday, Sir George Robinson, Bart. was fined £5 for being drunk, riotous, and assaulting a cabman.

The "James Wilson," from Melbourne, with £75,000 of gold, and on which 25 guineas premium was paid, owing to her being over-due, arrived on Monday morning.

A number of Americans in London celebrated the recent success of the expedition to the Southern coast by a dinner, on Monday night. "It was suggested, and heartily approved, that as General Scott is about to visit this country, he should be entertained at a banquet of loyal Americans and English sympathisers."

In the case of the Queen *v.* Boyes, relating to the Beverley election, the Attorney-General stated to the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday morning that an error had been discovered in the record, which contained only six counts instead of nine, whereupon the Court left it to defendant's counsel to move in such way as he may think fit during the next term.

Redpath, the plunderer of the Great Northern Railway Company, who is at present undergoing punishment at the convict settlement of Western Australia, has published a volume of poems, which, in a letter to the chaplain, he says "he trusts will be found to express the sentiments of a penitent heart." He is said to be "most constant in his attendance at church, and in his general conduct and demeanour appears to be truly penitent."

Heavy rains on Monday and Tuesday had a serious effect in some parts of Manchester and Salford. In Manchester, the "Black Brook" overflowed at Rusholme and Moss Side, and the streets in those localities were quite impassable, except when passengers were mounted on carts or in cabs, or wheelbarrows drawn by men with great boots. In Salford, Peel Park, and towards Lower Broughton, the Irwell rose to a great height, and flooded the vacant pieces of ground in those neighbourhoods.

CONVICTION OF A PAWNBROKER.—James Lowe, pawnbroker, Gravel Lane, Salford, was charged at the Police Court, on Tuesday, with having illegally received a pledge from a child, apparently under the age of 12. The case had come to the knowledge of the police authorities, in consequence of a little boy, named Robinson, having been robbed of 1s 11d which he had just received for clothes pledged with the defendant.—The magistrates inflicted a penalty of £2 and costs.

SHOCKING DEATH OF LADY CHETWYND.—Lady Chetwynd, wife of Sir George Chetwynd, Bart., of Grendon Hall, near Atherstone, went out for a ride on Saturday, accompanied by her eldest daughter and a groom. When between Dordon and Baddesley, about three miles from Grendon, Lady Chetwynd's horse took fright, and dashed away. After running some distance, the animal came in contact with a hedge and threw her ladyship, who received injuries from the effects of which she died on Sunday morning.

EXTENSIVE STRIKE OF COLLIERS IN LANCASHIRE.—At most of the collieries in the Oldham, Ashton, and Middleton districts, the men have received notice of a reduction of 2d. in the 1s. upon engine coal. Notice of this reduction having, in some cases, been given a fortnight since, the men have left their work, and already there are above 1,000 men on strike in the above districts. It is, however, expected that this number will be greatly increased by the end of the present week, when the notice expires at several extensive collieries; and should the employers adhere to their resolution to reduce the wages of the men, there will, in all probability, be upwards of 2,000 colliers on strike before the end of the week.

TRIAL OF THE REV. MR. HOLLOWAY.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Monday, the Rev. H. Holloway was charged with stealing a carpet bag, containing various articles of wearing apparel, value £17, the property of the Rev Thomas Gregory. The circumstances under which this charge was preferred against the prisoner will be fresh in the recollection of the public. The prosecutor was about to proceed to Tunbridge Wells, on the 12th of August, and he placed his carpet-bag in the waiting-room, and went away for a short time, and when he returned the bag was gone. The evidence against the accused went to show that very shortly after the robbery was committed, a portion of the property was pledged by the direction of the prisoner.—The prisoner made a long rambling statement in answer to the charge, and declared his innocence.—The jury returned a verdict of guilty of feloniously receiving the property, knowing it to be stolen.—He was found guilty on another indictment, and was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour.

LOSS OF ANOTHER HULL STEAMER.—News was received on Monday of the loss of another Hull iron screw steamer, the Hebe, belonging to Messrs Thomas Wilson, Sons, and Co. The loss of Hull vessels during the last 12 months has been fearful,—no fewer than fourteen or fifteen first-class steamers having gone down, many with all hands. The firm Messrs Wilson, Sons, and Co. has been singularly unfortunate, five or six of their ships having been wrecked during the past year. The telegram announcing the loss of the Hebe says she was on her way from Cronstadt to Hull, under the command of Captain Mason, when she encountered a gale, and was stranded on Fahrland, near the island of Gothland. No mention is made of the crew, and therefore it is hoped that they have been all saved. The Hebe was quite a new vessel, having only made two or three voyages. She was 1200 tons burden, 500 horses' power and 235 feet in length. With regard to the standing of the steamer Lion, of Hull, which we recorded a few days ago, the following telegram which has been received by the owners, Messrs Brownlow, Lumsden, and Co.:—"Wisby, Nov. 23. Part of the cargo saved. Flax damaged. Tallow could be re-shipped." Messrs Earle and Woodall's Hull and London trader, the Change, left the Thames on Tuesday week, and has not since been heard of.

THE CLEARANCE OF THE DEBTORS PRISONS.—The Registrars of the Court of Bankruptcy have finished their labours for the present at the metropolitan prisons. From Whitecross-street Prison 33 have been released by the Registrars, and about 24 from Horsemonger-lane Gaol, and some from the Queen's Prison. Yesterday there were only 105 in Whitecross-street Prison, of which 90 were "sheriff's;" and in Horsemonger lane Gaol only 18; and of that number 6 were county court commitments. The next return of the keepers, on the 1st of December, will show the state of the prisons contrasted with the first return. Creditors wish to know how the parties are to be re-committed after leaving. One of the benefits of the new law is that persons can get themselves "friendly" arrested, and, by declaring themselves "paupers," be relieved from all fees, even the gaoler's fee, and for a small amount to an attorney be declared bankrupt, and for another small sum have their cases completed. The present object is to make a "clearance of the prisons," and to consider the creditors on the hearing.—*Daily News*, Tuesday.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER-MAKING.—On Monday an inquiry was held by Mr. Brent, touching the death of Matilda Scheurer, a good-looking girl of 19, who died from poison imbibed into the system during her engagement in the manufacture of artificial flower leaves. Mrs. Louisa Scheurer, a widow, and mother to the deceased, deposed that on Thursday week her daughter was taken ill. She was seized with vomiting, and the refuse of the stomach was of a very green colour. The witness took her to a doctor on the following morning, who told her she was again suffering from the effects of poison. She had been ill several times before, complaining of pains in the stomach and sickness, for the last year and a half. She was engaged as an artificial florist in the warehouse of M. Bergerond, of Judd-street, Brunswick square, and up to the time of her death she had been engaged in the leafmaking. She was in the greatest pain until she became insensible, when death put an end to her sufferings. Mr. J. T. Paul, surgeon, of 26, Burton-crescent, said he had attended the deceased four times within 18 months, while suffering from the same causes. He had made a *post-mortem* examination, and found that the lungs gave evidence of the presence of arsenite of copper, the liver being highly impregnated, and also the mesentric glands. The cause of death was acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach, produced by the inhalation of the arsenite of copper. A sister of the deceased had died under similar circumstances. Mr. Bergerond said he employed 98 girls in his establishment, and for their protection he had suggested the wearing of masks, but it was objected to by them as producing excessive heat. They, however, wore muslin over their mouths. It was stated by a juror that the arsenite of copper in such manufactures was prohibited in France, as injurious to workpeople. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased died accidentally, from the effects of mortal disease in her stomach and other organs, occasioned by arsenite of copper used in her employment.

FILIAL REGARD.—Major Carpenter, of the 32nd Light Infantry, has returned from the Crimea with the remains of his father, the late Col. Carpenter, who was killed at Inkermann on the 5th of November, 1854. By permission of the Emperor of Russia, and with the sanction of the Foreign-office here, Major Carpenter proceeded to the Crimea, and on the 6th of October last, found the place where Col. Carpenter had been interred, and was able to identify the remains in the most satisfactory manner. The remains were disinterred in the presence of Major Carpenter, Mr. Eldridge, the British Consul, Col. Gowan, and the Russian governor of Sebastopol, who all rendered every assistance to Major Carpenter on the occasion. All military honours were paid to the remains of the deceased officer by the Russian governor, who himself, with a battalion of troops, accompanied by its band and colours, followed the funeral *cortege* to the place of embarkation, accompanied by the principal inhabitants of the place. The remains of the gallant officer reached this country a few days ago, and were deposited in the family vault at Kensal Green, where the remains of his wife, who died in the early part of this year, are also deposited. There appears to be no intention or endeavour on the part of the Russians to rebuild the fortifications at Sebastopol, and the ravages of the war seem not even to be repaired, as the houses are left in the same state as in 1855, and the shot and shell are lying about in all directions. It will be satisfactory to the relatives and friends of those who fell during the war to know that the graves are all in a good state of preservation, and are being inclosed by order of the British Government under the superintendence of Mr. Eldridge.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

ARRIVAL OF THE BERMUDA AT HAVRE.—RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.—LIVERPOOL, Tuesday.—The following despatch was to-day posted in the Liverpool Exchange Newsroom:—"The Bermuda has arrived at Havre, with 1,780 bales of cotton." This announcement, of course, caused a good deal of speculation and astonishment among those having an interest in the American crisis; and it was stated by some of the "knowing ones" here that the Bermuda is only one of a number of vessels now at sea with cotton. How far the "knowing ones" are correct time must show; but people likely to know assert that the Bermuda is the only vessel which has run the blockade with a cargo of cotton on board within the last two or three months. It will be remembered that the Bermuda ran the blockade at Savannah some months since, with a cargo of supplies for the south from Liverpool.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY, LONDON.—The works upon this line are making such rapid progress, that it is expected that, by the commencement of the new year, there will be a connected line of railway the whole of the distance from Paddington to the Bagnigge Wells-road, adjoining the east boundary wall of the House of Correction. There are a few spaces to be arched over, and these are in the Euston-road and the Mary-le-bone-road. From King's-cross, southwards, there will be very little obstruction to laying down the rails, as along this part there will be an open cutting, and no formation of a continuous arch. The whole of the houses intended to be taken down for this part of the line, have come into the possession of the company, and nearly all of them have been cleared away.

