Printed & Published at 65 Clayton Street, Newcastle on Tyne, by the Proprietor for Sarah ...
Harry ...

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 364. CONSETT, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1867. [PRICE ONE PENN]

Public Notices.

OFFICES WANTED.

WANTED, Good Business OFFICES with Shop Frontage, situate in a good position at Consett, would be taken for three years on moderate terms.
Also, a Good Sitting and Two or Three Bed Rooms at Shotley Bridge.
Apply by letter to Mr Thomas Batey, News Agent, Consett.

TO LET, in Delves Lane, Consett, a Four-Roomed HOUSE and GARDEN. Application to be made to SAMUEL TEMPERLEY, Medomsley Brick Works.

TO LET, entry immediately, a FREE BEER-HOUSE, situate in Foundry Row, Black Hill.—Apply to CHRISTOPHER WATSON, Cemetery Terrace, Black Hill.

A COTTAGE and GARDEN FOR SALE at HILL TOP, near Dipton.—Apply to MARY ASQUITH, of Annfield House.

TO BE LET.

TWO SHOPS to Let, in the best business situation in Consett, lately occupied by Thomas Potts. Apply to JOHN T. POTTS, Middle-street, Consett.

NOTICE.

TO POACHERS AND OTHERS.

THE Shooting over Rowley Farm, near Castleside, has been Let to Mr WALTON, Rowley, and any person or persons found trespassing after this notice will be prosecuted.

W. J. SCOTT, Consett.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, which are recommended by the faculty for Coughs and all Disorders of the Lungs, Chest, and Throat.
Sold in Boxes 1s 1½d; and Tins 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s each, by T. KEATING, chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists, &c.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).

TO CARTMEN.

THE DIRECTORS of this Company are prepared to receive Tenders for the Cartage of Coals, Lime, &c., required at their Works, Shotley Bridge, from January 1st to December 31st, 1868, both days inclusive.
The respective Tenders to state the Price per ton delivered at the Works from any of the following places, viz:—
Coals from Medomsley Depot.
do. Mr E. O. Tregelles' Drift, near Medomsley.
do. The Consett Iron Company's Depot, near Blackhill.
do. Carr House Depot.
Lime from Ditto.
do. Medomsley Depot.
Bricks and Clay from Consett and Medomsley Brick Works.
Tenders must be delivered at the Office of the Company not later than 6 o'clock p.m. on Dec. 5th, 1867, after which hour no tender will be accepted.
The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order, JOHN BELL, Secretary.

Nov. 18th, 1867.

LANCHESTER NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

A BAZAAR, in aid of a new Wesleyan Chapel, now in course of erection at Lanchester, will be held in April, 1868.
Contributions will be thankfully received by any of the Ladies of the Committee, or by the Secretary, Mr ROBERT ROBINSON, Lanchester.

CONSETT GUARDIAN.

THE PROPRIETORS beg most respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Consett and the District, that in consequence of their connection with Mr R. Jackson having terminated, a new Agent has been appointed, who will in future wait upon the district Agents.
Orders and Advertisements forwarded to Mr BATEY, News Agent, Front Street, Consett, will meet with the promptest attention.
The Business of the Consett Guardian has been removed from the Office of Mr R. Jackson, Front Street.
The Proprietors intend shortly to open new and commodious premises as offices, for the transaction of the business connected with the Consett Guardian, of which due notice will be given.
The CONSETT GUARDIAN will shortly be ENLARGED to 40 COLUMNS.

CONSETT AND DERWENT PERMANENT BENEFIT LAND AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

AT a Meeting of the above Society, convened by Special Circular and held in Mr Scott's Sale room on the 1st inst., it was unanimously resolved that the Society should be broken up, and that the meeting should be adjourned to the 6th of December next, when it should be decided what to do with the monies. All claims must be made on or before that date as none will be considered after.
Signed on behalf of the meeting,
THOMAS CARRICK, Chairman.

PARAFFIN OIL in CASKS or SMALL QUANTITIES, at MAKER'S PRICES, at

J. WRIGHT'S

The Paraffin Oil and Lamp Dealer,

THE SIDE,

(Foot of Dean Street),

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

DRAWING EXTRAORDINARY.—"THE LIMNER" (Registered) Invented by George Bell, Esq., late of the Government School of Design, and Professor of Drawing and Painting to the Airdale and Richmond Colleges. This ingenious invention enables any person (old or young) to copy Engravings, Drawings, Paintings, Photographs, &c.; to sketch Landscapes, Flowers, Portraits, Architecture, &c., &c., from Nature, without any previous knowledge of Drawing or Painting. The instrument is so simple in its application that a child may use it. Engravings, &c., of the most elaborate kind may be copied in an incredibly short space of time; it also teaches perspective in a most effectual manner, without reference to the ordinary rules; and the price brings it within the reach of all classes. The Limner, price 2s., forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of 27 stamps. C. Nash & Co., proprietors, 40a, King William Street, London Bridge. The public are respectfully referred to the opinions of the press and testimonials. Orders should be forwarded without delay, 30,000 having already been sold. An Agent required in every Town. A liberal discount allowed.

DOWNIE'S
LIFE PRESERVING PILLS.
UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT.
ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM &
INFANTS TEETHING CORDIAL.

WILL Purify the Blood Heal all Sores, and Diseases of the Skin, and remove all Complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail.—Give them a trial, and prove for yourself.

DOWNIE'S INFANTS' TEETHING CORDIAL
Is the only Medicine fit for Infants—try it!
Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 43 and 44, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Sold by P. Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imrie, Druggist, Consett; John Reed, Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, in Towlaw; W. Barkas, Blackhill; and of all Chemists, in Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.
Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.
Thomas Brown, smith, Fatfield, was completely cured of a frightfully bad leg of 30 years' standing.—Jan. 14th, 1867
John Braban, North Biddick, Washington, was completely cured of a bad leg of 13 years' standing.—January 30th, 1867.
Jos. Armstrong, Gosforth, was cured of a sore lip of two years' duration.—Oct. 13th, 1866.
Mrs E. Bell, of West Cramlington, was cured of bad legs of eleven years' standing.—April 19th, 1865.
Mr. Robert Dixon, Chester-le-Street, Durham, says Downie's Pills and Balsam completely cured his wife of Asthma and difficulty of breathing of many years standing.

Public Notices.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES for the PEOPLE. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors, Druggists, and storekeepers throughout the world.

THOMAS ANDERSON, Low Spen, Winlaton, Bonesetter, will attend Mr J. ROUTLEDGE'S Commercial Inn, Consett, every alternate Saturday, from 1 o'Clock to 3 p.m. Taught under Mr Isaac Milburn. Bonesetter, upwards of 52 years standing, Alnwick, Northumberland.

MR E. BURTON, Professor of Music, Organist of Christ Church, Consett (Successor to Mr J.G. POTTECARY), his Commenced TEACHING PIANOFORTE, HARMONIUM, &c. First-class References. Terms on application.
Removed from Trafalgar Street Consett, to Poppular Cottage, Shotley Bridge.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A BONA-FIDE MONEY SPECULATION of £12,000,000 sterling, Guaranteed by Government, is to be allotted in various sums upwards to £25,000. Any one, by investing £1, may secure £25,000 sterling. For Prospectus (which will be sent gratis), apply by letter, addressed Mr J. A. BIRCK, 14, Duke Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

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DEALER IN PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.
PIANOFORTES
Direct from the Best London and Parisian Makers.
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS
To Suit all Classes of Purchasers.
Lists of all Kinds of Brass Band Instruments on application.
PIANOFORTES &c.,
Tuned, Repaired, or Taken in Exchange.
SHEET MUSIC.
Newest at Half Price.
Residence:— TRAFALGAR STREET CONSETT.

NORTHERN COUNTIES LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICES, 106, CLAYTON STREET (Corner of Westgate), NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Branch Offices, 29, Market Place, South Shields, Henry Holley, Agent.
Do., 60, Fawcett Street, Sunderland, Thomas L. Howarth, Agent.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THE Directors of the above Company having frequently had occasion to observe the great difficulty experienced by Tradesmen and others in obtaining Cash Advances upon emergency, have made arrangements to make advances from £5 to £2,000, on approved Personal Security, First and Second Mortgages, Deposit of Deeds and Shares (without the expense of Mortgage or Transfer). Annuities Interest under Wills, Bills of Sale on Furniture, Machinery, Stock-in-Trade (without removal), and every description of available Security, to be repaid by either Weekly, Fortnightly, Monthly, or Quarterly Instalments, or in one sum at a specified time.
The large Capital of the Company, and the number of appointed Agents, enables them to complete transactions in either Town or Country in a few days; in some cases Advances can be had the same day, if required.
Particular attention is directed to Members of Building Societies and others for the Redemption of Mortgages, upon terms adapted to the special circumstances of each case.
When the Security is Personal, two or more respectable persons are required to join the borrower in a Promissory Note. The Directors do not bind themselves to make advances unless the Sureties or Securities are satisfactory. Being desirous of granting every application, applicants should submit persons of respectability, regard being had to the Amount of the Loan and the position of the Parties.
Persons desiring Loans on Personal Security must apply to the office of the Company for a printed application form, for which a fee will be charged, according to the amount borrowed, to defray expenses incurred in making enquiry as to the position of Borrower and Sureties. When additional Sureties are required, no further charge will be made except in special cases.
Borrowers have the privilege of paying off their Loans in advance, and £5 per cent. per annum allowed.
The respective rates of interest depend upon the nature of the Security offered, and the mode of repayments, which may be known on application.
Borrowers in the country have the advantage of paying their Instalments at any Branch Offices, without being at the expense and inconvenience of going to Newcastle.
TRADE BILLS promptly discounted.
The strictest secrecy observed in all transactions, every application being considered confidential.
Personal inquiry at the Offices will at all times facilitate an application.

EDWIN OVENDEN, Manager.

INVISIBLE WORLDS!
THE MICROSCOPE SIMPLIFIED!
INSTRUCTION MADE EASY!

RAE'S Newly-Invented PRIZE MICROSCOPES are the wonder of the whole scientific world.
Gained a prize at the Dudley and Midland Fine Arts and Industrial Exhibition 1866; also awarded a prize at York Exhibition 1866; awarded highest Prize Medal, Leeds Exhibition 1867.

See Opinions of the Press below.

The *Birmingham Daily Gazette*, August 6, 1866, says:—"In the Front Room (Dudley and Midland Exhibition) we notice a singularly powerful Microscope, exhibited by Mr RAE of Glasgow. Its magnifying power is 30,000 times; and its cheapness and durability must make it a most desirable object for the working classes—who care for scientific pursuits—to obtain possession of."

The *Dumfriesshire and Galloway Herald and Register*, August 10, 1866, says:—"We have just had the opportunity of examining one of the beautiful little Microscopes made by Mr RAE, and exhibited at the late Glasgow Industrial Exhibition. Its astonishing small compass, and great magnifying power, combined with complete distinctness, together with its cheapness, are its most prominent properties. It magnifies, we are informed, no less than 30,000 times, and is quite suitable for the examination of the minutest objects, such as animalcules, wings and antennæ of insects, chemical crystals, &c., &c. Along with the instrument Mr RAE supplies a book of instructions, which will serve as a guide to the observer."

The *Dudley Guardian*, August 15, 1866, devotes thirty lines of its valuable space to the praise of Mr RAE's new Microscope, and ends by saying:—"This admirable Microscope, which is of a high magnifying power, will be found most useful and entertaining; and, we may add, that a great variety of experiments may be carried out by using this invaluable *vade mecum*, the price of which, 2s 6d places it within the power of almost the poorest of the working classes."

The *Yorkshire Gazette*, October 6, 1866, in giving a description of the Yorkshire Exhibition says:—"A great boon to the public has been afforded by means of Mr RAE's newly-invented Microscope. The latter instrument has until recently only been in the hands of experts or students; their complexity of construction and elaborate workmanship in most cases causing a costliness which utterly placed them out of the reach of a working man, who would otherwise have delighted to amuse himself and family with those glimpses of the wonderful and invisible world attractive alike to the lettered and unlettered. The Microscope in question is a very insignificant piece of mechanism, easily adjusted, simple in its construction scarcely liable to derangement, and we can truly vouch for their immense magnifying power. A small monad is made to look very large indeed, and the action of the internal organs of the vorticella can be clearly defined. This little instrument rejects all the complexity of rack and pinion, screws, condensers, stages, reflectors, forceps, and the other mysterious appliances of a compound microscope; for the spectator has simply to place his object—say a cheese mite—on a round piece of glass about the size of a shilling, screw on a brass cap, look through a very small hole, in which is a highly polished glass lens, and then the object is perceived, magnified at least 30,000 times. The price is but 2s 6d, and we can, from actual use of them, strongly recommend them to our readers."

The above Instrument may be had from the maker at 2s 6d each, or free by post for 37 stamps, with Book of Instructions.

RAE'S NEW PRIZE ACHROMATIC FIELD GLASS (Binocular), with leather case, complete. Price 14s 6d free by parcel, 15s 6d.
RAE'S NEW TOURIST'S TELESCOPE (Achromatic). Price 4s 6d and 6s 6d; carriage 1s extra.
RAE'S (OWN MAKE) LADY'S GOLD HORIZONTAL WATCH, £3 10s 0d.
GENTLEMEN'S GOLD LEVER, Jewelled in 10 actions, warranted for two years, £6 6s 9d.
FIRST-CLASS SILVER WATCH, £2 2s 0d. warranted carriage free and insured.
N.B.—All kinds of Optical Instruments at half the ordinary prices.
Printed Lists of upwards of One Thousand Testimonials may be had by sending stamped and directed envelope. Note the Address—

RAE AND CO.,
MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
No. 15, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE

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NOTED EDINBURGH ALES.
REID, AGENT, 3, ST. NICHOLAS BUILDINGS, NEAR HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE, NEWCASTLE.