The landed proprietors of the western counties of Ireland are said to be doing their duty in a praiseworthy manner towards the poor in their district who are suffering from want of fuel. The "fuel committees" are active, and have got supplies of coals, which they are selling at half-price to the artisans who are able to pay. The Marquis of Sligo has ordered a large quantity of coals for the poor at Westport, and Mr G. Livingstone has followed his example. Col. Knox, Sir R. Lynch-Blosse, Mr Valentine O'Connor Blake, Lord Clanmorris, and Major Crean Lynch are supplying large quantities of fuel gratuitously, by getting their woods and plantations thinned and pruned.

RESIGNATION OF MR JUSTICE HILL.—On Tuesday, the fact of the resignation of Mr Justice Hill reached the members of the bar assembled in Westminster Hall. It is the opinion in Westminster Hall that, in consequence of the evenly balanced state of political parties, and the possibility of a Ministerial disruption next session, Sir W. Atherton will accept the puisne judgeship in the Court of Queen's Bench, and that he will be succeeded in the Attorney Generalship by Sir R. Palmer, the present solicitor general, who will have to go back to his constituents at Richmond for re-election. For the office of Solicitor General there will probably be many aspirants, prominently amongst them being Mr Sergeant Pigott, M.P., for Reading; Mr Collier, M.P., for Plymouth; and Mr Mellor, M.P., for Nottingham. Mr Lush, Q.C., who has not a seat in the House, is also spoken of.

FRIGHTFUL MURDER IN IRELAND.—On Friday night, a brutal murder was committed at the Faughil Etra Crossing of the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway, about four miles at the other side of the Mount Pleasant Station, and about eight miles from Dundalk. The victim was Thomas Hughes, gate watchman of the crossing. As the down express train was passing the Faughil Extra Crossing, the guard and engine driver observed the deceased lying on the up rails, with his feet towards the down line. The head of the deceased was so placed on the rail that the wheels of the up train would have crushed it to atoms if the engine driver had not seen the body and given the alarm, and the perpetrator of a brutal murder would, in all probability, have escaped detection, as every person would have believed, if the train had passed over the body, that the unfortunate man had lost his life through his own negligence. The head of the deceased had been battered in, and his brains dashed out. In the immediate vicinity of the corpse was found a heavy three-pronged pitchfork, with the handle broken, and covered with blood and hair. There is no doubt that the pitchfork was the weapon used by the murderer, and that he broke the handle when committing the bloody deed. The stepson of the deceased has been apprehended on suspicion of having committed the murder. It is stated that he cannot give a very satisfactory account of himself with reference to where he was on Saturday night, and other matters. There does not seem to be the least clue as to the motive of the murder.—*Freeman's Journal.*

SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG'S DEFENCE OF HIS GUN.

Sir W. Armstrong's gun has for a length of time been the subject of unfair if not malevolent criticism in the *Mechanics' Magazine*, to which Sir William has, at length, replied in a long letter to *The Times*. The epistle from Sir William is too long for our columns, but we may say that out of 1622 guns issued only 20 have been returned for repair. The cost of these guns is also much below the cost assigned to them by their ungenerous critic, each 12-pounder costing £120; 25-pounder, £195; 40-pounder, £225; 100-pounder, £650. Some of those guns returned for repair had been used and abused in China. After dealing *seriatim* with the charges made by his opponent, all of which he disposes of in a satisfactory manner, Sir William says:—"I have only now to direct the attention of your readers to the spirit in which these attacks on the gun have been written. It is singular to be placed in a position where not only facts are invented by my assailants against me, but my inventions are turned against me too. I find myself suddenly reproached with improvements. Finality is a word which ought to be unknown to practical science, and yet I am destined to the prospect of seeing every future invention I may make in the service of the country treated as a condemnation by myself of its precursors. It actually seems to be the object of some antagonists to prevent me from working at all. Captain Halsted himself does not write as a critic, but as a downright uncompromising opponent. He acknowledges no one advantage in my system. The lightness of the guns, their precision of fire, their length of range, the extraordinary power of the shell in its different forms, as shown against every variety of object, are all passed over in silence, while every appearance of failure (experimental or otherwise) is exaggerated and dressed up in highly coloured language calculated to mislead the uninformed. He oracularly pronounces "radical" or "inherent" the defects which he attributes to the gun; yet he suggests no substitute for what he condemns, and offers no new idea to aid the solution of a problem in which all are interested. But there are some objections—by far the most loudly and persistently repeated—which come from more disingenuous assailants. Statements absolutely false, contradicted officially by Ministers in Parliament, and by myself, as author of the gun, are adduced again and again, whenever the refutation is likely either not to have been seen or to have been forgotten. For instance, despite the authoritative denials, it is asserted and reasserted that the guns failed in China, and that casualties occurred from the stripping of the lead. One paper, the *Mechanics' Magazine*—into whose motives for continual misrepresentation I do not trouble myself to inquire—on the 1st of March last actually presented its readers with an imaginary summary (pointed with marks of quotation) of a "confidential despatch" sent home by Major Hay, in which the gun was said to have been spoken of in condemnatory terms, to have been withdrawn from action at a critical moment, and to have occasioned casualties to our men. It further informed its readers—not for the first time—that the average cost of the guns was £2,000. Mr. Baring, Under Secretary for War, gave a flat denial to all these statements from his place in Parliament on the 14th of March last. "No casualties occurred" in China, and Major Hay's report was of a directly opposite nature. "The gun," says Major Hay, "was the admiration of all" Mr. Baring further told the House that the price of the 12-pounder and 40-pounder Armstrong guns was £120 and £285 respectively. In spite of all these rebuffs—in spite of Lord Herbert's declaration, founded on the China despatches, that "we had the best gun in the world"—in spite of the testimony of its efficiency and value given on every public occasion by the Commander-in-Chief of the expedition—in spite of Major Hay's published letter to myself, which I subjoin, the *Mechanics' Magazine* insinuated, and still insinuates, that the Government "suppressed" the truth; that Major Hay's despatch had been written in the sense they had affirmed, and that Government influence was used to prevent China officers from speaking. In their number of the 18th ult. I find this strange statement, the disingenuousness of which is quite monstrous:—"Mr. Baring, the Under-Secretary for War, in his elaborate speech on the War Estimates, showed that each Armstrong gun had cost, on an average, £2,160, thus proving that we were sufficiently guarded in our statements." I feel slow to impute animus to anybody, far less to a journal which represents mechanicians, but I am compelled to speak strongly about misstatements so deliberate and so repeated.

From such attacks as these I appeal to common sense. Vague and groundless insinuations, thrown out by random writers, who may, for anything I know, be unscrupulous as well as misinformed, should not be allowed to excite public alarm. It is said that there ought to be a Committee of Inquiry. I can have no objection, though no *prima facie* case against the gun exists at all. But let it be remembered that a Committee of Inquiry *is*, and always has been, sitting on my gun. The Committee appointed by Government to superintend and control all matters relating to ordnance have their attention continually devoted to it in every detail. All the facts I have mentioned above are known to them. Supposing, then, that I were dishonest enough to wish to conceal anything from the public—supposing they were two successive Governments, and their Ministers at War, were weak enough to have been throughout misled—surely no one in his senses will believe that this Ordnance Select Committee, and those many scientific officers who are engaged in daily practice and experiment with the gun, and who are bound to report to Government their experience of it, are so deluded and so infatuated as to concur in foisting an inefficient weapon on our country.

Police News.

NEWCASTLE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.—Before Aldermen Dodds and Philipson.

POCKET PICKING.—*John Brown* was charged with being in Clayton Street, for the purpose of picking pockets. Mr Usher, of the firm of Lowes and Usher, said that on Saturday afternoon he was talking to a customer at the shop door, when he observed a female rush along the street. She passed two ladies, and he then saw this man following about five or six yards off with an overcoat on him, which he threw off as he crossed the street. Believing that a robbery had been committed and that the man and woman were acting in concert, he pursued them out of Clayton Street, past the Assembly Rooms in Westgate Street, and overtook them opposite the residence of Dr. Gibb. He there saw the man pass something to the woman, after which the two separated, he going up and she down the street. The woman escaped while Mr Usher went to the police station, and having obtained an officer he started in quest of the male prisoner, who was found and taken into custody by constable Donald Bain. He refused to give his name saying that he did not wish to distress his parents, and he now gave a similar reason to the Bench for not furnishing them with an account of himself; stating, however, that he lived at Darlington, that his father was a corn factor travelling about the country, and that he himself had come here to seek work at Sir W. Armstrong's factory.—Inspector Elliot, who informed the Bench that he had his eye on the prisoner in a crowd on Saturday, expressed an opinion that Brown was a thief of the Manchester school, he being evidently well acquainted with prison discipline.—A sham gold watch was found on the prisoner whose fingers were adorned with several rings. The Bench, in order to afford time for inquiries to be made, remanded the prisoner until Wednesday.

AN UNGRATEFUL MAN.—*David McCulloch*, a seaman, was charged with stealing a box containing clothes the property of Wm. Nesbit, from the London Wharf Warehouse, on the 18th inst. Prosecutor and prisoner were passengers on board a vessel from London, and the prisoner having no money was supported by the prosecutor on the voyage. On their arrival at Newcastle, prosecutor left his box at the wharf, saying that he would send for it. On the Monday, however, the box was carried off by a porter, under the direction of the prisoner, and was taken to a public-house. Prisoner afterwards pledged a coat and waistcoat the property of the prosecutor, and on Thursday last he was apprehended at Hartlepool by police officer Leeman. He was then wearing a seal skin cape that the prosecutor had brought from the coast of Labrador, and several pawnbrokers' tickets were found upon him. The Bench commented on the ingratitude of the prisoner's conduct, and sent him to the House of Correction for six months with hard labour.

TUESDAY.—Before the same magistrates.

ASSAULT.—*Thomas Norton* was charged with assaulting P.C. D 112, in the New Road, on Sunday night. The policeman had requested the defendant to go home, but he refused, and threw some stones at the officer. He was fined 10s.

WEDNESDAY.—Before the same Magistrates.

Thomas Woodall, hawker, was charged with having stolen a suit of clothes, the property of Wm. Richardson. The latter is the nephew of Mrs Skipsey, publican, High-Friar street, and resides with her. The prisoner went to that house on Tuesday week and obtained lodgings. On Friday he returned and remained all night, but rising before the household on the following morning, he was seized with a fit of "kleptomania" resulting in his taking the suit of clothes in question. He was afterwards taken into custody, and the property was found in pawn. Two months hard labour.

THURSDAY.—Before the same Magistrates.

DARING STREET ROBBERY.—*William White*, 22, and *William Watson*, 21, were charged with having assaulted a cattle dealer, named George Bray, and robbed him of £8. Bray, an elderly man, comes from Leeds. He had been attending our cattle market on Wednesday, and it had been his misfortune to partake too freely of liquor. About seven o'clock at night, he was making his way towards the Central Station, when the prisoner White, accompanied by two other men, overtook him and induced him to retrace his steps, telling him that he was on the wrong road to the station. He did so, those harpies following; and when the unfortunate had come to the railway arch which is to be found to the west of the New Cattle Market, he was there set upon, knocked down, and robbed. There were three men engaged in the outrage, and having possessed themselves of £8 or £9 in loose gold, which the old man had carried in his trousers pockets, they decamped—Bray's cries of "murder" compelling them, no doubt, to desist. They got away, and a young man named Anderson came to Bray's help, lifting him out of the mire.—Inspector Scott said he received private information that White and two other men were dogging a cattle dealer, and therefore he sent out officers who succeeded in bringing in both prisoners, who are notorious thieves. At that time he had not heard of the robbery; and he heard nothing of it until about half past ten at which time the prosecutor was brought into the station, very much the worse for liquor. It was then that he ascertained there had been a robbery, and it would appear that the prisoners, in the hurry to get away from their victim, had overlooked a no smaller sum than £125 which the old man carried in a roll of notes in one of his trousers' pockets. He stated to the Inspector the particulars of the robbery, and identified White as the man who tripped up his heels and took the money from his pocket. He was detained until his sober senses returned, at 2:30 this morning, when he was again taken into a room where the prisoners were. On this occasion, nothing was said to him; but as soon as he saw the prisoners he "tackled" White with, "Why you're the man that knocked me down and robbed me." The evidence against Watson was almost *nil*. He was seen in company with other two men near to the place, and about the time, of the robbery; but there was no link to connect him with White. The prisoners were remanded to Friday.

GATESHEAD BOROUGH POLICE.

TUESDAY.—Before the MAYOR, ALD. JAMES SMITH, ALD. B. J. PROCKTER, and J. SOWERBY, Esqs.

Francis Mackay, *Mary Ann Robson*, and *James Scott* were charged with being drunk and disorderly, and were fined 5s. each including costs, and Robson was committed fourteen days to hard labour.—*Mary Smith*, charged with stealing a pound of butter from Richard Cole, of Wreckenton was committed one month to hard labour.—*William Martin* and *John Lee*, two boys, charged with stealing herring from Anthony Greaves, were discharged, with a reprimand, the prosecutor not wishing to press the charge against them.—*Mary Ann Robson*, charged with being disorderly in the Town Hall and wilfully damaging a window, was committed two months to hard labour.—*Frances Mackey*, charged with being disorderly in High-street, was reprimanded and discharged.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before R. SURTEES and P. ANNANDALE, Esqs.

ASSAULTS.—*John Bell* was charged with assaulting Mary Toward. This was a case which was required to be heard without a summons. It appeared that this couple had been before the Bench about 12 months ago. The magistrates would not entertain the case.—*John Bell* was again charged by Richard Thompson, of Hole Row, with an assault, and Richard Thompson was charged by John Bell with the same offence. Bell's case was taken first. He stated that on a certain day he saw Thompson on the road, and asked him for some money which he owed him. He said he would not pay him, and immediately struck him with a shovel over his hat, and also cut him across the wrist. Mr Compton, who appeared for Thompson, elicited the particulars of a regular "crowdy main" fight between the parties. Prevarication and recrimination were the prevailing features of it. As it was impossible to make anything out of the first case, the Bench were obliged to take both cases together. Thompson stated that he was leading manure on the day in question. He was sitting on a stone waiting for his son to take the cart forward, when Bell came to him, asked him for 5s. and used threatening language and gestures. Thereupon Thompson got hold of the shovel to defend himself. Bell also seized the shovel and the struggle became serious. At this point another case was introduced, that of William Thompson against Bell. This is the son of Richard Thompson. He proved the assault upon his father. When he came to his father's defence, he pulled Bell off his father. Bell went a short distance, took off his jacket, and offered to fight him. A witness proved the assault upon young Thompson, and also the scuffle between the old man and Bell. In the case of Bell against Thompson, which was now heard, it appeared that Bell gathered his evidence as the case proceeded. He made some strange assertions, and several times attempted to dictate to the Bench their duty. The Bench were of opinion that Bell used the supposed debt of 5s as a means of aggravating Thompson. They told Bell, his remedy for the debt was in the County Court, and convicted him of the assault upon Richard Thompson.—Fined 1s and costs. For the assault upon William Thompson they fined him 10s and costs; and dismissed the charge against the Thompsons, Bell giving the Thompsons costs. Bell to pay £1 15s 0d.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.—*Barnard Goodwin* was charged with being drunk and disorderly. Fined, with costs, 8s 10d.—*Clifford* was charged by P.C. Clough with being drunk and riotous at Blackhill on Saturday night. The policeman stated that some parties had been drinking and that some betting had been going on about a dog fight, out of which a quarrel had arisen; that he found the men fighting, and took Clifford into custody, Clifford denied the statement, and said that he went into Hewitt's public house and called for a quart of beer, and laid sixpence down to pay for it, when a man named Sanderson picked it up and ran off with it. He pursued him, and I was just coming up with him when the man fell and the policeman came up at the same time and took him into custody. He could prove this if they would allow him to send for the man. After a little delay Sanderson appeared in court. He stated that he took the sixpence for a "lark;" Clifford and him were perfect good friends; had had no quarrel, nor was there any betting going on about dogs. When he ran off with the sixpence he slipped his foot and fell, and when the policeman came up Clifford had hold of his coat tail. The Bench gave Clifford the benefit of the doubt, and dismissed the case.—The superintendent of police then said that Clifford was wanted in another case, where he charged Hugh Ward with stealing his cap, on the 16th, at Consett. It appeared that Hugh was drunk and lost his cap. He swore that he would have a cap of somebody's, and took Clifford's. Clifford did not urge the case, and it was therefore dismissed; but Ward was again charged with assaulting the police on the same night. P.C. Dunn stated that when he was going to take Ward into custody on the charge of stealing Clifford's cap, he was very furious, and kicked him and tore his trousers.—The man said he was very drunk, and did not deny the charge, but stated that he told the police his name, and wanted to go into his lodgings. The Bench told him that in consequence of assaulting the police he had incurred a penalty of £20; but that they would only inflict a fine of 20s., or one month's imprisonment. He replied, "Thank your honours, but I must go the month."

The two boys, *Michael Summerson* and *Jeremiah Best*, who were remanded a fortnight ago were again brought up. Mr. Dickenson did not appear; he left the case in the hands of the magistrates. The boys were severely admonished, cautioned against such actions in future and discharged.

THE MURDER OF A GIRL BY HER BROTHER.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, Richard Reeve, aged 15 years, was charged with the murder of his half-sister, Mary Anne Reeve, by strangling her, on the 13th inst., in Drury Lane Court, London. The prisoner is a short, slight, boyish-looking person, with sharp features. He bears the appearance of a gentle young man. He listened with great calmness to the details which the prosecuting counsel gave of the terrible crime with which he is charged. The evidence was substantially that taken before the magistrate and the coroner, and was so conclusive that Mr. Sleigh, who was instructed by some benevolent individuals to watch the case, said he could not struggle against it. It was, he said, a most unaccountable story, and it appeared that the prisoner was entirely motiveless in what he had done. At the same time, he could not, in the discharge of his duty as counsel, urge that the prisoner should be acquitted on the ground of insanity.—Baron Bramwell, in summing up, told the jury that there was no evidence on which they could acquit the prisoner on the ground of insanity. Unhappily, he had a drunken father, who was subject to delirium tremens, but that had no bearing upon insanity.—The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but with a strong recommendation to mercy, on the ground of his youth and the bad example which had been set him.—Baron Bramwell then sentenced him to death without any comment, and without the usual concluding words, "May the Lord have mercy on your soul."—The prisoner, who listened to the sentence without emotion, was then removed from the dock.

MANUFACTURE OF CATTLE FOOD.

(*From Bell's Weekly Messenger*).

We have for some time taken great interest in the subject of concentrated cattle food as auxiliaries in the stall, straw-yard, and fold. We do not feel at liberty to publish in detail the ingredients of these compounds; as to do so would be tantamount to a breach of faith. We are, besides, supporters of the laws which protect, where practicable, inventors and improvers by "letters patent;" and, by the same rule, where men tax their talents and put themselves to great expense to obtain valuable scientific information, and the object is not eligible for legal protection, they are equally entitled to that secrecy which will assure for them a profitable return for their expenditure of talent and money. It would not, however, be of the slightest public advantage for us to give a minute detail of the articles, and the proportions used, in these mixtures; for, if this were done, consumers could not buy the raw material and manufacture them so cheaply as they can be supplied ready for use. It is the same here as it is in a cotton, paper, or flour mill; it is the adaptation of machinery and the division of labour that admit of things being well and economically done. Men who are aiming at or assuming what they know nothing about, might take advantage of a detailed account, and receive thereby a fresh stimulus to puffing off materials at two guineas a barrel that are not worth half that price; but cattle feeders and consumers of meat would not in the least be benefited. Farmers have no more business with reducing and bringing out the flavour of locust-beans, liquorice, rough spices, and such like saccharine and agreeably-flavoured vegetable productions—articles that require expensive machinery to assure a perfect manipulation of them—than they have now a-days with shaping wood and moulding iron and steel into ploughs, harrows, drills, horseshoes, and so on, now there are such agricultural engineers as Ransome, Howard, Hornsby, Smith, and Garrett.

The question that has been asked by every thoughtful feeder of stock, in regard to some of the cattle foods that have hitherto been so much puffed by their manufacturers, is—What is their raw material, that they should be worth 50s. or even two guineas a cwt.? As a set-off against these unreasonable and apparently victimising charges, it has been pretended that some invaluable discoveries have been made, which in one sense equal, and in a double sense outstrip, the declared value of Morrison's pills as a panacea for all complaints, inasmuch as these foods are said to fatten animals, while they both prevent disease, and cure them when they exist. * *

There is no branch of agriculture that affords so much room for chemical investigation and practical judgment as that of cattle-feeding. What is the use of our learning to produce immense crops of roots and green food—in doing which their chemical characters are altered—if we neglect to inform ourselves how they should be eaten when we have got them? As barley will not grow stiff and bright after these excessive crops, so animals will not fatten on them in some seasons without auxiliary extraneous qualities. The differences of the influences of good and bad seasons on the roots of a farm, and of these on the stock of it, is well known. The heavier the crops grown, the more sensitive and susceptible they are. The slightest shortcoming in point of ripening, from want of sun and warmth, may make pounds an acre difference in the value of crops for feeding purposes. The bare spots on the highly-fed beasts at Leeds were attributed to the bad quality of the corn grown in the wet and sunless seasons of last year. The slightest addition of properly-chosen and prepared food, that had been grown in warmer climates, would have kept the skins of the Royal show beasts in healthy condition; and the same judgment displayed in regard to acrid rape, swedes, and mangold, would make their chemical proportions equal to the growth of the finest seasons.