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

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

FORWARD TWENTY SHILLINGS to STEWART, the Tea Dealer, and you will receive in return, carriage paid, Ten Pounds of the Cheapest TEA ever sold in England. Our profits will be so small on this Tea that it will not pay us to sell less than ten pounds. As a guarantee of the quality, we express our willingness to return the money should the customer not be satisfied. Should the quantity be too much for small family, we suggest they should join with a friend. We are willing to put it up in such parcels as they may order. Post-office orders to be made payable to
WILLIAM STEWART,
THE TEA DEALER,
32, GRAINGER STREET, 32, MOSLEY STREET AND AT THE NEW BRANCH, 23, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

SHIELDFIELD BILL POSTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WILLIAM HORNBY,
GENERAL BILL POSTER AND DISTRIBUTOR,
18, YORK STREET, SHIELDFIELD,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
Country Orders Punctually attended to.—Bills Posted and Distributed in Town and Country.

STURGEON'S MONSTER CAKE.

And the only Establishment in the North of England where Confectionery is made by Steam.

J. O. STURGEON begs respectfully to announce that Tickets are now ready for his MONSTER CAKE. Parties purchasing Tickets on or before FRIDAY, 21st December, will have the chance, by allotment, of a beautiful Gold Watch and Gold Guard, and One Pound of Cake for each Ticket. The Cake will also contain 200 Fourpences, 100 Silver Thimbles, and 50 Gold Stamped Keeper Rings. Post-office orders for 20s will have 20lb of Cake, carriage paid to and within 50 miles of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

THE STEAM CONFECTIONERY WAREHOUSE,
44, CLAYTON STREET.
AGENTS:—
Miss M. E. Archbold, Wooler; Mr John Taylor, Widdrington; Mrs Toppin, Hexham; Mr Joseph Hutchinson, Haydon Bridge; Mr Wm. Pitt, Embleton; Mr A. Dodds, Alnwick; Mr R. Robertson, Morpeth; Mr Wm. Tianent, Amble; Mr Wm. Oliver, Barmoor; Miss M. A. Brewis, Beadnell; Mr Bosgey, grocer, Coatham, Yorkshire; Mr James Scott, Crookham; Mr Wm. Aynsley, Consett; Mr Bell, chemist, Haltwhistle; Messrs Edwards and Son Earsdon; Mr Wm. Hall, grocer, Blyth; Mr James Mackay, Rothbury; Mr Thomas Cowens, Felton; Mr John Moffatt, Longframlington; Mrs Macdonald, Belford.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.
BRYANT & MAY'S
PATENT
SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES.
TRADE MARK.
ARE NOT POISONOUS.
CONTAIN NO PHOSPHORUS.
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX
Sold by GROCERS, CHEMISTS, IRONMONGERS, CHANDLERS, STATIONERS &C. EVERYWHERE.
WHITECHAPEL ROAD, LONDON, E.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITAS, &c.
CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
Is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of the day to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. CAUTION.—Be sure to obtain Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, December 31, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
Is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.—The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

WE, the Undersigned Churchwardens, acting in and for the Ecclesiastical District or new Parish of Benfieldside in the county of Durham, do in pursuance of the Provisions of the Local Government Act, 1858, hereby give you notice that at a Public Meeting of the Owners and Ratepayers within such District or new Parish held on the 21st day of November, 1867. It was resolved that the said Act be adopted within the said District or new Parish, and it was further resolved at such meeting that the Local Board shall consist of twelve elective members.
Dated this 25th day of November, 1867.
JOHN BOOTH, Jun.,
JOHN THIRLWELL,
Churchwardens.
To the Right Honourable Gathorne Hardy, M.P., Secretary of State.

TESTIMONIALS PRESENTED TO MR COOPER.

BALDNESS PREVENTED AND HAIR RESTORED.

I, JOSEPH ROGERS, aged 64, residing at Silvertown, North Woolwich, do hereby testify to the extreme value of Mr Cooper's preparation for preventing baldness and restoring the hair. I have especial pleasure in recommending it, for, having been bald during twelve years, my hair has by its means been restored to me of a luxuriant growth and of a colour far preferable to its former hue.

JOSEPH ROGERS.

A SOFT AND BRILIANT LIGHT,
BY USING
FIELD'S PATENT SELF-FITTING CANDLES.
(Silver Medal—Paris Exhibition, 1867)
From 1s per lb upwards in all sizes.
SAFE, CLEANLY, AND ECONOMICAL.
No paper or scraping required.

FIELD'S "PRIZE MEDAL" PARAFFINE CANDLES, (the original) as supplied to her Majesty's Government.

FIELD'S MARBLE SPARM,
(Registered) Hard, White, and Glossy as Alabaster.

PATENT CHAMBERCANDLES, SELF-FITTING,
12 in a Box, 1s per Box.
J. C. AND J. FIELD, UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH.
Sold by all Dealers in Candles.

DELICATE AND CLEAR COMPLEXIONS,
With a Delightful and Lasting Fragrance, by using
THE CELEBRATED
UNITED SERVICE SOAP TABLETS,
4d and 6d each. Manufactured by
J. C. and J. FIELD, UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH.
Order of
ROBERT WATSON,
GROCER, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMAN,
WINE AND BRANDY MERCHANT,
116, GREY STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of any one troubled with Wind in the Stomach, Indigestion or Biliousness, take PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS. Their world-wide celebrity proves them of sterling merit. Of all medicine vendors at 1s 1½d and 2s 9d; or free by post for 14 or 33 stamps from Page D. Woodcock, Chemist, Lincoln.

TURNIPS.

FOR SALE, 3 or 4 ACRES OF TURNIPS, to be eaten on with Sheep.—Apply to Mr J. JOPLING, Leadgate Farm.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

A HOUSE AND SHOP, situate at Burnhope Colliery, nearly finished.—For further particulars, apply to WILLIAM MORDUE, on the premises.

WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL, NEAR SHOTLEY BRIDGE, VIA GATESHEAD.

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Agent to the Liverpool, London, and Globe Fire and Life Insurance Company.

All Orders attended to with care and punctuality.

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WOOD FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract and for Cash,
30 OAK TREES, Cross Screwed.
22 ASH Do. Do.
80 PROP Do. Do.
All marked thus X, and now Growing upon the Cragg Bank, Rowley Farm, near Castleside.
For further particulars apply to W. J. SCOTT, Auctioneer, Consett, to whom Tenders must be sent on or before the 7th day of December, 1867.
No compulsion to accept the Lowest or any Tender.

CORNS AND TOOTHACHE.

GENUINE Prescriptions for destroying corns, and banishing the toothache in less than five minutes, sent post free (both included) on receipt of seven penny postage stamps. Over 1,000 testimonials received. We insert the following:—"A sure and perfect cure, and without pain or burning the flesh." W. GRISBROOK, Albany Road, Camberwell, S.—Address, "Corns," 181, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.
Everyone should provide against them!

£1,000 IN CASE OF DEATH or £6 per Week while Laid up by Injury, caused by ACCIDENTS OF ANY KIND (Riding, Driving, Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, &c.,) may be secured by an annual payment of from £3 to £6 5s to the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
The oldest established and largest Company in the World insuring against
ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
For particulars apply to the Clerks at any of the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents, or at the Office,
64, CORNHILL, AND 10, REGENT STREET, LONDON
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.
Agent for Newcastle:
Mr. J. POTTS,
7, Queen Street, Exchange Buildings.

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NEWCASTLE AND CONSETT
GUARDIAN
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65, WEST CLAYTON STREET
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
By Machine and Press,
AT MODERATE CHARGES.

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REPORTS OF FRIENDLY AND BENEFIT SOCIETIES AND OTHERS, TALLIES,
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IN EVERY COLOUR
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EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,
AND AT
THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

FORESTRY.
PRINTING FOR THE ORDER,
Including BILLS, CIRCULARS, SUMMONSES, RETURN SHEETS, CONTRIBUTION CARDS, SUPPER TICKETS, COURT RULES, &c., &c., Promptly Executed, and at the Lowest Prices.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR

THE FORESTERS GUIDE,
AND
ALMANACK FOR 1868.

Containing a List of the Courts in the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, with the Dates of Meeting for each Court, and where they are held, together with a variety of other useful and interesting matter.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.
NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE PEOPLE'S GUIDE TO HEALTH," &c.

DR. SMITH, who has had TWENTY YEARS Practical Experience in the Treatment and Cure of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, PAINS IN THE BACK, INDIGESTION, ERRORS OF YOUTH, SPERMATORRHOEA, &c., has just published a NEW EDITION of 10,000 Copies of the WARNING VOICE, or Private Medical Friend (138 Pages).
This Work contains his highly successful and only safe treatment, and is illustrated with hundreds of cases and testimonials from patients with plain directions for perfect restoration to health. Sent post-free to any address, secure from observation, on receipt of two postage stamps.
Letters, with details of case, promptly answered.
Address, "DR. SMITH, 8, Burton Crescent, London, W.C."

INSTANT CURE OF TOOTH-ACHE Bunter's Nervine gives immediate and permanent relief in ordinary Tooth-Ache. It also forms a stopping, and saves the tooth, thus rendering extraction unnecessary. It does not injure the other teeth.
From the Medical Testimonials received, the following are selected:—
From J. Hounsell, Esq., Surgeon, Bridport, Dorsetshire, "I consider BUNTER'S NERVINE a specific for Tooth-Ache. Very severe cases under my care have found instantaneous and permanent relief. I therefore give my testimony of having used it with invariable success, and recommend its use to the Profession and the Public as invaluable to all who suffer from Tooth-Ache."
From E. Smith, Esq., Surgeon, Sherston, near Cirencester.—"I have tried BUNTER'S NERVINE in many cases of severe Tooth-Ache, and in every instance permanent relief has been obtained; I therefore strongly recommend it to the public."
Ask for "BUNTER'S NERVINE;" it may be had of any chemist, at 1s 1½d per packet, or post free for 15 stamps from J. R. COOPER Chemist, Maidstone.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES for the PEOPLE should be asked for at Chemists.
A small square bottle, price Sixpence, with full directions for use.

DESTINY AND NATIVITY.

IF you feel a desire to consult a learned Astrologer, send a stamped directed envelope to "Old Moore," THOMAS MOORE, Esq., 26, George-street, Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.

BALDNESS.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.

THE Water from the Hot Springs in the Mountain of Taurus in Italy, together with the juice of the Pomegranate, will prevent the hair from ever leaving the scalp and will force it to grow in one week on the head of the oldest man or woman in England. Prepared for the discoverer, by Mr COOPER, 81 Fleet-street, London. Sent with instructions how to use it, in bottles, 2s 6d, 5s, and 10s each. If by post, 6, 12, or 18 stamps extra.

VICTORIA.

VICTORIA HAIR DYE. Produced from Wild Indian Berries leaves no mark on the skin. An officer in her Majesty's service while in India, discovered this dye being one of the finest ever applied to the human hair. Enough to last nine months sent post free for stamp, by Mr COOPER, 181, Fleet-street London. Stiff colour of hair previous to its turning gray.

FOR EVERYBODY. A Clergyman who has Cured himself and hundreds of his parishioners, in digestion noises in the head, headache, loss of memory, dimness of sight, deafness, nervousness, rheumatism, giddiness, deplorable low spirits and debility, (with many other common complaints);—adopts this unusual mode of offering sufferers, free of charge, full particulars of the valuable herbal medicines issued by one of the most Eminent of living Physicians by which these wonderful cures are being daily effected, that all even the poorest, may enjoy the blessings of health. Send stamped envelope to W. Griffiths, Esq., 4 St. Mary's Terrace, Shakespeare Road, Stoke Newington, London.

NERVOUSNESS NO FANCY. Thousands of poor sufferers can truly testify that nervousness is indeed no fancy but a terrible reality that has baffled the skill of the wisest of our physicians to cure. Nervous invalids suffering from low spirits and debility, noises in the head, melancholy, fear, blushing, dislike to society, sleeplessness, headache, indigestion, dimness of sight, loss of memory giddiness, palpitation of the heart, neuralgia, fits epilepsy, or any other of the thousand forms of this raging malady, will find Dr THOMSON'S UNIVERSAL PILLS a most certain remedy. They have effected thousands of cures of all affections of the nervous system since their introduction to the public, and are so safe that they can be used by young and old, however weak and ill they may be, and so cheap that even the poorest have no longer a necessity to suffer. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per box, with dietary rules, &c. Sold by all Chemists, or will be sent free by post on receipt of 14, 33 or 54 penny stamps, by Dr THOMSON, 21 Harrington Square, Euston Square, London. "My fearful headaches were completely cured by a few doses. A. R." "My stomach is in a healthy state, and I can enjoy my meals now. J. W." "I was so nervous before taking your pills that I was unable to write. J. T." "The trembling of the hands and knees is gone. T. L." "I have had no palpitation of the heart or hesitation since I took them. Mrs C. L." "The pains in the back are cured and I can stoop with ease now. M. W." "My wife suffered for years from nervousness, giddiness in the head, loss of appetite I am thankful to say your pills cured her. G. G."

RUPTURES CURED WITHOUT TRUSSES, &c. All Sufferers are earnestly invited to write to or consult Dr THOMSON, as he can guarantee them relief in every case. His Remedy has been extensively used for 25 years past, with perfect success, and is now advertised in the papers as a public duty. It is applicable to every case of single or double rupture in either sex, of any age, easy and painless in use, effecting a radical cure without inconvenience or confinement, and cannot fail to be appreciated by those who have been obliged to wear trusses or other galling supports. The remedy, with full instructions for use, will be sent any-where, post free, (packed so that no one can know the contents) on receipt of 10s. in stamps, or by post office order payable to Dr Ralph Thomson, 21, Harrington Square, Euston Square, London. Consultations Daily, except on Sunday, (fee One Guinea) from 11 till 1 o'clock. The following Testimonials have been selected from thousands in the possession of the Doctor, and are published with the consent of their writers. "I find myself completely cured, and have tried every means to prove it, by lifting and running, which I am happy to say, I can do without pain or using any truss. F.W." "Many thanks for your remedy:—I have thrown my truss away, glad enough to get rid of the torture of it. G.H." "Your remedy has cured my rupture, and I have used violent exertion since, without any sign of its re-appearance M. A. S." "A fair time has elapsed since I used your Remedy, moreover I have been examined by our surgeon, who declares I am quite cured. J.P." "My rupture being 28 years old, I never expected so perfect a cure. E. L." "I now write to tell you my daughter is perfectly cured by your remedy. Mrs H." "I have received a perfect cure from the remedy you sent me; mine was an old rupture, and very bad indeed. H.T."

DO YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL HAIR WHISKERS, &c.! Dr. Russell's Lixivene, an elegantly perfumed toilet compound, for nourishing, preserving and restoring the hair, is guaranteed to produce moustaches whiskers, eyebrows, &c., in two or three weeks, strengthen weak hair, prevent its falling off, check greyness in all its stages, restore the original colour, dispel scurf and dandriff and make it clean, soft, curly, and glossy. For the reproduction of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at any age, its effects are certain. In thousands of cases it has been successful when all other preparations had failed. In the nursery it is unequalled, as it keeps the head clean and forms the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 2s. sufficient for three months use, sent anywhere free by post on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Dr. G. Russell, 28, Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. Large bottles, containing three times the quantity, 4s. 6d. each. "It stopped my hair falling off.—J. Saville." "My whiskers are now abundant and thick.—William Neale." "My hair had gone in patches from illness, but it is now growing nicely.—Miss Webb." —My moustache is envied by everybody.—Major Birch." —For keeping the hair in curl it is the best thing I ever used.—Mrs Pratt." "I was bald for 9 years, but now my hair is covered with hair.—J. Spence." Sold by all Chemists OBSERVE—Every Genuine bottle has the words RUSSELL'S LIXIVENE moulded in the glass, and is wrapped in a square pamphlet of 16 pages, illustrated by engravings, on the management of the Hair, and Skin, also see that George Russell's Trade Mark and Signature are on every outside wrapper.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, & CONSUMPTION. Dr Thomson's COUGH LOZENGES are a Speedy and Elegant Remedy for Coughs, Colds, asthma, sore throat bronchitis, influenza, shortness and difficulty of breathing, pains in the chest and side, spitting of blood, hoarseness derangements of the voice and respiratory organs generally all of which are the well known precursors of Consumption and a lingering death. They immediately cause free expectoration in asthma, bring off the tough viscid phlegm, allay tickling in the throat which causes coughing, give ease in difficulty of breathing, remove spasm and tightness of the chest, and heal the soreness felt after coughing. For singers, preachers, and all other public speakers they are most invaluable, strengthening the throat and rendering it equal to any exertion. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per box. To Protect the Public from imitations, Her Majesty's Commissioners have ordered the Name RALPH THOMSON, London, to be engraved in white letters on the Government Stamp affixed to each package. Sold by all chemists in the world, or will be sent post free direct on receipt of 14, 33 or 54 penny stamps, by DR THOMSON, 21 Harrington Square Euston Square, London. Extracts from Testimonials. "My breathing was very difficult, and my cough at night dreadful. Your Lozenges have quite set me up again. Mr Lane." Your Lozenges quite cured my spitting of the blood, brought on by hard coughing. J. H. Bennett." "My surgeon said I was in a decided consumption, but I am happy to say your Lozenges have quite cured me. Miss Emery." "They cured my hoarseness and sore throat in seven hours Mrs Hey."

A CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION ensured by the use of Dr RUSSELL'S KALONICA, the only positive Remedy for all Skin Diseases ever discovered. It permanently eradicates tan, sallowness, pimples, black spots, freckles, small pox marks, redness, roughness and all other disfigurements and discolorations; preserving and invigorating those important functions on which the purity, softness, and beauty of the skin depend. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., & 11s. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists in the world, or will be sent anywhere free by post, on receipt of 23 penny stamps, by Dr RUSSELL, 28 Clarence Road Kentish Town, London. Many medical men admit the folly of trying to cure skin diseases with internal medicines, and prescribe KALONICA in all cases. "I had pimples on my forehead for years, which baffled all the doctors, but two bottles of your marvellous Kalonica cured me. J. Marr." "It has completely removed 17 pock marks from my face, which is as clear now as it was before I had the small pox. Miss Ware." "My hands and arms are now as smooth and soft as silk. Miss Lewiss." "Nothing eases my inflammatory heat so soon as your Kalonica. Mrs Burt." "I use it just before going out, to impart a healthy bloom. Miss Gillie." Caution! With every bottle is enclosed a Pamphlet on Beauty and the Management of the Toilet; with a few words on Skin Diseases. Purchasers are also requested to see that George Russell's Trade Mark and Signature are on every package.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL.

THE ROMAN QUESTION

The evacuation of Rome by the French troops will probably soon be completed. Three regiments of the line, the 29th, 19th and 59th, have received orders to leave for Civita Vecchia. If, however, we may trust a Vienna telegram, the Emperor Napoleon has informed the Austrian Cabinet that he does not intend to withdraw the whole of his army from the Papal States at present. A force will remain (in Civita Vecchia, we presume) till the Roman question is settled.

According to the *Patrie* the Pope is not willing to go into conference unconditionally. The *Temps* says the representative of his Holiness will limit his demands to a guarantee of the *status quo*, making at the same time the following declaration:—"The Holy Father must absolutely maintain his *non possumus* as regards the other demands of Italy. His Holiness is bound by his oath, but he considers it by no means impossible that his successor should enter into negotiations with the Italian King dom." The *France* professes to know that Russia, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and Baden, have unreservedly assented to the conference. The adherence of Prussia is considered certain, and that of England probable. The *Standard* of Tuesday says that the adhesion of all the Powers to the Conference on the Roman question is certain. It is asserted that France has proposed that Munich shall be selected as the seat of the Conference on the Roman question.

Garibaldi is to be released. The patriot being unwell during the last few days, the Government immediately sent Professors Zanetti and Chinozzi to visit him. They found him somewhat improved, but declared that the health of the General would suffer if he remained in that climate. In consequence of this declaration a Council of Ministers was held, at which it was decided that Garibaldi should be transferred without delay to Caprera.

Brigandage has recommenced on a large scale in the Campagna and Marittima provinces.

The Pope is sending back all his Garibaldian prisoners some 1,600. His Holiness has been slightly indisposed. A solemn funeral mass has been celebrated at the Lateran for the soldiers killed in the recent engagements. French and Pontifical officers were present on the occasion.

A correspondent of the *Times* reports the following singular incident from Rome:—"On the 10th inst., the Pope visited the hospital where lay some of the wounded Garibaldians, among others Count Colloredo, of Udine and young Cairoli. He approached the latter and addressed to him a few words of consolation. Cairoli replied in a tone of bitter reproach, and told the Pope some hard and unpleasant truths. Before the Pope left the hospital, however, he sent after him to express regret saying that he was exasperated by the memory of his brother, slain before his eyes by the Pontifical troops with circumstances, it is said, of particular cruelty. This singular interview between the Pope and the Garibaldians, and the audacious reproof administered to the head of the Church by his wounded prisoner, has excited strong interest in Rome, and has been the subject of much conversation. Cairoli has since been released."

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

Lord Derby, in reply to Earl Granville, said he had no objection to lay on the table further papers on the Abyssinian expedition.

In reply to Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Duke of Montrose entered into some explanations with regard to the postal contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Company for the conveyance of mails to and from India. The Company was to receive £400,000 a year for twelve years.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

Mr Watkin gave notice of a question with respect to the Alabama claims, and Mr Newdegate gave notice that he would next week move for leave to bring in a bill for the Commutation of Church-rates.

A new writ was ordered for Thetford, after which Lord Stanley explained the circumstances under which Mr Odo Russell's residence had been visited by the Roman police, and said that gentleman was quite satisfied with the explanations of Cardinal Antonelli.

Mr Sclater Booth, in reply to a question, said that he proposed, after the recess, to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the relief of the poor.

Lord Stanley, in reply to a question, said he would in a few days lay on the table further correspondence respecting Crete, and Mr Hunt said it was intended to raise the postage to India and China by 3d.

Sir Wm. Hutt asked the question which he had placed on the notice-paper, as follows:—Whether, under the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, the overseers of the poor are required to place on the rate-book the names of all the occupiers of tenements whose rates before the passing of that act were paid by the owner, according to the provisions of the Small Tenements Act.

The Attorney-General said in reply, that the Act provided that the full rateable value of every dwelling house or separate tenement, and the full rate in the pound paid by the occupier, and the name of the occupier, shall be entered in the rate book in cases where formerly the owner was rated under the small tenements act; but that where a dwelling house or tenement shall be wholly let out in separate apartments, the owner shall be rated. Therefore, where this exception does not apply, it will be the duty of overseers to put the name of the occupiers on the rate-book.

The Metropolitan Streets Act (1867) Amendment Bill was read a second time after some discussion.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

There was a short conversation with reference to the statement that troops had been landed at Portsmouth and then sent to Plymouth, who could have been landed at Plymouth with considerable saving to the national funds, which was admitted to be correct, and was explained as arising from conflicting orders.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

Mr C. Forster gave notice that on Thursday he should put a question with respect to the uncertainty of the law as to personal payment of rates, under the Representation of the People Act.

In reply to a question, Mr Hardy said he intended, in February, to re-introduce the Capital Punishment Within Prisons Bill.

After some further questions, the House went into Committee of Supply.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a vote of credit for two millions sterling on account of the Abyssinian expedition. He stated at length the circumstances which had led to the decision of the Government, and said they had no alternative but to make the war. He defended the speech made by Lord Stanley in July, and explained how it was the Government had been unable to inform Parliament last session of its ultimate decision as to the expedition. If the troops remained in Abyssinia until April, it was estimated the expenditure would be 3½ millions, and if the Indian troops had to be replaced, it would be increased to £3,800,000. Of this sum only 2 millions would be payable by the Home Government during the present year.

Mr Lowe complained of the Government having misled the House, and charged them with having acted in a hasty and precipitate manner. He also criticised, adversely, the place selected as a basis of operations, and the route decided upon.

Lord Stanley said they had reluctantly entered upon this expedition, but they felt the honour and credit of the country left them no other choice. They had exhausted the powers of diplomacy, and it was absolutely necessary to send out this expedition, if for no other reason than to maintain the prestige of the country in the east. He defended his July speech.

Mr Horsman censured the Government for not taking Parliament into their confidence sooner.

Mr Labouchere, Mr Osborne, and others made a similar complaint, and Mr Layard afterwards defended the policy of the late Government.

Sir S. Northcote said that, on Thursday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would explain the mode in which he proposed to raise the 2 millions now asked for, and he (Sir S. Northcote) would move the resolution with reference to the payment of the Indian troops, of which he had given notice. He continued by defending the policy of the Government.

Colonel Sykes denied that there was any force in the prestige argument, seeing that there was not one person out of a hundred in India who had ever heard of Abyssinia.

Mr Gladstone was unable to censure the Government for the policy they had pursued, and he did not think any advantage could arise from discussing the details of the expedition. But he thought that when they had determined on sending the expedition, it was their duty to have announced that to Parliament, and to have asked for a vote. He considered also that they had violated the Act of 1858, in applying the revenue of India in advance of the expense of the expedition.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer briefly replied. He contended that the course they took was a constitutional one.

Mr Wyld vindicated the character of Dr. Beke.

The vote was then agreed to.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The House met at 12 o'clock.

NO HOUSE.

It was not until half-past twelve that a sufficient number of members were present to enable the Speaker to take the chair.

THE LIBEL BILL.

Sir Colman O'Loghlen moved the second reading of the Libel Bill, deprecating any opposition at this stage, after the very full discussion which the bill had undergone last session, both in the House itself and before the Select Committee. If the opposition now threatened by the hon. member was waived, he would postpone going into committee before February. The bill had already passed this House by a large majority, but too late to get it last session through the House of Lords. It was to affect this object at an earlier period of the session that he had brought the bill forward so early. It was identical with that of last session and he briefly explained its objects, which had received the sanction of public opinion.

Mr Newdegate complained strongly of the manner in which the bill was being forced forward. It would effect most important alterations of the law, and ought to be fully discussed, which could not be done at this period of the session. He moved that it be postponed for a fortnight.

Sir R. Collier urged delay, on the ground that a most important alteration had been made in the bill, which extended actions for libel to public speaking.

Sir Colman O'Loghlen on this agreed to postpone the bill until the 13th of February which proposal was accepted.

THE COMMUTATION OF CHURCH RATES.