PHYSICAL PECULIARITIES OF PITMEN.—Generally in the North, where the race has so long continued isolated, the pitman born and bred, differs in his configuration from any other operative. His stature is rather diminutive, his figure disproportionate, his legs are more or less bowed, his chest protrudes, and his arms are oddly suspended. His countenance is not less peculiar than his figure: his cheeks being frequently hollow, his cheekbones high, his forehead low, and his brows overhanging. In all these we note the hereditary features of a class working in darkness and in constrained positions. Other men could not perform the work, and therefore, the descendants of genuine pitmen do not look like other men. Their pay for hewing and the superior kinds of pit-work is good, so they live better than most working men. Knowing their alleged grievances, from frequent attention to them as detailed by themselves, we are disposed to say that, apart from risks of explosion and accident, they are not on the whole an unfortunate race in the northern collieries.—"*Life, Enterprise, and Perils in Coal Mines,*" *in the Quarterly Review.*

TURNER'S BLIGHTED LOVE.—BASENESS OF A STEPMOTHER.—Unhappy at home, and filled with a growing belief that Turner must have forgotten her, or transferred his love to some one else, the poor girl, with no one to confide in, anxious to escape from her stepmother, and feeling forsaken by one she really loved, began to listen to another lover, who in the meantime had been pressing his suit. When two years had elapsed, unable to any longer resist the chance of escaping her step-mother's persecution, Miss ——, believing herself now free, yielded to her lover's importunities, and gave him her hand. The day for the marriage was fixed the dresses were prepared. A week from the appointed day, Turner suddenly arrived from a distant tour. He immediately came to visit his accepted bride. He was frantic at hearing what had occurred. He had written constantly. (It was afterwards found that the cruel stepmother had intercepted his letters). Notwithstanding he had received no replies, his faith in Miss ——had remained unshaken. He still loved her with all fervour and all truth. He urged her in the most passionate manner to break off the alliance she was about to form. But the lady, believing her honour in question, said mournfully it was too late; and that she felt she had no resource now but to take the step that was then imminent. Entreaties and adjurations were of no use; all a lover's arguments were in vain; and Turner left her in bitter grief, declaring that he would never marry; and that his life was henceforth hopeless and blighted.—*From Thornbury's Life of Turner.*

GAS-MAKING.—The manufacture of gas, although it includes many beautiful scientific processes, is not, on the whole, a sightly operation. What is not seen may be refined and interesting; but what is seen decidedly savours of pandemonium. There are huge caverns of black coal, huge caverns of red-hot coke, and a row of roaring fiery ovens, which sooty men are constantly feeding with coal, thrust in out of long iron scoops. The lids of these ovens, or retorts, are generally heated to a white heat, and the men who lift them off and put them on have their hands protected with thick gauntlet gloves. After the coke has been distilled, as it is called, the red-hot coke is raked out, either into coal-vaults or iron barrows. The spirit of the coal rises up black pipes, like infernal organ-pipes, leading from each oven into a tube, running the whole length of the retort-house, called the hydraulic main, which they reach by a curved dip-pipe. The hydraulic main, as its name implies, is half filled with water, and the end of the dip-pipe passes through this water to the depth of about 4 inches. The gas from the retort flows down the dip-pipe, and bubbles up by its lightness through the water till it rests in that part of the main above the surface of the liquid, depositing its tar in its progress. The water, which gradually changes its character with this deposit, and becomes nearly all tar, locks the gas in the upper part of the main, and only suffers it to pass off through the purifiers. These purifiers, partly mechanical, partly chemical, relieve the gas from the vapours of tar, ammonia, sulphuretted hydrogen, and carbonic acid, and allow it to enter the gas-holder or reservoir, pure enough for the ordinary purposes of lighting.—*Dickens's "All the Year Round."*

To be Let.

TO LET, and may be entered on immediately a HOUSE and SHOP, at Tow Law, now in the occupation of G. W. Dawson, Grocer. Apply on the Premises.

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, a Convenient COTTAGE, with every Convenience, situate in Delves Lane. Apply to Mr. J. Dent, 196, Consett.

TO LET, and entered upon the 23rd day of November, a PUBLIC HOUSE, known by the name of "THE GREYHOUND INN," situate at Leadgate. For particulars, apply to JOHN ROBINSON, Innkeeper, Leadgate.

TO BE LET, a well-built HOUSE and SHOP, with Cellar, Stable, Warehouse, and other Conveniences, situate near the Toll-Bar, Leadgate. Apply to JOHN FLETCHER, Leadgate.
November 18, 1861.

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

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

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.

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.

The *Consett Guardian* is delivered by a Special Messenger at the following Places, viz:—
Colliery Dykes, on Friday Night.
Whiteley Head and Tantobie, at 7 o'clock on Saturday Morning.

Tanfield at		8 o'clock.	
Shield Row		9 "	
Stanley Colliery	half past	10 "	
Oxhill	"	11 "	
Kyo	half past	12 "	Afternoon
Catch Gate	"	1 "	
Greencroft	"	2 "	
Annfield Plain	"	3 "	
Quarry Houses	"	4 "	
South Moor	"	5 "	
Sykes	"	6 "	

Lanchester and Neighbourhood early on Saturday Morning.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861.

AMERICAN INSULT TO THE BRITISH FLAG.

Bad news travels fast, and hence we have no doubt that most of our readers will have heard or read something of a circumstance which unfortunately places in peril the peaceful and amicable relations which, up to this period, have existed between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. We have given the details in other columns, and it will only be needful here to recapitulate the leading facts, which we find condensed to our hand in a metropolitan contemporary. The La Plata arrived at Southampton on Wednesday without the Confederate Commissioners, Messrs. Slidell and Mason, and their Secretaries, who were expected by her on their mission to this country. Escaping from Charleston on the 18th of October, these gentlemen reached Havanna in safety. There they waited until the 7th inst. for the British mail steamer Trent, from which they expected to be transferred at St. Thomas to the La Plata. In this hope they were disappointed by the appearance in a narrow passage of a large war ship, the business of which in the Bahama Channel they probably knew too well. The Trent was brought up by a couple of shots from the stranger, who at the same time hoisted the Union flag, and proved to be the San Jacinto, commanded by Captain Wilks. The captain of the Trent was then asked for a list of his passengers, which he refused to furnish—and on a more explicit demand for the persons of the Confederate Commissioners, a still more peremptory refusal was made. The captain was sustained in his refusal by Commander Williams, R.N., the naval agent of the Post-office; both denying the right of the American to take any person from under the British flag. The Commissioners acknowledged themselves to be the persons wanted, but also claimed the protection of our flag. The lieutenant of the San Jacinto then proceeded to execute his orders by a boarding party, having bare cutlasses in their hands. The Commissioners were then carried off by force, and under protest from the captain of the Trent and Commander Williams. The latter called upon the officers and passengers present to take note of his declaration, as the representative of Her Majesty's Government, that the act they had witnessed was unlawful and piratical.

Whether it was so or not is the precise question before the law officers of the Crown, and we need hardly say how much depends on their answer. We suppose the nature and character of the act will depend upon the proper reading and rendering of international law, and this, in a matter of so much complexity and difficulty, is clearly beyond the province of laymen like ourselves. There can be no doubt, we apprehend, that belligerents are justified in seizing and searching neutral vessels, which they suppose carry articles contraband of war; this is strictly reasonable as well as legal, the party assuming the responsibility of the search making adequate compensation for loss and detention when his suspicions have proved unfounded; but it is another and entirely different question whether a cruizer can be held excused for searching a neutral ship to discover persons accused of being hostile to any particular State or Government, and in case of discovery to seize and kidnap those persons on the high seas. Without anticipating what the Crown lawyers may say on this point it seems to us that such a proceeding is altogether unjustifiable and likely to produce differences and strife between countries desirous to remain on terms of amity and peace. Our soil is sacred to alien and stranger; we give the right of asylum to all who escape from any form of tyranny and oppression; and so long as they obey our laws, we protect them from the pursuit of their foes. We have always looked upon the deck of a British ship as affording the like shelter and refuge; but this cannot be so if our vessels are to be brought to by shot and shell, the captain examined as to his passengers, and those passengers compelled, by force or menaces, to leave the ship and go off with those who have boarded her. If the captain of the San Jacinto is held to have acted lawfully, there is an end of the prevalent notion that the British flag secures those who are under it from outrage and wrong. Hereafter no American passenger will be safe in a British ship, if his opinions are known and he has by word or deed compromised himself with either the "patriots" or the "rebels."

We hope it will be found that the captain of the San Jacinto, acting as he did in heat and haste, also acted in violation of the law of nations. This need not be made a *casus belli*. It is not essential that an affront of this sort should be expiated by blood. Those who talk so glibly of a war between the two countries know not what they say. It would indeed be the very height of madness to rush, wantonly and wickedly, into such a quarrel. Surely it is the duty of a journalist to subdue and appease, rather than excite and aggravate, public feeling when any unhappy event occurs likely to evoke indignation and provoke strife. For our part we would yield to none in our determination to maintain, unsullied and untarnished, the honour of England; we would not tamely stand by and see her right of asylum infringed, the glorious old flag which for a thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze torn down or insulted; but in proportion as we would bear ourselves well in a quarrel, would we be careful, if possible, to avoid it, and to find some other mode of extrication from a difficulty than that of the sword. The Washington Cabinet, just now, has quite enough on its hands, and if it finds, as we have no doubt it will do, Citizen Wilks in the wrong, we are unwilling to believe that it will be tardy in offering honourable amends and complete reparation.

Local and District News.

The monument to the memory of the late Marquis of Londonderry, now being erected in the city of Durham, is to be inaugurated on Monday next with a pomp and ceremony equal to the occasion.