Mr Newdegate obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the Commutation of Church Rates, which was read a second time.

ASSESSMENT OF MINES TO LOCAL RATES.

Mr Percy Windham moved for leave to bring in a Bill to assess mines to Local Rates.

Mr Pease pointed out the difficulties of carrying out the assessment of Mines, the principal of which ought to be laid down by Parliament. He hoped the Government would take up the question.

Leave was given, and the Bill read a first time.

The house then adjourned.

POLICE NEWS.

NEWCASTLE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.—Before the Mayor, Alds. Wilson, Nichol, and Dodds.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Michael Grant (19) was charged with being in Collingwood-street for an unlawful purpose. P.C. 56, of the B division, noticed the prisoner along with a female companion watching a man in a state of intoxication. The female endeavoured to pull the man into a dark passage, and the constable had no doubt but that it was their intention to commit a felony. The prisoner was sent to gaol for one month.

PETTY THEFT.

Michael Kelly, who by his own account was eleven years of age, but by his mother's thirteen years, was charged with stealing a hand saw from Mr Eltringham's shop, in Clayton-street, on Saturday last. Robert Short, the prosecutor, said that he went into Mr Eltringham's shop for the purpose of making a purchase, and placed the saw against the counter. He left the shop, forgetting to take it with him, but returned in a few minutes and found that it had disappeared. The prisoner was taken into custody in the Bigg Market with the saw in his possession. He was sent to prison to receive twelve lashes.

SMUGGLING.

John Stokoe (33) was charged with smuggling half a pound of tobacco and a bottle of brandy. He was apprehended owing to his bulky appearance on leaving the steamer Chevy Chase, and the articles were found concealed on his person. He was fined 10s 5d the value of the duty.

ROBBING A CHILD.

Sarah Hardy (24), who appeared in the dock with a child in her arms, was charged with stealing half-a-sovereign and two shillings from a little girl, named Ann Mitchell. The child had been sent by her mother to make some purchases at a grocer's shop. She paid for the groceries and had the change mentioned, which she alleged the prisoner snatched from her hand on the way home. Two witnesses appeared for the defence, who said they saw the prisoner leave the shop and go in the direction to that which the child took, but the magistrates believing there was some suspicion attached to the prisoner, she was committed for trial at the quarter sessions. Mr Joel defended, and requested that the prisoner might be admitted to bail, to which the Bench did not object.

STEALING TOBACCO.

Wm. Barnes (13) and Christopher Grey (11) were charged with stealing two half ounces of tobacco, the property of Mr Peacock, tobacconist, Cloth Market. The elder prisoner went into the shop and asked for two half ounces of tobacco of different kinds. On requesting to be supplied with a third half ounce Mrs Peacock's suspicions were aroused and asked them for the money, when they immediately ran away, but were shortly afterwards apprehended. The parents of both prisoners attended at the Court and gave them very bad characters. The magistrates sentenced Barnes to ten days' imprisonment, and at the expiration of that time to be sent to the Reformatory for 5 years; Grey was sent to the Ragged School for 5 years.

TUESDAY.—Before Aldermen Nichol and Wilson.

FURIOUS DRIVING.

John Taite was charged with furious driving on the 17th inst. According to the evidence the defendant, who drives between Belsay and Newcastle, was in the act of coming into Newgate-street by way of Gallowgate, when, in order to obviate an accident the accused was compelled to pull his horses to one side. P.C. 117 C. deposed that the defendant was driving quite out of the usual order, and he therefore felt justified in taking proceedings against him. John Walker said he was a passenger by the vehicle, and remembered the circumstances perfectly well. Considered the defendant was justified in doing as he had, in so far as by acting contrarily a serious calamity might have occurred. The Bench took a similar view of the case, and dismissed the accused.

STONE THROWING.

Daniel McEldowrey was placed in the dock on the charge of having seriously injured one John Bradley, on the 10th inst., at St. Peter's Quay. The prosecutor's statement was that he had been frequently molested by boys throwing stones at his dwelling, more so on the day of the indictment. After the first part of the occurrence he went to see the cause, and a short while afterwards returned to his house. He had not long been there when the outrage was repeated with much more violence. A second time he went out and succeeded in securing the prisoner, whom he identified. In examination by Mr Joel, prosecutor said he might have struck the boy, but certainly did not injure him. Two witnesses corroborated this part of the plaintiff's statement. For the defence four little boys were called in, who in the main part quite controverted the statement of the prosecution. They severally stated the prisoner was unblameable at the outset, and was in defence compelled to resort to other force more than moral. On the whole, the evidence was contradictory, and the Bench, intimating that the lad had already been 14 days in gaol, inflicted a fine of 10s and costs. Mr Hume, surgeon, who attended the prosecutor, said that a severe gash had been inflicted on the left eye of the plaintiff, which at an early part of the affair was most serious. The fine was paid.

STEALING FLANNEL.

Margaret Gordon (43) was charged with stealing a quantity of flannel, the property of George Chisholm, Elswick Lane, Newcastle. The woman, it seems, was very tipsy at the time, and as nothing was known against her the Bench gave her some seasonable advice, and dismissed the charge.

WEDNESDAY.—Before the Mayor, (H. Angus, Esq.), Ald. Nichol and Dodds, and Mr Hamond.

NEGLECTING TO MAINTAIN A WIFE.

William Craggs was charged on a warrant with neglecting to maintain his wife and family. Mr James Henderson, overseer, prosecuted, and stated that £2 7s was indebted to the parish for the maintenance of prisoner's wife. The father-in-law of the prisoner said that it was an utter impossibility for his wife to live with him as he treated her in a very brutal manner. The Bench ordered him to pay the money or go to prison for a month.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Mary Ann Clark, remanded from last Thursday, was again brought before the Bench, charged with embezzling several sums of money, amounting to over £10, the property of Mr I'Anson, cowkeeper, Westgate. Mr Brewis prosecuted, and Mr Forster defended. The evidence taken was simply confirmative of the statement made last week. The prisoner was committed to the sessions for trial, bail being accepted.

GATESHEAD BOROUGH POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.—Before Alds. Miller and Johnson, and Messrs Procter and Crawshay.

FELONY FROM A CART.

John Denham was charged with stealing a horse rug and a whip from a cart standing in Park-lane, on Saturday last. In the absence of the prosecutor, the prisoner was discharged.

GATESHEAD COUNTY POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.—Before Messrs G. H. Ramsay, J. Walker, and C. Lamb.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.

John Elliott was charged with assaulting Robert Ions, at Stella, on the 23rd inst. The prosecutor, a very little boy, who appeared in Court with his head bandaged, said some other boys and himself had been looking in at the shop window of the defendant, who sells sweetmeats, &c., when he rushed out, followed the prosecutor with a stool in his hand, and when about to be overtaken the boy looked round and Elliott flung the stool with great force at his head. The left eye of the boy had nigh been maimed, and he was just recovering from the effects of the blow. The defendant said in extenuation, that he had a child sick in bed, and the boys came to his house and shouted so that the child could never get any rest. He remonstrated with the boys, and then followed the plaintiff, but had no intention of doing him any injury when he flung the stool. Fined 5s, and 14s costs.

USING A SNARE AT SHERBURN GRANGE.

Edward Armstrong, farmer, was charged, at the instance of Mr Thomas Ramsay, with having in his possession a snare for the purpose of catching game, on the 17th inst., at Sherburn Grange. Mr Joel defended. George Waugh, a game watcher, stated that he saw the defendant come along the road on the morning of the day mentioned, and when he got to a part of the hedge he removed a snare or "hang." Witness then went up to him and got his address.—Mr Joel, for the defence, contended that his client never removed any snare or hang; in fact, was never off the public highway. He called the brother of the defendant, Thomas Armstrong, who said he was in company with his brother on the morning of the day in question, and that he never saw him lift a snare. They were never off the road; he admitted, however, that his brother was some yards behind him when Waugh came up to him. He saw Waugh with a black staff in his hand, and heard him threaten his brother. He said, "I see you have somebody with you. If you had not I would have done for you."—Waugh denied this *in toto*.—The Bench inflicted a fine of 10s and costs—15s 6d.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING AT BLAYDON.

Joseph Campbell alias Shaningham, was charged with cutting and wounding Michael Turner at Blaydon, on Sunday, the 17th inst. Mr Joel defended. The prosecutor appeared in court apparently suffering severely from the effects of the wounds he had received, evinced a marked hesitancy to give any account of the affair. All that could be obtained from him was that he lived in Marlborough street, Newcastle, and wishing to pay an old landlady at Blaydon the sum of 4s 6d which he owed her, he left Newcastle on the Sunday morning for that purpose. After having a glass of beer in Turner's public-house, Blaydon, he went up one of the principal streets. There was a knot of about a dozen men standing, and as he was passing one of the number stepped forward and plunged a knife into his left side. The knife had penetrated the lungs. This was on a Sunday afternoon—broad daylight—in Blaydon, and yet nobody could identify the man who committed the outrage. Prosecutor was then perfectly sober, and did not know any of the party. He could not now identify the prisoner. Sergeant Potter said it was from the description given by Turner that he apprehended the prisoner, and whom he afterwards said was the man. The Clerk to the Bench (Mr Lockey Harle) said it was very shocking to see justice frustrated in this way, but he was afraid the Bench had no alternative. The Bench ordered the prisoner to be discharged.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Woman suffrage was defeated in the late Kansas election by 2½ to 1.

A marriage is arranged between Lord Thurlow and Lady Ida Fielding, sister of the Earl of Denbigh.

Mr Spurgeon has, the Morning Advertiser states, received another £1,000 for his orphanage from an anonymous friend.

Mrs Disraeli's health has greatly improved, and there is now every prospect of her speedy convalescence.

A vacancy is shortly expected on the Judicial Bench which will be filled by Mr Baliol Brett, Q.C., M.P. for Helston.

General Hooker, at one time commander of the Federal army in Virginia, is very ill in Paris from a paralytic stroke.

Lord Derby has sent £100 to the Mansion House West India Relief Fund, and the Countess of Derby £20. About £400 was received on Tuesday.

Mr Dickens has arrived in America. On Friday night a telegram, "Safe and well," was received in London, announcing the gifted author's arrival at Boston, on board the Cuba.

The Scotsman announces the death of Dr. John Ogilvie, author of the Imperial Dictionary and other educational works of merit, which took place at his residence in Aberdeen on Thursday.

The Prince of Wales on Saturday brought to a close his visit to the Duc and Duchesse d'Aumale, at their Worcestershire seat, Woodnorton, and returned to Sandringham in the afternoon.

Early Closing Bankers.—Messrs Drummond, Messrs Gosling, Messrs Hoare, and Messrs Praed have notified their intention of closing on and after Monday, the 2nd of December next, at four o'clock, instead of five, as hitherto.

A Lady Bachelor.—A young lady of 16 has just successfully passed her examination at the Faculty of Lyons, and received the degree of Bachelor of Letters. She particularly distinguished herself by her classical attainments.

Papers are going the round of Oxford University for signatures to petitions to Parliament praying that ex-Governor Eyre may have some appointment given him to compensate him for the annoyance to which he has been subjected by the Jamaica Committee.

The following quaint epitaph on husband and wife is to be seen in one of the Parisian cemeteries:—"I am anxiously expecting you. A.D. 1827." "Here I am. A.D. 1867." So the good woman was 40 years making up her mind to follow her husband.

Professor Goldwin Smith, it is rumoured, purposes to quit England for life in the course of the ensuing spring. It is believed that Mr Smith intends emigrating to the United States.

The Empress Charlotte, though well in bodily health, is no better in mind. In order to prepare her for the news of her husband's death, she was told that Juarez had entered the Mexican capital. Her reply was —"Then Maximilian will make him President of the Council."

The display of meteors in various parts of America on the morning of November 14th was very brilliant. It occurred between twelve and two o'clock. Many were seen at Washington, but the most valuable observations were made at the Observatory connected with the Vassar Institute, Poughkeepsie, New York.

David Nicol, the manager of the Blackburn branch of the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, has been apprehended on a charge of having forged a cheque upon that bank for the sum of £600. He was taken on Wednesday before the magistrates, and remanded for the completion of the case against him.

The Athenæum says that Mr E. M. Ward has just completed the last of the series of pictures destined for the Commons corridor in the Houses of Parliament, which is also the last of the works yet commissioned for the decoration in painting of that edifice. This represents Monk declaring for a free Parliament.

Some of the profane in Massachusetts are disposed to attribute the great change in the sentiments of that State which led to the defeat of the Maine Law by a much larger majority than that by which it was passed, to the fact that 1,000 sermons were preached in favour of the law on the Sunday preceding the election.

Fashion for Gentlemen.—A correspondent of the Queen recently saw at Brighton "a man in a singular attire, with a small brown umbrella over his head. His boots were bronze, sewn with white, his coat was of black velvet, more like a lady's jacket than a coat, a piece of green lace was round his throat, a feather in his hat, and light mauve gloves on his hands, sewn with light primrose."

Mrs Margaret Carr, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, bought a black cat for the purpose of taking three drops of blood from it to be administered to a grand-child suffering from croup. Thereupon her neighbours raised a tumult, charged her with witchcraft, and she was obliged to call upon the authorities for protection. Mr William Owens, her lawyer, brought about twenty witnesses to prove that the child recovered the moment the dose of blood was administered.

Seventy-four members of the House of Commons claim to be excused from serving on election committees on account of their being over sixty years of age. In addition to these there are sixty-six M.P.'s who are above sixty, but do not claim exemption on that ground. Consequently they are in the list of those who are liable to serve on committees. Amongst the latter are the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary for War, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Mr Walpole. These are exempt as long as they hold office.

A Trades' Union Meeting.—An aggregate meeting of the trades' unionists of Leeds and the district was held on Wednesday night, for the consideration of the present position of these associations, and the steps which it is desirable to adopt to secure their better representation in the new Parliament. Most of the speakers were members of the unions, and advocated the selection of a candidate who, if not himself a working man, at least sympathised with the opinions entertained by them, and would be willing to support legislation specially directed towards the removal of the disabilities under which working men were said to labour, such as the Masters and Servants' Act, and the non-protection of trades unions by law. The choice of a candidate was left with the council.

Painful Case of Hydrophobia.—A distressing case of hydrophobia has just occurred in London. Mr James Wells, an engineer, 57 years of age, was bitten on the 13th of August last by a dog which was running about in a rabid condition in Camberwell. He immediately became a patient of St. Thomas's Hospital. Some time ago erysipelas set in, and on Saturday the unfortunate man was received as an in-patient suffering from hydrophobia. He died the next day. The dog in question was at last killed by a butcher, not, unfortunately, before it had bitten a number of persons. Several of those who were injured have now brought actions against the owner. Some protection against mad dogs is certainly needed.

Irish Outrages.—On Saturday night an inspector and constable of the Royal Irish Constabulary were shot at while standing at the door of the Sackville-street Police-station. Neither of the policemen was injured, nor, on the other hand, was the would-be assassin secured. On the previous night an outrage of a much more serious nature was perpetrated near Ballymahon, county Longford. Andrew Waters, a farmer holding over 100 acres, had been attending market, and on returning home was stabbed with some pointed instrument in the chest and back. The body was found next morning near his own house. No clue to the murderer has been discovered. The deceased was a Protestant, and had been heard that evening giving his opinion very freely as to the propriety of the execution at Manchester.

The Irish Question.—The Daily News contains a long letter from Mr Goldwin Smith on "the Irish question." Repeating an expression he heard in Ireland, the ex-professor says that Irish disaffection has come fairly into line with the other discontented nationalities of Europe. Active Fenianism pervades probably only the lowest class; passive sympathy, convertible by success into active support of the movement, extends a good deal higher. England has before her, unless she can overcome class interests and national pride, the part of Russia in Poland, or of Austria in Italy. Our position will be worse than that of Russia, because the Irish are more diffused in our own cities and in America. The truth which we need to lay to heart is that the movement is essentially national, not religious nor economical. Irish farmers are comparatively prosperous, and wages are considerably better than they were formerly. The Orangemen ascribed the sedition to Roman Catholicism, but they were undeceived when they saw a priest run away from the Fenians for his life. The land question has more to do with Fenianism than religion. Mr Goldwin Smith does not believe that even this is fundamental, and he is sure that to allay Irish disaffection by a measure of tenant-right is an undertaking before which ordinary economy and statesmanship would stand aghast. The real root of the evil is, he thinks, the want in Ireland of national institutions. The institutions and greatness of England are nothing to the Irish, and her history worse than nothing. The people feel like aliens even in their own country. Mr Goldwin Smith concludes from these data that one of the first requisites is a decided measure of decentralisation such as would make Dublin the real capital of Ireland, and render it possible for an Irishman to be a patriot without being a rebel. The difficulty is to do this without dissolving the Union and without shutting out the hope of ultimate incorporation. Mr Smith wishes it were not too much to hope that a short Parliament might be held in Ireland to study these questions.

Dr. Livingstone.—At the ordinary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday, Sir R. Murchison read the letter received from Dr. Kirk, with reference to the reported safety of Dr. Livingstone. During the conversation which followed, the members, with the exception of Mr Crawford, expressed great confidence in the truth of the report, and Sir S. Baker, in a letter to the President, expressed the same opinion.

Election at Manchester.—The contest at Manchester for the vacancy in the representation of that city, caused by the death of Mr James, Q.C., took place on Tuesday. From the commencement Mr Bright was at the head of the poll, and continued in that position until its close. He had then a majority of 1,651 over Mr Bennett, and of 7,612 over Mr Henry, who polled only 642 votes. The number polled for Mr Bright was 8,060, for Mr Bennett 6,409.

The Libel Law.—Sir Colman O'Loghlen is again early in the field with his measure for the amendment of the law of libel. Last session, chiefly through the pertinacious opposition of Mr Ayrton, this useful little bill was so delayed in its latter stages in the Lower House that when it reached the Lords there was no time for its discussion, and it was of necessity withdrawn. It is hoped that in the present session the member for the Tower Hamlets will be less talkative and more practical.

Another Stack Fire.—Fourteen stacks were destroyed by fire on Monday night, on the farm premises at Copmanthorpe, near York, occupied by Mr Pickering. There appears no reason to doubt that the fire was caused by two lads, who had lighted a piece of paper and thrown it into the stack-yard. They have been taken into custody. There was a destructive fire at Leeds on Tuesday morning, by which a rag and mungo mill in Bowman-lane was entirely destroyed. The damage will be considerable.

The Defaulting Solicitor, Mr Stockley.—An arrangement was made on Monday, before Mr Commissioner Perry, of the Liverpool Bankruptcy Court, that the sum of £3,600, which lies in the North and South Wales Bank, Liverpool, to the credit of Mr W. Stockley, should be transferred to the Bank of England, and lodged in the name of Mr Turner, the official assignee, subject to the rights of all parties having claims upon the bankrupt's estate.

Sudden Death of a Glutton.—On Saturday morning an inquest was held in the Marylebone-road on the body of James Lee, 33 years of age, who fell down and died in the street, after an enormous meal. Mr W. Cathron, F.R.C.S., deposed to making a post-mortem examination, and said that the stomach contained 11lb. 8¼oz. of solids, each piece of beef or mutton weighing half-an-ounce. The intestines were full of undigested food. The cause of death was spasm of the heart from an overdistended stomach. A verdict to that effect was returned.

The pension roll of the United States before the late war was a mere bagatelle, but it now amounts to 34,740,000 dollars per annum. The pensions afforded by the United States to its disabled officers and soldiers, and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in its service, are small—the pension of a private soldier being 8 dollars, or £1 12s per month and that of an officer half his pay proper. There is no civil pension list, and the above sum represents the reward of military and naval service alone.

British Recruits for the Pope.—To Scotland belongs the honour, says the Weekly Register, of sending from the United Kingdom the first body of men as volunteers for the army of his Holiness during the present war against the See of Peter. Fifty Highlanders, commanded by Major Gordon, passed through London on Monday last, and are by this time near the Holy City. Forty-seven of the number were upwards of six feet high; the youngest of them appear to be about 20, the oldest not more than 28. They are of various ranks in life, but mostly the sons of farmers in the western Highlands.

A Little Bill.—The estimate for the Abyssinian war is surely one of the shortest bills ever presented, considering the largeness of the amount. It is as follows:—

Abyssinian Expedition—1867-8.
Vote of Credit .... £2,000,000.
Estimate of sum required to be devoted towards defraying the expenses of the expedition to Abyssinia beyond the ordinary grants of Parliament:—
Two Million Pounds.
Treasury Chambers, November, 1867.

The Alton Murder.—The man Baker, who was a lawyer's clerk at Alton, and who stands committed on the charge of having horribly murdered and mutilated a little girl named Fanny Adams, in a hop garden at Alton, on the 27th of August last, will, it is expected, be brought up for his trial on Wednesday, December 4th, at Winchester. Mr Justice Mellor will be the presiding judge.

The Death of the Rev. Dr. Hamilton.—By the death of the Rev Dr Hamilton, which took place at his residence in London on Sunday morning, at about three o'clock, the English Presbyterian Church has lost its ablest and most gifted minister. His illness was of a most protracted and trying character, having lasted from June last. Dr. Hamilton has been minister of Regent Square Church for upwards of a quarter of a century. His congregation is the most influential one in the whole denomination.

The Ferndale Colliery Explosion.—Five more bodies have been recovered, and one of the injured died on Saturday, making the total number of deaths ascertained up to the present time, 163. Great difference of opinion exists as to the number of bodies now underground, some putting it down at twelve or fourteen, making a total of 180 deaths, while others insist that the number cannot be under 200. The inquest was farther adjourned on Monday for a fortnight, to enable the inspector to produce his report.

The St. Alban's Ritual Case.—In accordance with the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, Sir R. J. Phillimore (the Dean of Arches) will hear the case of Martin v. Mackonochie, which has been so long before the public, instead of leaving it to Drs. Twiss and Robertson, as originally intended. The case will be heard at Westminster on Wednesday, the 4th of Dec. It is expected to last three or four days, and whatever may be the judgment of the Dean of Arches, it will be carried on appeal to the Judicial Committee of Privy Council.

John Burke, a labourer, who was apprehended for having murderously assaulted John Farrah, by striking him on the head with a poker, in Somerset Street, Leeds, on the 16th inst., was on Monday brought before the magistrates on a charge of manslaughter, Farrah having died of his injuries in the Infirmary on Sunday. From the evidence it appeared that Burke was quarrelling with Farrah's wife, and that Farrah interfered and received from Burke the injuries which afterwards caused his death. The prisoner was committed for trial.

Suicide at a Banker's in the City.—A determined act of suicide was committed on Sunday morning at the banking-house of Messrs Willis and Co., Lombard Street. About nine o'clock the inmates were startled by the report of firearms in the upper part of the house, and on their proceeding to ascertain the cause discovered that Mr Woodcock, the resident cashier, had destroyed his life by discharging a pistol through his head. Death must have been instantaneous. The deceased appears to have of late suffered from some affection of the head, which is supposed to have led to the fearful act.

A Colliery Fund.—We observe with much satisfaction that there is at length a probability of the formation of a permanent fund, available for the relief of those suddenly deprived of the means of subsistence by calamitous accidents such as that of the Oaks and Ferndale pits. It appears that the total amount subscribed to the Mansion House Colliery Relief Fund was nearly £28,000, in addition to £29,500 collected in Yorkshire for the Oaks Colliery sufferers and £13,500 for those at Talk. Acting in accordance with the statement in their appeal, that any surplus which was more than sufficient to meet the requirements of that particular emergency would be retained as the nucleus of a fund for any subsequent similar calamity, the committee, after settling a scheme for the relief of the widows and families, have in hand a sum which will probably amount to from £12,000 to £14,000, which will be invested in trustees for disposal as these distressing accidents from time to time occur.

Shocking Murder in Hammersmith.—On Monday two men were brought before the Hammersmith magistrate, charged with the wilful murder of George Frederick James. The deceased and two men were in the Swan public-house, Broadway, Hammersmith, about half-past eleven on Saturday night. One of them had a hare, and he was chaffed by some other persons who were there as to how he came by it. James and his friends left the house to avoid a quarrel, and on reaching the corner of the street they stopped and had some parting chat. Suddenly the prisoners, whose names are Thompson and Webb, came up and attacked them. The deceased and one of his friends were knocked down. The latter regained his feet, and was again floored, but when the police arrived James was found lying on his back dead from a stab in the region of the heart. On searching the prisoners, a long thin clasp-knife was taken from Thompson, with fresh blood upon it on both sides, and the waistcoat pocket from which it was taken was also stained. The prisoners were remanded.

Literary Gossip.—The publishers are in the thick of their winter business, and the Row is a centre of interest to thousands of persons connected more or less directly with literature. One of the most remarkable features of the season is the extraordinary increase in the issue of "Christmas Numbers," which seem to be all the rage with the public, and which, at any rate, afford employment for an immense number of authors and artists. Amongst more important works, which are likely to be issued from the press shortly, is one by Mr Hepworth Dixon, dealing exclusively with the question of the position of women in particular sects and communities, such as that of the Mormons and Brother Prince's Agapemone. Mr Dixon's companion in his adventurous journey across the Rocky Mountains, Mr Dilke, is about to publish a valuable work, giving his impressions of the practical results of various political systems. Mr Edmund Yates, who ceased some time ago to gossip in The Star, is about to resume his favourite occupation—an occupation which another journalist cruelly described as "doing for money that which old women do for love"—in the pages of Tinsley's Magazine. Mrs Henry Wood, who was left a widow some time since, is about to enter upon the perilous duties of editorship, having purchased The Argosy from the person who formerly purchased it. The name of the Abyssinian correspondent of The Times, about which a good deal of curiosity is manifested, is Mr Charles Austin, a gentleman well known as one of the most brilliant writers on the Saturday Review. The Daily News having acquired new premises, and passed into the hands of an enlarged proprietary, is only awaiting the arrival of the necessary Hoe Machines from New York, before making a fresh start in life as a penny daily paper. We may expect it to enter upon its new career at the beginning of 1868, and all who value the independence of the press will unite in wishing for it a long and successful life.

Two of the "annuals" are already on the notice paper—to wit, the Church Rates Abolition Bill, which is under the charge of Mr Hardcastle, and the Church Rates Commutation Bill, which will be brought in by Mr Newdegate. It is expected that Parliament will be adjourned on Friday, December 6, until the first week of February.

A Modest Patriot.—During the war a patriot in Maine felt ashamed of remaining at home while his brethren were in the field, and he accordingly addressed the following letter to Governor Washburn:—"Mr Gov. Washburn sir I feal as thoe I aught to be duing something for my contry, and ef you hav a curnals place for me I shuld like to have it if you hav writ me and give me instructions what you Want me to do.—Yours truly."