A turnip, of the following large dimensions, was pulled the other day—it measured in circumference 3 feet 4 inches, and weighed 19½ lbs. It was grown on the Lizards Farm, near Lanchester. The ground was manured with Monk's blood and guano manure.—Another turnip was grown on the farm of Mr. Hepple, of Espershields, which weighed 22 lbs., and measured 3 feet 6 inches in circumference, of the common globe description.

EBCHESTER NEW BRIDGE.—The county surveyor of Durham and Northumberland, together with the Rev. R. Marshall, chairman of the committee, Mr. Fewster, of Newlands, and Mr. Coupland, met at Ebchester to decide on the best position for the new bridge over the Derwent. All preliminaries were settled, and a meeting of the committee will be held on Monday next, when it is anticipated all necessary proceedings will be completed for the immediate erection of that much-wanted bridge.

OPENING OF THE CLEVELAND RAILWAY.—On Saturday the new line of railway from the Tees to Skelton in Cleveland was opened for traffic. The line is connected with the North Yorkshire or Cleveland system of railways, and has been made with a view to open out a rich agricultural district, and to develope the great mineral resources of the hills lying along its course. We believe it is ultimately intended to carry the line to Skinningrove, a few miles beyond.

BAPTIST CHAPEL BAND OF HOPE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—An interesting meeting in connection with the above Band of Hope, was held on Wednesday evening, the 20th inst., Mr. H. Carrs presiding, when the Rev. G. Whitehead delivered a very entertaining and instructive Lecture on "The House that Jack Built." The Lecturer has been requested to re-deliver it in the neighbourhood.

18TH DURHAM VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Report says that Mr. D. Bellany has offered to take the captaincy of this corps, and that very strenuous efforts are now being put forward to obtain other officers, so that the corps may be kept up in its full vigour. It is anticipated that, before the beginning of another week, the full complement of officers will be made up. A great number of young men are ready to come forward as soon as the corps is officered.

COMMITTAL OF A TRADESMAN ON A CHARGE OF FORGERY.—John Brown, engaged in an extensive way of business as a joiner and builder, at Shadforth, near Durham, was brought up at the Durham Borough Police Court on Monday, charged with having forged an acceptance to a bill of exchange for £25, in the name of Edward Clark, butcher, Thornley. The prisoner had paid a bill for £25, purporting to be accepted by Mr. Clark, to Mr. Heaton Fisher, of the firm of Walker and Co., timber merchants, West Hartlepool, some five months ago, for goods supplied to the prisoner. In the course of business, Messrs. Walker paid the bill to a firm at Chatham, and last week they received an intimation that it had been returned dishonoured. An intimation of this was given to Mr. Clark, who disavowed the acceptance. Evidence to this effect was taken, and the prisoner was committed for trial at the assizes.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT GATESHEAD.—Last Saturday morning a man named Michael Hollins, 27 years of age, was killed on the North Eastern Railway, a short distance to the eastward of the Gateshead Goods' Station. Deceased, who was employed as a platelayer on the line, lived in a court in Northumberland-street, Newcastle; and it appears that on Saturday morning he left home about his usual time, to proceed by the first train to Pensher, where his day's work lay. It is supposed that he had missed the train, and had started to walk along the line, intending to get into any other train which might overtake him. His body was found about six o'clock, lying on the line, by the engine driver of a goods train, who was starting at that hour for the Tyne Docks. Life was quite extinct, the head being dreadfully shattered, and one of the feet cut off. Marks on the ground indicated that the body had been dragged a few yards towards Gateshead Station, and it is conjectured that the unfortunate man had been killed by the mail train from the south, which passed the spot shortly after five o'clock. The driver of this train, however, does not appear to have observed the occurrence. An inquest was held on Monday and a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

DEATH ON BOARD THE "BRITANNIA."—A death occurred on board the Britannia, Leith and Newcastle steamer. The deceased was Charles Lorick, cork cutter, aged 50. The vessel left Leith on Saturday, and during the voyage the deceased indulged freely in drink. He fell asleep whilst drunk, and would appear to have died so. The vessel reached the Tyne, and the captain on going to collect the tickets saw deceased lying, as he thought, drunk, under the table. He took no further notice of him, but ordered the foreman to get the ticket from him afterwards. When they had nearly reached Newcastle Quay, about half past six on Sunday morning, the captain was informed that there was a dead man on board, and the deceased was pointed out to him. He sent for a medical man, but life was quite extinct. Mr. Hoyle held an inquest on the body on Monday, and the jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

ORANGEISM IN GATESHEAD.—On Saturday Lodge No. 1,257 of "The Grand Protestant Association of the Loyal Orangemen of England," was instituted at the Bush Inn, Oakwellgate, Gateshead. Mr. William McWhirter (D.M.) presided, when about twenty members were admitted, and the following officers chosen for the ensuing term, viz., Messrs. T. Elliot, Newcastle, W.M.; Hugh Shaw, D.M.; Robert Wright, treasurer; William McCrickett, secretary. The members also formed themselves into a Sick and Funeral Association, and a committee was appointed to draw up a code of rules, to be submitted to the members at their next monthly meeting.

SUICIDE AT HAUXLEY.—Yesterday week, an inquest was held at Hauxley, near Warkworth, before Mr. Hardy, coroner, on the body of James Robinson, farm-servant at that place, aged twenty-nine years. Deceased was found in the cart shed, suspended by the neck from a cross beam, and quite dead. He had been for some time, apparently, low and desponding, but no cause could be assigned for the rash act. Verdict, "Temporary insanity." The deceased has left a widow and two children, and the jury handed them the fees allowed by the coroner for refreshment.

"FRESH" IN THE RIVER.—As a result of the recent heavy heavy fall of rain, the waters of old Coaly Tyne were swollen to an unusual height on Monday last,—the increase being estimated at three feet. It inundated several cellars and apartments in the neighbourhood of the Tyne Brewery, rendering recourse to "bailing" operations necessary. From the high buoy at the Felling, two schooners broke adrift, but, happily, the vessels sustained no damage. During the night masses of timber, in various conditions, passed down the river to Bullock's drops at Shields, a considerable portion of the materials having come from Sir William Armstrong's battery at the King's Meadows, which were entirely covered by the water. In the floating *debris* were several wheel barrows, and shoals of turnips. On Tuesday morning, the whole of the haughs from Ryton to Blaydon were enveloped in water. The railway station of the Newcastle and Carlisle Company at the latter village was inundated, the water rising to such a height as to extinguish the fires in some of the engines. The inhabitants, in a state of no small alarm, were compelled to abandon their houses, and a similar fate, although, from their elevated position, in a less threatening degree, extended to the neighbouring villages of Derwent, Haugh, Scotswood, Lemmington, and Bell's Close. By the powerful current, quantities of wood and casks were swept away, but otherwise no serious results have followed from the occurrence. The water then began to fall away, and went on to subside, until at length the river has assumed its wonted aspect. The present is the highest flood which has overtaken the Tyne since the 1st of Jan., 1857.

THE WINDMILL HILLS.—On Monday, at noon, a meeting was held in the Council Hall, Gateshead, for the purpose of taking steps towards raising a subscription for the improvement of the Windmill Hills. The chair was occupied by the Mayor, and there was a good attendance. It was resolved to appoint a committee, consisting of Messrs. T. C. Angus, J. Hunter, John Greene, W. H. Brockett, Samuel Neville, Joseph Watson, John Sowerby, John Blagburn, and John Davidson, for the purpose of co-operating with the committee to be appointed by the Town Council to take into consideration the question of a Park on the Windmill Hills. The committee then adjourned till Thursday.

Sunderland has recognised the winter by opening its soup-kitchen. Newcastle might with advantage do a little in the same line.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

These sessions were held on Thursday, before a full bench of magistrates.

Joseph Dodds, eating and beer-house keeper, was charged with a breach of the beer act. Mr. Compton was for the defendant, and on the case being fully investigated the charge was dismissed.—*Isaac Pearson*, beer-house keeper, Leadgate, was charged with drunken and riotous conduct in his own house. It was shown by the police that the whole of the Pearson family were quarrelling,—some of them stripped to "the buff,"—and Mr. Compton, who was for the defence, admitting that this was so, contended that his client was only trying to preserve the peace between his sons and his lodger, a young man named Watson. It was unfortunately shown, however, that Pearson had too frequently exhibited his skill or want of skill as a peacemaker, and the Bench fined him £1, with a caution that next time it would be £10.—*Thomas Cheesman*, of Dipton, was charged with a breach of the Licensed Victuallers' Act, and this being his second offence, he was fined £1 and 8s. 6d. costs.—*Henry Dawson* and *Henry Hogarth*, charged with fighting on Saturday, the 16th, at Shieldrow, were bound over to keep the peace in their own recognizance of £10 each for six months.—*Mark Armstrong* was charged by Wm. Russell with a breach of the Highway Act. This was a dispute about the repairing of part of a road between Burnhope and Hamsteels, which is now in a very bad state. The case was adjourned. It was understood the road would be put in repair before January.

STEALING DUCKS.—*James Ridley* and —— *Parker* were charged with stealing six ducks, the property of Wm. Lee, of Flint Hall, near Dipton. Mr. Compton appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Bush for the defence. On the 17th of November the prisoners were at Lee's house drinking, and left about eleven o'clock. The ducks had been locked up about six o'clock that night, and on the following morning six of them were missing. Mr. Bush, in cross-examining the prosecutor, elicited that there had been a fight and a foot-race in the village, at which some hundreds of persons were present; that Lee had had a fair share of the visitors,—the attorney for the defence insinuating that some of the visitors might have taken the ducks. Five of the fowls were produced and identified, and P.C. Hindmarch proved that three of them were found in a wood near to a woodhouse belonging to Parker and Pelton. They were tied up in two handkerchiefs. On seeing the officer about to take away the ducks, Parker's wife said "You aren't going to take the handkerchiefs?" The officer replied, "Are they yours?" to which she answered "I know nothing about them." P.C. Marshall proved finding the two other ducks in a field near to Ridley's place of abode at Whiteley Head.—Mr. Bush made an ingenious defence, contending that as there was a right of way through the fields where the fowls were found, any one might have placed them there.—The prisoners were committed for trial, but admitted to bail.