Fraud by a Barrister.—A serious charge was preferred at the Mansion House on Wednesday against a barrister named Frederick Wm. Wood. The prisoner, along with a Mr Lambert, had been left trustee under the will of Mr Oldham, of Leicester. In that capacity, he, in conjunction with Mr Lambert, invested £2,000 in Reduced Three per Cent. Annuities, and Mr Lambert having died, Wood is stated to have sold out £2,300, and to have appropriated it to his own use. He was remanded; bail being refused.

SPORTING ITEMS.

The Sale of the Marquis of Hastings' Stud.—The racing season of 1867 having ended badly for the Marquis of Hastings, it was announced that the whole of his Lordship's stud, fifty in number, would be submitted to the hammer by Messrs Tattersall on Saturday last on Stockbridge race-course; to which place a special train was provided for intending purchasers, and where a champagne luncheon was prepared for their refreshment before the business of the day began. The yearlings, twenty-one in number, had most of them been purchased at Middle Park, Hampton Court, and Doncaster, for sums which they failed to realise on Saturday. They averaged but 447 guineas each—9,390 guineas; Lady Cecilia, by Stockwell out of Bay Cecilia, fetching the highest price—1,650 guineas. The horses in training were then brought forward. They had been engaged so deeply and wildly that many of them would have failed to find purchasers at any price had they been sold with their engagements. But Mr Tattersall announced that their sale would take place under what are called the Marquis of Exeter's conditions—viz., that the purchaser shall only have to pay for the stakes he elects to run for—one-third of which are to go to the original owner if the horse wins—the latter being responsible for the forfeits. The first ten lots—three-year-olds and upwards—averaged 611 guineas each—6,110 guineas; Challenger, by Trumpeter, out of Princess Alice, being knocked down for 2,000 guineas. Lastly, nineteen two-year-olds were knocked down at an average of 1,150 guineas each—21,860 guineas; The Earl, a bay colt, by Young Melbourne, out of Bay Celia, for 6,100 guineas; and Lady Elizabeth, by Trumpeter, out of Miss Bowzer, for 6,500 guineas. If all the animals had really been sold, the total proceeds of the sale would have amounted to about £37,000. But as the sale was not a sale without reserve, it soon transpired that many of the best animals had been bought in, and that Lady Elizabeth, The Earl, Athena, Lecturer, and Challenger, still remain the property of the Marquis of Hastings. On such a cold day as Saturday last it seems to have been almost a *mauvaise plaisanterie* to entice people down to such a bleak spot as Stockbridge race-course to bid for horses that were not to be sold.

FENHAM PARK RUNNING GROUNDS.

At these grounds on Saturday the sports were confined to canine contests, and owing to other attractions the attendance was not very large. First came a race between Mr Watson's Violet and Mr Couts's Merry Sunshine, for £20, distance 200 yards, the latter winning easily by a yard. Mr Meye's Frenchman against Mr Gilhespy's Mirella, for £20, distance 200 yards, next came off, the first-named winning easily. The third event was a contest for £20 between Mr Blake's Black Bess and Mr Hanwick's Hermit, distance 200 yards. After a close race, Hermit was declared the winner. During the afternoon, Mr T. Richardson's rabbit coursing handicap was proceeded with, and again had to be adjourned, owing to darkness setting in.

SHOOTING.

A pigeon shooting handicap came off on Saturday afternoon, at Mr Cunningham's Ship Inn, Bill Quay, £5 having been given to be shot for. Annexed is a return of the shooting:—Henry Wardle, 1 0 0; W. Henderson, 0 1 1; T. Petrie, 1 0 1; C. Camson, 1 0; second lot, 1 0 1; J. Patterson, 1 1 1 1; R. Cook, 1 1 0; second lot, 1 1 1 1; Parker, 1 1 0; B. Hogg, 0 1 1; R. Lowther, 1 1 1 1; second lot, 0 1 1 0. Lowther, Cook, Paterson, and Collins divided.

QUOITS.

Paddon Dene Quoit Grounds, Newcastle.—A quoit match came off on Saturday at these grounds between J. Cowney and W. Brankstone, for £10, distance eleven yards, 41 shots game. Mr T. Clinton was referee. Cowney soon took a commanding lead, and ultimately won by 18 shots.

AQUATICS.

Cook and Southern.—The skiff-race between Cook and Southern, both of Willington Quay, for £20 a-side, came off on Saturday on the Tyne, terminating most unsatisfactorily. The race was looked forward to with much interest. The course was from the High Level Bridge to Waterson's Quay, a distance of one mile. A good deal of betting took place. Cook being made favourite at 5 and 6 to 4 on him. At the appointed time the men took up their positions at the bridge, and after several attempts got away on pretty even terms. Cook, with the first few strokes got a little in advance, but Southern, rowing strong and steadily, brought himself level at the Mansion House, where Cook, letting go one of his oars, almost came to a standstill. Southern, of course, went quickly ahead; at Davidson's Mill was leading by a quarter of a length, and at the Skinner Burn by rather over a clear length. Cook now began to recover himself, and made efforts to reduce the gap. At the Grindstone Quay he had succeeded in drawing up pretty nearly level, when the steamer Percy passed in front of the official boat and shut out the competitors from the view of the referee, and unfortunately at the same time a foul took place between the two men. The referee, being unable to decide as to the merits of the foul, owing to the boats being out of sight, very properly ordered the race to be rowed over on Monday.

According to the decision of the referee, the men rowed over again on Monday afternoon. After wasting nearly an hour in wrangling, the umpires decided to toss up again for sides, and Cook again won, and took the north side. After four attempts they got away pretty evenly, but as on Saturday, Cook managed so badly with his first few strokes, that he was a little in the rear when off the Sawyard at the east end of the Mansion House. After that Cook drew his boat gradually level, and soon shot past Southern by nearly a quarter of a length. Midway between the Mansion House and Davidson's Mill, Southern got up and again took the lead, and at the Skinner Burn was leading by fully half a length. At this point the leading boat was steered out of its course into the middle of the river, as if Southern was desirous of landing at Dunston, but after a while he pulled back into his course, and the two boats were so close together that a foul was apprehended. The exertions Southern had made now began to tell upon him; from this point he gradually fell into the rear, and within the next 200 yards Cook had got five or six lengths in advance, and eventually won easily.

Patterson and Clark.—A right-away scullers' race came off on the Tyne on Saturday, between J. Clark and J. Patterson, for £10, the course being from the High Level Bridge to Waterson's Quay. Patterson, who received two lengths start, and was favourite at 2 to 1 on him. The favourite rowed straight ahead, and won with the greatest ease. Clark retired from the race at Elswick Boat-house, his chance from the start having been hopeless.

MARKETS.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.—Monday.

There was a moderate supply of English wheat fresh up to this morning's market, which, in addition to the quantity left over from last week made altogether a good show. Factors held firmly; but with a dull trade, buyers were enabled to supply their wants on rather better terms than those current on this day fortnight. Foreign sells slowly at recent quotations. Barley of all kinds rather cheaper. Beans and peas unaltered. The arrival of foreign was large. For these the demand has being very slow, at a decline of fully 6d per quarter on the week.

(From Mark-Lane Express.)

ARRIVALS.

	English and Scotch.	Irish.	Foreign
Wheat	7322	—	31167
Barley	194	—	3906
Malt	—	—	—
Oats	2906	—	37424
	226	—	8031
	110	—	5148
Sacks	16033	—	163
Brls.		—	161

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.—Monday.

The total imports of foreign stock into London amounted to 13,377 head. In the corresponding week in 1866 we received 13,284; in 1865, 14,797; in 1864, 12,600; in 1863, 9,850; in 1862, 12,458; 1861, 8,128; 1860, 6,661 head. There was about an average time of year supply of foreign stock on offer here to-day. On the whole, the demand ruled steady, at very full prices, to a slight advance. Prime small pigs moved off steadily, large hogs slowly, at late rates. The supply was tolerably good.

Per 8lb to sink the offal.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inf. coarse bsts.	3	4	3	6	Lrg. coarse clvs.	4	2	4	6
Second quality	3	8	4	0	Prime small	4	8	5	2
Prime large oxen	4	2	4	6	Large hogs	3	4	3	8
Prime Scots, &c.	4	8	5	0	Nt. sm. porkers	3	10	4	2
Coarse&inf. sheep	3	2	3	6	Lambs	0	0	0	0
Second quality	3	8	4	0	Suk. calves, each	22	0	26	0
Prime coarse woolled	4	2	4	6	Qtr. old store pigs, each	23	0	26	0
Pr. South Down	4	8	4	10					

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL CATTLE MARKET.—Monday.

These markets are tolerably well, but not to say heavily, supplied with meat. On the whole the trade is steady at full prices, to a slight advance. Last week's imports into London were 52 packages from Harlingen, and 590 ditto from Rotterdam.

Per 8lb by the carcase.

	s d		s d		s d		s d
Inferior beef	3 0	to	3 2	Infer. Mutton	2 10	to	3 2
Middling	3 4	to	3 6	Middling do.	3 4	to	3 10
Prime large	3 8	to	4 0	Prime do.	4 0	to	4 4
Do. small	4 2	to	4 4	Large pork	4 0	to	4 4
Veal	3 6	to	4 2	Small Pork	3 10	to	4 2

CORN MARKETS.

Newcastle Corn Market, Saturday.—The trade during the past week has ruled quietly, with a fair sale, at last week's prices. The delivery of wheat from the growers was large and sold at 1s per qr above last week. The trade with factors rules firm for English and foreign, at the full prices of last week. Malt, a dull sale. Flour firm. Wheat 66s to 74s; Beans 47s to 50s; Peas 45s to 46s; Rye 35s to 36s; Malt 68s to 70s; Flour, households 50s to 57s; Whites 50s to 52s.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday.—There was a small attendance, and the wheat trade ruled dull, and on the limited sales effected rather less money was taken, although generally factors held for late rates, which checked sales. Flour 1s per sack cheaper. Barley, oats, &c., without change.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat, English red, per qr	74	0	to	76	0
—— Scotch red and white	70	0		73	0
—— Dantzig and Konigsberg	72	0		82	0
—— Stettin, red	72	0	—	78	0
—— " Uckermarks marks	75	0	—	78	0
—— " Polish, mixed and white	72	0	—	82	0
—— " Silesian red	75	0	—	75	0
—— Pommeranian and Rostock, red	75	0	—	77	0
—— Hamburg and Bremen runs of red	70	0	—	75	0
—— Hanoverian and Lower Elbe	00	0	—	00	0
—— Danish and Eas. Coast of Holstein	74	0	—	75	0
—— Swedish	00	0	—	00	0
Barley, English malting, new, per qr	00	0	—	00	0
—— Scotch	00	0	—	00	0
—— Saal	00	0	—	00	0
—— Danish, Holstein, Baltic, malting	00	0	—	00	0
—— Chevalier	00	0	—	00	0
—— Grinding & Distill., stout, weigh 56lbs	00	0	—	39	0
—— Ditto ditto thin	37	0	—	38	0
Rye, Danish, Prussian, Mecklenburg, per qr.	42	0	—	45	0
Oats Danish, Baltic, Friesland	30	0	—	33	0
—— Scotch, new, per 42lbs	35	0		36	0
Peas, Danish, Hamburg, Baltic, boilers	43	0	—	44	0
—— Ditto ditto feeders	42	0	—	43	0
Beans, Hamburg, Hanover, Friesland, large	42	0	—	43	0
—— Ditto ditto small	44	0	—	45	0
Flour, English, per sack	48	0	—	50	0

Hexham Corn Market, Tuesday.—At this market the show of wheat was very small; good sale for seed at 2s per qr. advance. Barley was in large supply but was in slow request, at a decline of 2s per qr. There was a good demand for oats, which were in small supply at rather over last week's rates.

CATTLE MARKET.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 65 head of cattle from foreign, and 127 beasts and 380 pigs from Ireland.

Respecting quality, that of cattle varied considerably. The Irish were tolerably good, and there were also some very good lots from South Northumberland, but fully a half were only suitable for wintering. However, those left over took the chance of our Martinmas Stones Fair, which was held on Wednesday; while sheep were inferior.

The supply of beef comprised 832 head. The tendency was in favour of the seller, and a large amount of business was transacted. There was little or no change to note in the general state of trade from that of last week. The better qualities moved freely off at the currencies of this day se'nnight.

The number of sheep and lambs was 7,227. The finest class of Leicester-Cheviots, which are getting scarce, sold readily at extreme rates, but the middling and inferior sorts were somewhat sluggish, and late prices were barely supported, with a middling finish.

The number of pigs was 1,000. The pork trade ruled firm, prices steady, and nearly all changed owners.

Foreign cattle.—At the quarantine sheds 65 head were shown and sold on Monday, at prices ranging from 7s to 8s per imperial stone. Amongst them were some of the finest heifers that ever were brought into the port of Newcastle. Several visitors attended the sheds during the day, including one of the oldest graziers in Northumberland. These heifers were the centre of attraction, and would have done credit to any English cattle show.

Numbers shown:—Beasts, 832; sheep 7727; pigs, 1000.

Prices to-day:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 8s 0d to 8s 3d; secondary sorts, 7s. 0d. to 7s. 6d.; inferior sorts, 5s. 3d to 5s 9d; first-class oxen, 8s. 0d. to 8s. 3d; middling, 5s. 9d to 6s 0d; cows, 5s. 3d. to 6s. 9d. Sheep—good vendable wedders, 6½d to 6¾d; middling, 5½d to 5¾d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 4½d to 4¾d.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Old land hay	7	0	0	to	0	0	0	Per ton.
Do. this year's growth	2	4	0	to	5	5	0	"
New land hay	6	10	0	to	0	0	0	"
Clover hay	4	0	0	to	4	2	0	"
Wheat straw	0	1	6	to	0	2	3	p thrave.
Barley straw	0	1	4	to	0	1	5	"
Oat straw	0	1	3	to	0	2	0	"

177 carts of hay, and 34 carts of straw at market.

MANURE MARKET.

Peruvian Guano, direct from importers' stores, £12 5s to £12 10s per ton.
Bones, £6 per ton; crushed £6 10s to 0 0s; dissolved £6 15s; half-inch —s —d per qr; dust £6 5s to £6 10s.
Animal charcoal (70 per cent. phosphate) £5 per ton.
Coprolite, Cambridge, in London, whole 45s to 48s; ground 60s to 63s; Suffolk whole 38s to 50s; ground 50s to 52s per ton.
Nitrate of soda £15 0s to £16 0s. Gypsum 30s per ton.
Sulphuric acid, concentrated 1 845 1d per lb. own 1 2 ¼d 1 7
Superphosphate of lime £5 5s to £6 5s per ton.
Blood manure £7 10s per ton.

COAL.

Market heavy, at last week's rates. Hetton 22s, Russells, Hettons 23s 6d., Riddells 19s 6d., Hetton Lyons 19s 6d., Lambton 19s 6d., Brancepeth Cannell 18s 6d., Hartleys 18s 6d., Tees 22s 6d. Fresh ships, 27; left, 18; total, 45; at sea, 40.

POTATOES.—Monday.

Borough and Spitalfields.—These markets are well supplied with potatoes. On the whole, the trade has ruled steady, at our quotations. Last week's import into London consisted of 459 sacks, 540 bags, 175 tons, from Dunkirk; 37 baskets, 130 tons, 10 bags, from Rotterdam; 1 cask, 25 bags, from Hamburg; 890 bags, from Harlingen; 100 tons from Havre; 350 tons from Honfleur; 38 tons from Le Vivier; 569 sacks from Boulogne; and 35 tons from Dieppe. Flukes, 120s. to 140s.; rocks 100s to 150s per ton.

THE TALLOW MARKET.

The market is active. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 43s 0d per cwt. Town tallow is 42s 6d cwt. net cash.

	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock this day	50,305	45,112	29,889	26,385	14,600
Price of yellow candle	42s 0d	41s 6d	41s 6d	44s 3d	41s 6d
	00s 0d	41s 9d	00s 0d	00s 0d	44s 6d
Delivery last week	1,217	935	1,178	753	938
Do from the 1st of June	7,817	8,691	11,096	8,338	7,296
Arrival last week	1,687	2,409	1,065	60	523
Do from the 1st of June	10,378	8,682	8,50[illegible]	6,398	3,355
Price of town last Friday	44s 3d	43s 0d	43s 9d	45s 0d	45s 0d

Official Market Letter.

Town Tallow, per cwt	45s 9d	Rough ditto	18s 9d
Tough Fat, per 8lbs	2s 2d	Graves, per cwt	18s 0d
Russia Candle, per cwt	46s 0d	Good Dregs	6s 0d
Melted Stuff	35s 0d		

LEADENHALL LEATHER MARKET.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Crop hides, 28lb to 40lbs	0	11½	to	1	2
Ditto, 40lb to 60lb	1	0½		1	2
English Butts, 14lb to 24lb	1	2		2	0
Ditto, 24lb to 36lb	1	4		2	6
Foreign Butts, 16lb to 28lb	0	11		2	0
Ditto, 28lb to 50lb	0	11		2	2
Calf Skins, 20lb to 40lb	1	8		2	4
Ditto, 40lb to 60lb	1	8		2	4
Calf Skins, 95lb to 118lb	1	2		1	8
Dressing Hides	0	11		1	3
Shaved Hides	1	0		1	4
Horse Hides, English	0	9½		1	3
Do. Spanish per hide	8	0		16	0
Kips, Petersburg per lb	1	1		1	0
Kips, East India		0	7	1	1

LEEDS WOOLLEN MARKET.

The great heaviness in the demand for Colonial wool at the sales now in progress continues to exercise considerable influence on the market. The transactions are so extremely limited that the quotations are next to nominal.

Current Prices of English Wool.—Per lb.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Fleeces—S.D. hoggets	1 3	to	1 4	S.D. ewes and wethers	1 2	to	1 .d
Half-bred do.	1 3½	—	1 4	Leicester ditto	1 2	—	1 3½
Kent fleeces	1 2	—	1 2½	Sorts—Combing	1 2	—	1 3½

SEED MARKET.

Red cloverseed was in limited demand, but without any variation in prices. White samples were held at fully as much money, but not wanted. Mustardseed realised last week's currency for all good qualities. Canaryseed was very dear, and fine qualities scarce.

BRITISH SEEDS, &c.

	Shillings.		Shillings.
Turnip seed, white, new, per bush.	15 to 18	Linseed, sowing, per qr.	70 to 72
Mustard seed, per bushel, brown	00 to 00	Linseed, crushing, per qr.	60 to 66
Clover seed, red	00 to 00	Ditto cake, per ton, £10 to £11 0s.	
Do., white	00 to 00		
Coriander, per cwt.	17 to 20	Rapeseed, per qr.	56 to 60
Canary, per qr.	54 to 60	Rapecake, per ton, £5 10s. to £6 10s.	

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

	Shillings.		Shillings.
Hempseed, small, per qr.	— to —	Coriander, per cwt.	— to —
Hemp seed, Dutch, per qr.	— to —	Carraway, per cwt.	— to —
Trefoil	— to —	Linseed, per qr.—Baltic	— to —
		Bombay	— to —

BREAD.

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 0d to 10½d, household ditto, 7½d to 9½d.

GENERAL GRAIN AVERAGES

The following are the average prices of grain for the six weeks ending November 23rd:—

	Quarters.	s.	d.
Wheat	65,920	70	1
Barley	77,280	42	7
Oats	8,536	26	1

GREAT FIRE IN LONDON.

A most disastrous conflagration broke out at Camden Station of the North-Western Railway Company, London, on Tuesday evening. The origin of the fire, which extended to Messrs Pickford, and Chaplin and Horn's establishments in connection with the railway station, is unknown. As may be supposed from the extent of the property, more particularly in the goods department—the destruction of waggons, carts, and trucks, with their valuable contents—it is impossible to ascertain the amount of damage, but certainly it must amount to a very large sum. The fire broke out about five o'clock in an old book room at the station, and spreading rapidly, soon got a good hold of the railway station, notwithstanding the exertions of a company of the Horse Guards (Blue) and several hundreds of workmen. Several steam fire engines were brought into use. Owing to the inflammable nature of a great portion of the goods stored and in the various waggons, it was utterly impossible to stay the progress of the flames. It was not until several hours had elapsed that the fire was got under, and, by that time, the amount of property destroyed was very great. The fire extended over nearly half a mile of ground, the flames extending from one waggon to another upon the rails, defying the efforts of the men engaged on the spot. As was expected great excitement prevailed in the district.

FIRE AND LOSS OF SIX LIVES.

A fire, attended with very deplorable results, occurred at a farmhouse in Kinderton, near Middlewich, Cheshire, on Sunday morning. The house was a very old one, with thatched roof, and having a large quantity of timber in the walls. It was occupied by a farmer, named Cook, and living in the house with him were his wife, four children, two woman servants, and a boy. About half-past four on Sunday morning the servant lad went downstairs. On opening the kitchen door he was met by a great flame, which scorched him badly. He ran back upstairs to alarm the other inmates of the house. Having done that, he leaped through a window, and so managed to escape. Mr Cook, the farmer, as soon as he had become aware of the extent of the fire and of the rapidity with which it was spreading, rushed to the room in which his children were. He managed to reach the room, but before he could succeed in his attempt to rescue the children the floor fell in, and he and they were lost in the flames. His wife also being unable to escape, perished in the fire. One of the servant girls escaped by leaping from the window as the lad had done, but the other was burned to death. The house stood at a considerable distance from any other, and before an alarm could be spread and any aid obtained it was almost entirely destroyed. The only statement which has yet been made as to the origin of the fire is, that it probably arose from the igniting of some clothes which were left on a clothes-horse in front of the hearth to dry or air on Saturday night. All day on Sunday great crowds of people from all the districts about visited the scene of the disaster, and much morbid curiosity was manifested respecting the burned bodies, only four of which had been recovered.

A NEW ROAD OPENED FOR THE PEOPLE.

If it be still true that there is "no royal road to learning," it certainly cannot be said there is no people's road. Twenty years have elapsed since one of the most important roads to learning ever constructed for the people's use was thrown open by John Cassell, one of themselves. He vowed that he would place the means of education within the reach of all, and now that there is offered to the public a new work developing the system which was the secret of the enormous success which attended Mr Cassell's first efforts in this direction, it will be interesting to take a glance at the process which was so successfully employed.

It was, then, about twenty years ago that a weekly publication, as novel in its system as it was comprehensive in its character, made its appearance. So comprehensive was it that those of the old school prophesied it could not make its ground; but whilst they went on prophesying, the people by hundreds of thousands went on laying out their pence every week in buying the numbers as they appeared, till the wide-spread success of the work silenced the old prejudices. A prominent organ of the Dublin University, in referring to the work, wound up its eulogium of it by saying "the success has been enormous; it has occupied and filled up a field of education, vast and important to the community." So universal indeed throughout the kingdom was the impression made by this most successful work, that its title, the "Popular Educator," has become almost a household word. We all know when any project does not meet with success, how easy it is to account for its failure in various ways. But when an undertaking which has had to run the gauntlet of old and corrupting prejudices proves a great success, it is generally not so easy to explain the causes which may have secured the result. In this case, however, the reason of the success is simple enough; but the happy combination of features which characterised the "Popular Educator" was not so simple an operation. In preparing a work which was destined to achieve so extraordinary a success, Mr Cassell had the advantage of having worked out in himself the problem which he had set himself to solve in the interests of the people. He, as a working man, had entered upon the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, and had succeeded in so far educating himself as to know what the people needed, and how to clear out of their way the difficulties which blocked up their road to knowledge. But how was he to persuade the people to realise what they stood in need of, and to exercise the requisite amount of self-denial to put themselves in possession of what they needed? In order to accomplish this it was necessary that he should at least combine five essential features—simplicity, usefulness, attractiveness, comprehensiveness, cheapness—and it was found necessary, over and above these requisites, that the prerequisite of faith in the man who prepared this happy combination should exist in the minds of the people for whom he was prescribing. It was the pure earnestness of the man which succeeded in creating this necessary amount of faith in him; for the people, with a true instinct, saw in one of themselves the guarantee of the genuineness of his work. Twenty years, as we have said, have now nearly elapsed since this work made its first appearance, and during that time it has been doing incalculable service to the community at large. It may be truly said that it thus so far contributed to exalt the standard of education at which the people now aim, as to make good through its own pages a claim to be reconstructed on its old foundation so as to meet the requirements and please the eye of a new and more enlightened generation. It is under these circumstances and in response to the loud cry that education must be the handmaid to the new privileges which the Legislature has recently conferred upon the people, that the publishing firm of Messrs Cassell, Petter, and Galpin have commenced a 'New Popular Educator' on the basis of the original work, retaining all in the old work that time cannot affect, revising and remodelling that to which experience points as requiring amendment, and adding such new features as are requisite to bring it into harmony with modern wants. Amongst several new subjects, papers on the Civil Service and University Middle-class Examinations are especially noticeable. We have now before us the first weekly number of the new work, which is published at three half-pence, and also the first monthly part, consisting of four weekly numbers, in a wrapper, published at sevenpence; the number and the part being each embellished with a frontispiece consisting of an admirable portrait of the Earl of Derby, to whom the 'New Popular Educator' is by special permission dedicated. We will briefly indicate the contents of the part. It contains, in sixty-four quarto pages, printed in clear, new type, lessons in English, French, German, Latin, Arithmetic, Geometry, Mechanics, Penmanship, Drawing, Music, Geography, History, Reading and Elocution, Botany, Animal Physiology, Gymnastics, and—as a proof that the old proverb, 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy,' is borne in mind—there are papers under the title of 'Our Holiday.' Throughout the various papers, where illustration is calculated to render the subject more intelligible and attractive, there is no sparing of expense, for upwards of fifty wood-engravings and diagrams are interspersed through the text of this first part. We will not attempt to do more than thus record the instalment of a work in which will appear week by week, and month by month, the subjects of knowledge which go to make up a liberal education; for if we endeavour to present the features of simplicity, usefulness, attractiveness, and comprehensiveness, which so eminently distinguish the systematic construction of the lessons and papers, we should fall far short of doing them justice. Those of our readers who feel an interest in such a work—and who in these times of close competition can fail, either on behalf of themselves or their families, to feel an interest in it?—should procure the admirable specimen of the new edition now submitted to the public. This much, at least, we have felt bound to say, as a duty we owe to an undertaking of which we could hardly exaggerate the importance. It is a work in the promotion of which the nation at large is interested, for its comprehensiveness justly entitles it to rank as the embodiment of a broad system of national education. When the original projector of the system upon which this new work is based vowed that he would construct a people's road to learning, he could hardly have conceived it to be within the range of possibility to have contrived a road leading to the heights of knowledge so gradual and easy of ascent, with so many objects of attraction on the wayside, as the "Popular Educator" truly affords. A work, moreover, which, originated in the interests of the working-classes, has been so developed as to warrant it in addressing itself to all classes, for it now claims, and claims justly, to be the vehicle, to any one who will use it with ordinary diligence, of an amount of knowledge qualifying for any position in life to which an honourable application of talents and industry may lead either man or woman—a work, the trifling cost of which places it within the reach of all, and the simplicity of which brings it within the capacity of all, youth and manhood alike.