STEALING TOOLS.—*James Bowman* was charged by James Smith, builder, of Medomsley, with stealing a quantity of tools from the Cemetery at Blackhill. It appeared that the man applied to Smith on the 12th inst. for employment, but did not obtain any. On the next morning a quantity of tools were missed. Mr. Smith stated the facts of the case, and on the prisoner being asked if he had any question to put to the witness, he said "No; I am guilty."—P.C. Storey apprehended the prisoner at West Auckland. There are two charges against him, one by Mr Smith, and the other by Mr. Kirsop. A great part of the prisoner's plunder, valued at £3, is yet undiscovered.—He was committed to hard labour for three months.

THE FORGED NOTE CASE.—*John Routledge* was charged with having passed a forged note for £5 to Mr. Walton. The facts of the case were given in the *Guardian* last week. The prisoner stated in defence that he found the note, and did not know that it was a counterfeit. The case was thoroughly investigated by the Bench, who committed the prisoner for trial at the ensuing assizes.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.—Before Mr Stapylton, Judge.

There were 240 plaints entered. The judge adopted the plan of only calling each case once, as announced last month; and by this arrangement the business of the Court was greatly facilitated.

WILSON *v.* HEPPLE.—Thomas Hepple was summoned for £7 10s. 2d. for sand, obtained from Thomas Wilson, Esq., of Shotley Hall. There was another case against the defendant for leading stone, all for the Shotley Town Hall. He was further sued by Messrs. Dickenson for pipes for the Shotley Town Hall, and in each case the order was for the amount to be paid in 21 days.

The Court became so crowded that it was impossible for parties to get up to the bar when called. The judge wished to have a policeman to keep the passage way clear, but that was scarcely practicable. It was stated that the next Court would be held in the new Hall at Shotley Bridge. The judge stated that he would not again sit in the present premises. The Trade Protection Society of Durham had a number of plaints against parties indebted to John Murray. Mr. Compton appeared for the plaintiff, and got judgment in every case—upwards of 40. In almost every case the plea for non-payment was that the defendants were paying already to two, three, and even four others.

THOS HOLMES *v.* W. SMITH, and SMITH *v.* HOLMES.—These cases when called upon were found to have been settled out of court. Mr Compton was engaged in the cases, and knew nothing of the settlement.

MCNALLY *v.* JAS. CORN.—Mr Compton for the plaintiff, and Mr Patrick for the defendant. This case was adjourned to produce bill of particulars. It appeared that the defendant had been dealing with Mr McNally for groceries and clothes, at the same time; and on his payment of instalments, McNally, for the better understanding of the defendant, made a separate entry, as well as giving credit in full. The defendant wished to claim an advantage, through these "double entries," by which means he would have reduced his debt to one half. Ultimately the court gave judgment for the plaintiff. To be paid at 10s per month.

There were a number of cases against a person named Morgan. It will be remembered that there has been several adjournments from time to time in consequence of Morgan's non-attendance. Morgan is a contractor, and it will be remembered that he left the Tin Mill without paying his labourers, and consequently he was sued. Mrs Morgan appeared and stated that her husband was suffering from a sore throat.—The case was adjourned on the defendant paying costs of the complainant's witnesses for the day.

GEORGE FREEMAN *v.* LEE.—This was an action brought for a quantity of potatoes sold by Freeman to Lee. The potatoes not turning out so well as be expected, the party wished to throw the bargain up. The wife of Lee said that the plaintiff said that every "tatee" was as big as a pint pot—instead of that they were all rotten. A written agreement was produced, but Mrs. Lee stated that she had never seen it before, and never signed it, for she could not write.—The Clerk of the Court stated to the Judge that the witness had frequently signed the ledger of the Court.—To pay at the end of seven days.

HOGG *v.* HALL.—This cause, and all matters in difference between the parties, were referred, at the last court day, by consent of the parties, to Mr. Compton, whose award, or certificate, was to be entered as judgment in the cause.—Mr. Compton now handed in his certificate, finding that the plaintiff had no cause of action against the defendant.—His Honour thereupon ordered judgment to be entered for the defendant. The other matters disposed of by the award, the judge said, this Court had nothing to do with at present.

DIXON *v.* JEWETT.—MISS BECK'S CLAIM.—This was an interpleader summons tried before a jury at the last court day, when the jury were discharged, after being locked up for nearly three hours, without giving a verdict.—Mr. Compton, for the execution creditor, Mr. Dixon, now stated to the Court that, since the last court day, Miss Beck had paid the debt and costs in Dixon *v.* Jewett into Court; and had also placed in the hands of the officers of the Court a sum of money sufficient to pay the hearing fee, and the usual fee for the attorney against her in the interpleader summons, if his Honour pleased to allow it.—The Judge ordered the claimant to be called; and, on her not appearing, barred her claim, and ordered payment of the costs out of the money in Mr. Clements' hands.

JOHN BELL *v.* JOS. or GEORGE COOPER.—Bell sued Cooper for the value of a pair of trousers and shoes. Bell stated that Cooper came to his house with a pair of trousers which were almost worn out. Next morning Bell went out to pull "ling," and whilst at work Cooper came to him wearing his (Bell's) trousers and shoes. Bell asked Cooper how it was that he had got his things on? Cooper said he could not come to him without them and went off with them. Bell's wife said that he stole the things, and she said she would give him into custody, on which he fled the country. About twelve months after she found him at Sunderland. He then gave her 5s on account of the value of the clothes. After a great deal of similar evidence, the case was dismissed.—GEO. COOPER *v.* JOHN BELL.—Cooper sued Bell for 12 days work at 3s 6d per day, for making besoms. Case dismissed.

LANCHESTER *v.* CHRISTOPHER.—This was an action for illegally distraining the plaintiff's horses, and the plaintiff claimed £10 damages. Mr. Patrick appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Compton for the defendant. The parties are neighbouring farmers, and the defendant had impounded four horses of the plaintiff's for trespassing in the defendant's field. To release the horses from the pound the plaintiff had paid £4 0s. 4d., which he contended was greatly too much; and also that the horses had never been in the defendant's field at all. The defendant's man, however, proved that early one morning in October he had found three of the horses in the field, and the fourth on un-enclosed land of the defendant's and had taken them away to the pinfold. After hearing a good deal of evidence, and the solicitors on both sides, the Judge took time to consider his judgment.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. THOS. SIMPSON, DERWENT COLLIERY.

A few weeks ago it was announced to the workmen employed at the Derwent Colliery, Medomsley, that Mr. Thomas Simpson was about to leave that place. They immediately held a meeting, at which it was suggested that they should testify their esteem of their viewer by presenting him with a testimonial. A committee was appointed, who commenced taking contributions immediately, and continued up to Monday fortnight, when it was ascertained that they had raised nearly £20. Two of the committee were then deputed to go to Hexham and purchase a handsome gold watch and an electro-plated tea-pot. By the economical plan upon which they had proceeded they were also enabled to obtain half-a-dozen silver spoons, the whole being purchased of Mr. Alexander, silversmith, Hexham. On their arrival at Medomsley the articles were placed in the window of Mr. Durham's house, together with the invoice, so that all the subscribers might have an opportunity of seeing them, and thereby knowing how their subscriptions had been laid out.

On Saturday night the whole of the workmen assembled at the house of Mr Durham, with a few friends, where an excellent supper was provided on the occasion. Upwards of 60 sat down under the presidency of Mr Bagnall, of Winlaton. The cloth having been withdrawn,

The CHAIRMAN in a short address stated the occasion upon which they had met, and called upon Mr J. Robinson, of Derwent Cottages, to present Mr Simpson with the testimonial—Mr Robinson being the oldest workman in the colliery, having been upwards of twenty years in the employment.—The CHAIRMAN then proposed the usual loyal and patriotic toasts in terms which were remarkable for their brevity, the company being anxious to come to the immediate business of the evening.—The articles to be presented were placed on a table. There was no inscription of any kind on them, the committee not having had time to get them engraved.

Mr ROBINSON in rising expressed the great honour conferred upon him by placing this duty in his hands. He said that good workmen would generally make good masters. He loved Mr Simpson. He was a good master; and he hoped he had been a good servant. He then referred to the different members of the Simpson family under whom he had served. One fine young man had gone to Australia. He felt keenly his loss; but he had been comforted by the knowledge that he had to be succeeded by his brother, who was now about to leave them, and the management was going into other hands, and another family. He spoke at some length of the qualifications of their late viewer, and said he was of opinion that Mr. Thomas Simpson possessed a great amount of innate genius, and trusted that in his new undertaking it might be properly developed. The testimonial before him was a proof of the great esteem that every workman in the place bore him. He therefore, in the name of his fellow-workmen, presented him with this watch, and might God give him health long to wear it. The tea-pot and spoons, he considered, were more for the women people than men. However, he had infinite pleasure in presenting them also, hoping that Mr. Thompson's wife and family would long live to enjoy the cup that cheers but not inebriates. The address was received with loud applause.

Mr. THOS. SIMPSON rose amid the most deafening cheers. He said that no doubt it had given them great pleasure in listening to the eulogistic speech of his friend; and it was an easy matter for them to sit and hear all his fine sayings, but he assured them "that it had been a hard job for him to stand sitting." He could not refrain from tears at this proof of their kindness, of which he had never had any doubt. This he could say, that a finer set of men and lads never worked together in any pit; and he perfectly agreed with his friend that good workmen did make good masters. He was leaving them because he hoped to better himself; and should it so happen that any one of them should be in want of a job he would always be glad to give them one, if he had it in his power to do so, at the "Lizzy" pit. He again thanked them for their kindness. Peace and unanimity reigned in the pit, and he hoped it would continue to reign, as it would grieve him very much to hear of any dissatisfaction or want of appreciation of his successor, Mr. Glendinning, who, he believed, was a worthy fellow. "May good fellowship reign amongst you; health and prosperity" (loud applause).

The teapot having been filled with *strong tea, alias* rum, each had a glass out of it. Cuthbert Wilkinson, on taking his drink, made some pertinent remarks on the working bee. Mr. Thompson played several airs during the evening on the organ accordion. The chairman gave the recitation, "The march of intellect," with great effect.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN proposed the health of Mr. Simpson, sen., their old master, "God bless him," coupled with his son Lindsay, who is over the sea (cheers).

Song, "I'm off to Californi O," given by Mr. Thos. Simpson, which elicited loud laughter.

Mr. SIMPSON, sen., thanked them for their kindness. He could not express his gratitude to them, not only for their kindness to himself but to all his family. His son, on whose account they had met that night, he hoped, was about to improve his condition. His son Lindsay was doing well in California; and his youngest son was now in a good situation near Crook. He was glad to find that all his sons were held in esteem. He thanked them for the high compliment paid himself; and proposed the health of the workmen of the Derwent Colliery, coupled with Mr. Robert Robinson, who had been in the works nearly a quarter of a century (cheers).

Mr. ROBINSON responded, and gave the health of Mr. Bagnall, with his wife and family.

Mr. BAGNALL (the chairman) thanked them for the compliment. He came there as a visitor, and therefore not prepared to receive such high compliments. He spoke at some length on the necessity of progression and onward movements. He hoped they would all progress. Before sitting down he begged to call attention to the duties of their committee. He believed they had acquitted themselves with great satisfaction to all concerned; and therefore he proposed a vote of thanks to them, coupled with the health of Mr. Aaron Johnson, who had so zealously entered into the duties of the office of collector.

Several excellent songs were sung by Mr. Fenwick.

The health of the host and hostess was given and responded to, as was also "The Strangers." "The Clergy of the Diocese, coupled with the health of the Rev. Mr. Midgley, of Medomsley."

Mr. SIMPSON, sen., then gave, in a neat and highly complimentary speech, "the Press," coupled with the health of Mr. Dufour, and success to the *Consett Guardian*, which was vociferously drunk.

Mr. BAGNALL begged to say that he had been forestalled in this toast. However, he was glad that there was something to be added, and that something he called upon them to perform; namely, to drink, with three times three, the health of the proprietor of the *Consett* and *Newcastle Guardians*, Mr. Councillor Bradley, of Newcastle. He had taken the *Newcastle Guardian* from the first commencement of that paper, and what was more, he had its issues complete. The toast was drunk with musical cheers.

Song—"True Born Englishman"—by Mr. John Simpson.

The health of Mr. Henry Ritson, owner of the "Lizzy" pit, together with Mr. and Mrs. Ponsworth (late Miss Ritson), was given with due honours.

The chair was vacated about eleven o'clock, and the company shortly after dispersed.

RE COLLINSON.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I am sorry to see in your paper of the 23rd instant a misstatement of facts in the above case. 1st. It is not correct that Mr. Collinson had filed a petition under the old Act. 2nd. It is not correct that Mr. Collinson made a fraudulent transfer of all his estate, with the view to deprive his creditors of it. But Mr. C. had made an assignment to three trustees for the equal benefit of his creditors.

Mr. Welford, who represents Messrs. T. and A. McCree, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and not any of the other creditors, are the only parties petitioning the Court to make Collinson a bankrupt. The whole of the creditors, without exception, are wishful to wind up the estate under an assignment.

Messrs. McCree's proceedings are harsh and uncalled for against an honest, hard working, and industrious man, who has striven hard to meet his liabilities.

I trust you will see the justice of correcting, in your next publication, the error you have been led into:

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
THOMAS TROTTER,
One of the Trustees.

Bywell, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, 28th Nov., 1861.

[Our report of the proceedings in the Bankruptcy Court was taken by our own reporter, who says that the impugned statements were made in court. We are glad to find there is no reflection on Mr. Collinson.—ED.]

[ADVERTISEMENT]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Hereditary Diseases.—The tendency to particular diseases transmitted from parent to child exercises a wide influence in producing disease. Few are free from hereditary predisposition. Consumption, gout, and scrofulous disorders are from this cause ever present, and yearly rob us of our dearest treasures. Holloway's Ointment and Pills have the power of removing from the blood the morbid qualities, in which lies the essence of all hereditary diseases, and not only do they cleanse the blood, but purify every living tissue throughout the frame, whether situated externally or internally. They are soothing, yet searching, and never can be wrongly used or harm. Being free from noxious ingredients, the most delicate and timid may fearlessly employ them.

A fire broke out in the glass houses at Diamond Hall, near Sunderland (owned by the Mayor of that town), on Monday morning. The bottle-store and pot-loft were destroyed, incurring a loss to the owner of from £1,200 to £1,500. The disaster originated, it is supposed, through the over-heating of one of the flues.

Sporting Intelligence.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

The Newcastle and Gateshead Harriers will meet on Monday, December 2nd, at Jingling Gate; Friday, 6th, at Crawcrook—each morning at half past ten o'clock.

The Morpeth Foxhounds will meet on Tuesday, December 3rd, at Whalton Village; Thursday, 5th, at Ashington; Saturday, 7th, at Wallington—each day at a quarter before eleven o'clock.

The Durham County Foxhounds will meet on Monday, December 2nd, at Esh; Wednesday, 4th, at Chester Bar; Friday, 6th, at Hawthorn; Saturday, 7th, at Brusselton—each day at half past ten o'clock.

The Tynedale Foxhounds will meet on Monday, December 2nd, at Countess Park; Wednesday, 4th, at Beaufront; Friday, 6th, at Styford; Monday, 9th, at Dalton Village; Wednesday, 11th, at Wark; Friday, 13th, at Kirk Harle—each day at a quarter before eleven o'clock.

LEAMINGTON ANNUAL HUNT CLUB MEETING.

TUESDAY, November 26.—The Shorts Handicap.
Pupil ... Janus 1 | Entomologist ... T. French 2
Welter Cup, value 200 sovs, by subscription of 20 sovs each, 10 ft, and only 5 if declared; the winner to pay 5 sovs to the fund. One mile.
Fairs, 5 yrs, 11st ... Mr Dixon 1
Suburban, 4 yrs, 10st 6lb ... Owner 2
Free Handicap Hurdle Race of 5 sovs each, with 30 added, for all horses; the winner to pay 5 sovs towards expenses. Two miles, over five flights of hurdles.
Chester, aged, 9st ... Burnett 1
[illegible], aged, 9st 12lb ... Meehan 2
The Scurry Handicap of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, for all horses. Three quarters of a mile.
Gauntlet, 3 yrs ... Mr Edwards 1
Pupil, 3 yrs ... Cresswell 2
The Leamington Grand Annual Steeple Chase, a free handicap of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, with 200 added, for all horses; the second to save stake, and the winner to pay 20 sovs towards expenses. Four miles, over the usual steeple chase course.
Wee Nell, aged, 9st 9lb ... Knott 1
Madonna, aged, 10st 11lb ... Mr Rowlands 2
Jerusalem, aged, 10st 10lb ... Mr Edwards 3
Hunt Cup Steeple Chase, value 100 sovs, by subscription of 10 sovs each; 12st each. Three miles, over the Grand Annual Steeple Chase Course.
Black Rose ... Mr Dixon 1 | Blind Hookey Mr Goodwin 2
The Coventry Handicap Steeple Chase, a free handicap of 32 sovs each, 10 ft, with 100 added, for all horses; second to save stake, and winner to pay 25 sovs towards expenses. Two miles, over the steeple chase course.
Farmer from Kerry, 5 yrs, 9st 6lb ... Martin 1
Longford, aged, 10st 6lb ... Jewiss 2

DEATH OF A NEWCASTLE SPORTSMAN.—Mr Thos. Jones, who for many years has been intimately known as a sporting character in this town, died on Monday last, after a short but severe illness. He was a native of Durham, and by trade a moulder, but some years ago embraced the profession of commission agent in sporting transactions. His straightforward and honourable conduct gained him a host of friends. His advice was frequently sought by many of our influential turfites, who had full confidence in his knowledge of the capabilities of the various horses, and thus he obtained the friendship and respect of many in the higher circles of life. His remains were interred on Thursday in Jesmond Cemetery, and were followed to their last resting-place by a large assembly of friends and admirers. He has left a wife and six children, who, we are happy to hear, are comfortably provided for.

AQUATICS.—On Tuesday last, another of those exciting events which have recently attracted thousands of spectators to the banks of the Tyne came off. The match in skiffs was for £50, Tyneside Wilson and Thomas Matfen being the competitors, and the distance rowed was from Scotswood Bridge to Skinner Burn. The river was extremely rough for such small craft, and some difficulty was found to keep the boats in their proper position. At last they got away, but after pulling about 100 yards Matfen fouled Wilson, and the latter immediately claimed the stakes. The matter was referred to the referee, who ordered Wilson to pull the distance.

PEDESTRIANISM.—The American Indian (Deerfoot) and Samuel Barker, of London, met at Hackney Wick, London, on Monday last, to compete for the ten mile champion's challenge cup (value £50) and £50 in cash. There were present upwards of ten thousand persons to witness the race, which was one of the most exciting character. Both men were in excellent condition, and appeared anxious "for the fray." They got well away at the first signal, Barker leading, which position he retained until the 23rd lap, when the Indian made a rush to the front, but soon gave way again to his wiry opponent. However, at the 26th round, Deerfoot gave one of his native "war whoops," waved his hand, and dashed once more to the front. It now became evident that Barker's strength was failing him, as he never had a chance of catching his man, and when within half a mile of home he gave up the contest, leaving Deerfoot to complete the distance at his ease. The time occupied in running the ten miles was under 54 minutes.

BIRTHS.

At Newcastle, in Nixon Street, on the 24th inst., the wife of Mr Henry Charlton, of a son.—At Bychill, on the 23rd inst., the wife of Mr John Arnott, gas manager, of a son.—In Lovaine Place East, on the 25th inst., the wife of Mr Wm. Easten, of a daughter.—At 11, Pine Street, Scotswood Road, on the 27th inst., the wife of Mr James Martin, jun., butcher, of a daughter.—At 32, Hinde Street, Scotswood Road, same day, the wife of Mr J. S. Charlton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Newcastle, in All Saints' Church, on the 24th inst., Mr Thomas Forster to Miss Isabella Mock. On the 25th inst., Mr Thomas Harkness to Miss Alice Hunter. On the 28th inst., Mr John Marsden to Miss Ann Layton.—In St. Paul's Church, on the same day, Mr Wm. Blain, of South Shields, to Dorothy Cicely, only daughter of the late Mr W. Story, of this town.

At Gateshead, on the 24th inst., Mr Matthew Taylor to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr T. Cree, master mariner.

At Walker, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. C. Thompson, Mr Robert Fairbairn, architect, to Barbara, daughter of the late Mr John Wardle, architect, all of this town.

At Brancepeth, on the 27th inst., Mr William H. Smith, station master, Belford, to Miss Sarah Bryans of Brancepeth.

At Belford, in the Registrar's Office, on the 27th inst., Mr Joseph Henderson, of North Lyham, to Miss Elizabeth Clark.

At Stockton, on the 24th inst., Mr Andrew Peart to Miss Hannah Lowe.

DEATHS.

At Shotley Bridge, in the Baptist Chapel, on the 17th inst., Mr Robert Wilkinson, engine-driver, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late Mr Moore Marshall, Cold Rawley.

At Newcastle, in Hanover Street, on the 25th inst., aged 41, Mr Thomas Jones, deeply regretted by many friends.—At her brother's house, 1, Charlotte Square, same day, Margaret, widow of the Rev. William Simpson, incumbent of Tanfield, Durham.—In Wesley Street, Shieldfield, on the 23rd inst., aged 29, Mr John Richardson Latimer, stonemason.—In Pandon Dean, on the 26th inst., John, son of Mr Robert Shaw, tailor.—In St. Mary's Street, on the 25th inst., aged 48, Mr William Hallon.—At 3, Red Barns, on the 21st inst., aged 2 years and 9 months, Emily Susannah, daughter of Mr William Hunter.—In Tyne Street, on the 25th inst., aged 6, Thomas, son of Mr John Reid.—In New Road, on the 26th inst., aged 2, Mary Ann, daughter of Mr Patrick Donnoy.—In Salmon Court, Newgate Street, on the 27th inst., aged 58, Mr Thomas Allon, tailor.—In Spring Garden Terrace, on the 26th inst., aged 57, Mr Ralph Hall, clothier.

At Gateshead, in Cromwell Terrace, on the 23rd inst., Elizabeth, widow of Mr John Aydon.

At Cronstadt, Russia, on the 9th inst., aged 46, Mr Wm. Wardropper, engineer.

At Hingol e, Deccan, on the 16th ult., aged 32, Captain Simon Temple, of the 3rd Madras Europeans and Staff Corps, second son of the late Rev. W. S. Temple, Rector of Dinsdale, Durham.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of wheat both from the country and the coast, and not much from abroad. The trade ruled dull, and as holders would not submit to the reduced prices offered, very little business was done. Rye, beans, and peas unchanged. Barley, with a large arrival, had a very limited sale, at a decline of 1s per qr. Malt dull, with a lower tendency. Oats sold slowly, at 1s less money. Flour about 6d per sack cheaper.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—Our arrivals from a distance have been on the increase:—155 head of cattle and 110 pigs were from Ireland, and 12 beasts were from Aberdeen. The show of stock presented for sale here to-day exhibits a decline of 77 beasts, and 390 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, there is an improvement to notice both in cattle and sheep. The supply of beef comprised 1,118 head. The beef trade was less active to-day than for some weeks past, at a decline of 3d per stone from the rates of this day se'nnight. In exceptional instances for choice compact heifers 8s would be obtained, but the general top figure for beef was 7s 9d per imperial stone, with a tolerably good finish. The number of sheep was 5,680. The mutton trade was in a somewhat sluggish state, and most breeds experienced a reduction of ½d per lb from that of last week, with a slow, middling finish. Pigs: 816 were shown. The pork trade ruled steady, yet former rates were barely supported.

Prices: Beasts, prime heifers, 7s 6d to 7s 9d; secondary sorts, 6s 3d to 7s 0d; good steers, 7s 6d to 7s 9d; middling, 6s 6d to 7s 0d; inferior, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; cows, 5s 9d to 6s 9d; stags, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; pork, large, 5s 6d to 6s 6d; smaller weights, 6s 9d to 7s 9d; small dairy-fed, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep, good vendable wethers, 7¼d to 7½d; middling, 6½d to 7d; tups, ewes, &c., 6d to 6½d per lb., sinking offal. Number of store cattle, 7.

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

Date.	No. of Beasts.	Prices per stone.	No. of Sheep	Price per lb.
1858	825	5s 6d to 7s 9d	3,640	5½d to 6d
1859	997	6s 0d to 8s 0d	4,780	6d to 7½d
1860	1069	5s 9d to 7s 9d	5,950	6d to 8d

NEWCASTLE BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, Thursday.—Northumberland bacon, hams on, 9s 0d; hams, 9s 6d to 0s 0d. Butter, 54s 0d per firkin. Cumberland bacon, large, 8s 2d; small, 5s 0d to 8s 4d; hams, large, 9s 3d; do., small, 9s 6d per stone. Butter, 54s per firkin.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET.—Quantities and prices of British corn sold in this market during the week ended Saturday, Nov. 23rd:—Wheat, 16 qrs, 4 bush, at £3 3s 4d; barley, 19 qrs, 9 bush, at £1 10s 8d; oats, 3 qrs, 6 bush, at £1 8s 8d per qr.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—The following were the prices to-day:—New land hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; do. this year's growth, £3 16s 0d to £5 5s 0d; clover hay, £3 10s 0d to £4 0s 0d; old land hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; do. this year's growth, £4 0s 0d to £5 5s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 1s 3d to 1s 8d; oat straw, 1s 3d to 1s 8d; barley straw, 1s 2d to 0s 0d per thrave. Hay at market, 158 carts; straw, 35.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKET, Saturday.—White wheat, 9s to 9s 6d; oats, 0s 0d to 7s 3d; barley, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Beef, 6d to 7½d; mutton, 6d to 7d; veal, 6½d to 7d; pork, 0d to 0½d; lamb, 7d per lb. Butter, 1s 0d to 1s 2d per lb. Potatoes, 8d per stone. Apples, 0s per peck. Ducks, 1s 0d to 1s 0d; geese, 3s 0d to 0s 0d; chickens, 1s 0d to 1s 0d each; pigeons, 0s 0d per couple. Eggs, 1s for 1s.

NEWCASTLE HIDE, SKIN, FAT AND TALLOW MARKET.—FRIDAY.

Hides, 95lb and upwards, 5d per lb, or 5s 10d per stone; 85lb to 94lb, 5d per lb, or 5s 10d per stone; 75lb to 84lb, 4½d per lb, or 5s 3d per stone; 65lb to 74lb, 4½d per lb, or 5s 3d per stone; 56lb to 64lb, 4d, or 4s 8d per stone; 55lb and under, 3½d per lb, or 4s 1d per stone. Cows, 3½d per lb, or 3s 9d per stone. Bulls, 3½d per lb, or 3s 11d per stone; ill-flayed and damaged, 3d, or 3s 6d per stone. Calf, 17lb and upwards, 4d per lb; 9lb to 16lb with heads, 5½d per lb; under 9lb with heads, 5½d per lb; 12lb and over, without heads, 5½d per lb; under 12lb, without heads, 5½d per lb; ill-flayed and damaged, 3½d, or 3s 6d per stone; kips, 0d to 3½d per lb. Horse hides, 8s 0d to 9s 0d each. Wool skins, 3s 0d, to 6s 0d each. Fleeces wools, 0s 0d, to 0s 0d per pound. Hogs, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per lb. Fells, 0s 0d and 0s 0d. Foreign pelts, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Scots, 0s 0d to 0s 11d. Mules, 0s 0d to 0s 0d each. Cut and damaged, 0d. Lambs, 1s 11d to 2s 2d each; Price mutton 0s 0d to 0s 10d each. Tallow, 4s 7d per stone; do. Saturday, 4s 7d per stone. English melted, 0s 0d per stone. Rough fat, 0s 0d per stone; mixed, 0s 0d per stone. Greases 0s per cwt.
ROBERT STORY, Broker, High Friar-street, Newcastle.

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SUCCESS IN EVERY CASE AS CERTAIN AS THAT WATER QUENCHES THIRST.

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THE New Book on PREMATURE DECLINE and its Ready Removal; the modern treatment of certain disqualifications; with rules and numerous prescriptions for the speedy cure by very simple means of nervousness, debility, and all the more common diseases and complaints incidental to the sexual system. By Dr W. DE ROOS, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.A.C. &c., of the Ecole de Medecine, Paris; Graduate in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

By the present law, none but the real Physician or Surgeon dare attach M.D. or M.R.C.S. to his name and openly advertise his fee, as heavy penalties would be incurred. The public should, therefore, guard against impostors who impudently style themselves "Dr.," "Professor," "M.R.A.S.," "F.R.A.S.," "M.A." &c. in order to mislead the unwary as to their true character. None of these men really know much of the diseases they profess to treat than any person may by reading the above work.

From long practical observation in the most famous Institutions of this country and the Continent the Author has had somewhat unusual facilities for acquiring that uniform success which has hitherto characterised his treatment, and he refers with pride to the numbers he has been instrumental in restoring to health and happiness; whilst to all who need such aid he offers every assurance of speedy restoration. Persons at a distance should forward a detail of their case by letter, enclosing £1 in for advice and medicines, which will be sent by return. Patients corresponded with till cured. Post-office orders to be made payable at the General Post-office, to Dr Walter De Roos, M.D., 35, Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, London. Hours of consultation, 11 till 2, Sundays excepted. It is important to recollect the address, as to meet the wish of patients, the entrance is strictly private.

CURE IN FOUR WEEKS.

THE GUTTÆ VITÆ, or VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS. Protected by Royal Letters Patent; Sanctioned by the Faculty de France, &c.; have in numberless instances proved their superiority over every other advertised remedy for languor, lassitude, depression of spirits, irritability, excitement, fear, distaste and incapacity for society, study of business, indigestion, pains and palpitation in the side, giddiness, noise in the head, &c. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervousness, renovates the impaired powers of life, and invigorates the most shattered constitution. For skin eruptions, sore throat, pains in the bones, and those diseases in which mercury, sarsaparilla, &c. are too often employed to the utter ruin of health, its surprising efficacy has only to be tested.

Before wasting valuable time in seeking aid from instruments, electricity, galvanism, with similar cruel absurdities professing to set aside medicines, by American impostors and others, whose boasted "distinguished qualifications" consist solely of their consummate impudence sufferers will do well to make fair trial of a remedy which, concocted on scientific principles, cannot fail. Price 4s 6d and 11s, or four times the latter at 33s per bottle, through all Chemists, or direct from 35, Bedford Place, where thousands of testimonials may be seen.

THE THREE DAYS' CURE.—NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION, as uniformly adopted in the French hospitals and by the notabilities of the French faculty, in a few days only, without discomfort, inconvenience, or risk, removes all discharges from the mucous membrane, whether of the urinary or other organs. Surpassing and superseding everything hitherto employed. It combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, as all unpleasant taste and smell are entirely obviated. In packets 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 33s, through all respectable medicine vendors, or sent direct from the establishment on receipt of stamps or postoffice order. The 11s size contains three at 4s 6d, and those at 33s four of the 11s.

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