THE FENIAN CONVICTS.

TRIPLE EXECUTION AT MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER, Saturday.

William Philip Allen (alias William O'Meara Allen), Michael Larkin, and Michael O'Brien (alias Gould), were this morning executed in front of the New Bailey prison, Salford, for the murder of Sergeant Charles Brett, of the Manchester Police force, on the 18th Sept. last. The proceedings before the Manchester magistrates, and more recently the trial of the condemned men before the Special Commission, must have kept the circumstances attending this remarkable murder so fresh in the minds of our readers, that it will only be necessary briefly to refer to a few of the leading points connected with it. Early on the morning of the 11th September, two men, who gave the names of White and Williams, but who afterwards turned out to be Colonel Kelly and Captain Deasy—both active leaders of the Fenian movement—were apprehended by a Manchester policeman as suspicious characters. The grounds on which they were taken into custody were very meagre, and had the men told a plausible story on being taken to the station, there is no doubt they would have been at once discharged. The suspicions of the police were however increased, not allayed by the accounts they gave of themselves, and on being searched, each man was found to be armed with a loaded revolver. They were taken the same morning before a magistrate, and remanded for a week, by which time their real names had been ascertained, and Chief Inspector Williamson, of Scotland Yard, and another officer had arrived, bearing warrants for their arrest for treasonable practices in Ireland. In consequence of an application made by Mr Williamson, Kelly and Deasy were on the 18th again remanded for a week. But whilst the police had been thus active in identifying the prisoners, we have now the means of judging that the sympathisers in the cause with which Kelly and Deasy are identified had not been idle; and that a most determined resolution had been arrived at to obtain the release of these men at all hazards. Before noon of the 18th several persons were observed to congregate in the neighbourhood of the railway arch in Hyde-road, through which the prison van would have to pass on its way from the City Police Station to the Bellevue Gaol, and their purpose appeared to be shared in by others, who afterwards arrived. No information of this suspicious gathering seems to have been communicated to the authorities, but in the course of the afternoon a telegram was received from the Chief Secretary for Ireland, containing a warning that some attempt at the rescue of Kelly and Deasy might be attempted. Considerable discussion has taken place as to the manner in which this telegram was received and treated, and allegations have been made that it did not reach the proper authority until it was too late; but it will be sufficient for our present purpose to state what precautions were taken and deemed to be sufficient by the officers at the City Police Court, in whose custody the prisoners remain until they are sent off to the gaol. The prison van is usually accompanied by two policemen, one of whom remains inside (the key, after the door is locked, being delivered to him through a ventilator), whilst the other mounts the box along with the driver; but on the occasion to which we refer the number of officers was doubled, and five or six others were sent after the van in a cab. Sergeant Charles Brett, as usual, was the officer inside the van beside the prisoners, amongst whom were Kelly and Deasy. Nothing particular occurred until the van reached the railway arch across the Hyde-road, when its further course was opposed by twenty or thirty men, many of whom were armed with revolvers, and all of whom appeared to be acting in an organised manner. In the scuffle which ensued the horses were shot at and disabled, the police officers were speedily overpowered and compelled to leave the van to the mercy of the assailants. Some of the latter mounted the roof and attempted with large stones to break it in; others made attacks of a similar character on the door of the van, whilst the remainder were engaged in keeping at bay the policemen and the persons who had been attracted to the spot. At no time, indeed, were the officers or those disposed to aid them capable of dealing with the armed mob who thus, in the broad light of day, set all law at defiance. The place had been skilfully chosen for the attack, and the forces were so disposed that the object of the attacking party was obtained in a comparatively short space of time. Finding that the van resisted all attempts to force an entrance by means of stones, and that measures of a more decided nature were necessary, the keys were demanded, a threat at the same time being made that if they were not given up, shots would be fired at the door. Sergeant Brett, with a courage and devotedness to duty which was highly meritorious, refused to accede to the demand, and the threat of firing was carried into effect. One of the shots which was fired into the ventilator passed through the head of the gallant Police sergeant and proved fatal. The keys were then, under the threat of immediate death, taken from the officer's pocket by one of the terrified female prisoners, and handed out to the men nearest the van. The door was opened; the men passed over Brett's lifeless body into the van, rescued Kelly and Deasy, and made off across the fields in the direction of the Sheffield line of railway. They were followed; some of the more prominent leaders in the affray—notably Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien or Gould as he then called himself—were taken into custody at a short distance from the place where the attack was made, and further arrests were made until the total number of prisoners numbered nearly thirty. The public were naturally startled at so daring an outrage having been successfully perpetrated in the midst of one of our largest towns, and it was felt that prompt measures were necessary to uphold the majesty of the law. A Special Commission—the judges being Mr Justice Blackburn and Mr Justice Mellor—was appointed for the trial of the twenty six prisoners who had been committed from the Police Court, and the proceedings of that commission were opened on the 28th of last month. With the result of the trials all are acquainted. Five men were convicted of the capital offence, but by the almost unanimous voice of those who were present at the trial, and of the country, the verdict of the jury in the case of Maguire was set aside, and a free pardon granted to him. The alibi he set up was a very strong one; no evidence was forthcoming that he, a marine in Her Majesty's service, home on furlough, had the slightest connection with the Fenian movement, and it is now openly avowed by some of the men against whom the charge of complicity in the attack on the van broke down, that Maguire is perfectly innocent. At the eleventh hour a reprieve was granted to Shore, whose real name is Edward O'Meagher Condon—no doubt from a feeling that the case against him was not so strong as to leave no doubt of his guilt. Strong efforts, some of them of a highly injudicious character, were made to obtain a commutation of the sentence passed on the other three, but without avail. It was thought likely at one time that the date fixed for the execution would at all events have been extended until the legal points raised in the course of the trial—viz., that the arrest was irregular, and the killing of the officer was only manslaughter—were decided; but the final decision of the judges stating that they had officially informed the Secretary of State for the Home Department that there could be no ground of appeal to a court of law, and that it was now for Her Majesty's Government alone to determine what should be done with the convicts, put an end to this hope.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTIONS.

On Thursday afternoon all carriage traffic had been stopped between Bridge Street, Manchester, and Chapel Street, Salford, and gangs of workmen commenced to put up the elaborate system of barricades which had been planned for erection in the neighbourhood of the place of execution. The New Bailey Prison, where the condemned men are confined, and on the east front of which the execution was fixed to take place, is a large square building on the Salford bank of the river Irwell. It has a large interior court, and a brick wall encloses all the buildings. To the north lies the New Bailey Railway Station, and the line of railway runs for some distance by the side of the gaol wall, about 40 feet distant. A wide thoroughfare named Stanley Street, lies between the south front of the gaol where the entrance gate is situated and the river. From Manchester the gaol is approached by Bridge Street, Albert Place, and the Albert Bridge, and the New Bailey thoroughfare runs along the east front of the prison. The execution was appointed to take place on the east front of the gaol, and on Thursday afternoon some of the workmen employed commenced to break down a portion of the upper part of the brick wall surrounding the prison to make a means of egress to the scaffold. Soon a doorway was fixed in the aperture, and the drop and platform began to grow into shape beneath. As night came on, large fires were lighted, and the men worked at the scaffold and the barriers by torchlight.

THE GAOL.

Yesterday morning, the gaol presented a most unusual aspect. In the low portico in front the wife and four children of the condemned man Larkin were sitting weeping bitterly, and surrounded by friends. They were waiting to catch some of the Visiting Justices on their way inward, to ask for an order to visit the husband and father doomed so soon to die. The warders in double force jealously guarded the barred outer gates, admitting none save those with the requisite order. The opening of the portals admitted to the inner court; and the first sounds striking on the ear were the crash of arms and the broad Doric of the word of command, as the long file of sentries of the 73rd Highlanders, just relieved, grounded arms in front of their temporary guard-house. Whichever way the eye turned in the court and corridors, it was met by the sight of plumed bonnets, tartan trews, and glistening steel. Another part of the prison was held by a detachment of a Fusilier regiment, who steadily patrolled up and down their allotted ground. Outside, enormous crowds, kept in circulation by bodies of police, viewed the preparations for the approaching tragedy, and a state of subdued excitement prevailed throughout the neighbourhood.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon the gallows was finished, and stood exposed to the gaze of the assembled thousands in all its horrid simplicity. The machine is upon the Irish, or flapboard principle; it is singularly small compared with scaffolds on the old platform system, and is free from all complicated arrangements. The erection rests upon strong timber joists, fixed in the thickness of the gaol walls; upon these beams a light platform is raised, which is attached to an upper railing by iron rods about an inch thick and four feet in height; slightly beneath the upper railing is the fatal flapboard, answering to the raised platform of single scaffolds. The flapboard is merely a pair of folding doors working on hinges attached to each side of the scaffold. When shut, it is supported beneath by a massive double bolt, fitting into thick sockets, and worked by a lever close to the wall on the left side of the erection. The temporary entrance from the gaol is almost level with the folding doors, and upon them those coming out of the doorway must step. When the bolt is drawn the doors fly open in the middle and fall to each side, and there is a drop for the unfortunate men of about three feet to the light platform below, which of course the doomed men will not be allowed to touch. The gallows proper is two stout timber uprights resting upon the before-mentioned joists, and the cross-beam to which the ropes are to be affixed is about ten feet in length. Very few persons will be able to be upon the drop save the condemned men and the hangman. All day yesterday crowds of people, many of them from the adjoining districts, filled the New Bailey and the adjoining street; their behaviour was orderly in the extreme, and the general feeling prevalent was one of pity and deep commiseration for the unfortunate men condemned to die.

THE DEFENCE OF THE PRISON.

Capt. Sylvester, chief constable of Salford, was engaged yesterday morning with the Mayor and borough magistrates for several hours completing the arrangements for the defence of the prison. Captain Sylvester had under his command 500 police and about 2,000 special constables. They were divided into squads of 100 each, under the command of a military officer; and their duty was to keep clear the space between the barriers in New Bailey-street. A barrier sixty yards in length kept clear the space in front of the prison wall where the drop was erected. There was a large military force inside the prison, ready to defend the line of railway. In the rear there was a body of cavalry. There was also a force of artillery and infantry in front of the prison in Stanley street, ready for any emergency. Inside the prison, along the whole line of the external wall, a temporary platform was erected, for the military to mount in the event of shots being fired from without. They would then be enabled to fire from the top of the wall, which forms an invulnerable breastwork for the defenders. The firemen were at their stations all night ready to turn out at the shortest notice. These arrangements, which were submitted to and approved by Major-General Sir John Garvock, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Northern District, prevented the possibility of any attempt at rescue being successful, if the friends of the condemned men had being insane enough to make any such attempt.

THE LAST VISITS TO THE PRISONERS.

The mother of the prisoner Allen, his sister, sweetheart, and two or three other relations, went to the New Bailey Prison yesterday morning to see Allen, but were refused admission. The crowd recognised them, and they were immediately surrounded by some hundreds of people. Mr Superintendent Gee took them under his care, and for a time sheltered them in the Albert-street Station. At last a message was sent up that Allen's mother would be admitted to see her son, and she went down accompanied by a friend, the other relations following at such distances after her that the whole party escaped observation on the way. On arriving at the prison they were told that only Mrs Allen could be admitted; and the sister and cousin, who had come from Ireland for the express purpose of seeing Allen, had to go back, along with his sweetheart, without having been able, as they had hoped, to pay him a farewell visit. It was some time before Mrs Allen could obtain admission to the interior of the prison, and her solitary companion in the corridor was Mrs Larkin, who carried a young child in her arms. Companions in misfortune, as they were, an ordinary spectator would have failed from their calm demeanour to suspect the painful position in which they were placed.

At 1:30 yesterday afternoon Larkin's mother, wife, and children saw him. His mother, previous to going to the cell, was very much excited, repeatedly exclaimed, whilst waiting in the corridor of the prison, that her son would not be executed, and the rope was not spun which would hang him. Two of Larkin's sisters-in-law, who are said to have come from Dublin, presented themselves at the prison gates, and requested to see him; but as the unhappy man had expressed no special desire to see them, the authorities deemed it advisable not to admit them.

GATHERING OF THE CROWD.
THREATENING LETTER SENT TO CALCRAFT.

It was night on Friday before the preparations outside the gaol were concluded. Strong barricades were then finished some distance up and down Chapel Street and at the end of Bloom Street. A force of the 8th Hussars took up a position in Lower King Street; and the 73rd Highlanders also came down in strength. 104 men and four officers were quartered in the Albert Street Police Station; and the floor being strewn with straw for them they piled arms, wrapped themselves in their blankets, and disposed themselves to sleep. Some hundreds of persons took up their positions for the night in front of the barriers nearest the gallows as early as six o'clock, and at eleven o'clock last night large bodies of county and borough police, armed with revolvers and cutlasses, were busily engaged putting them in their places to which it is intended to confine the crowd. A large body of special constables held possession of the New Bailey Railway Station and the portion of the line commanding the gaol and scaffold. Immense crowds occupied the streets adjoining the prison. At a quarter to ten last night, the Rev. Mr Gadd and the Rev. Mr Quick entered the prison. The service marked out to be said with the prisoners this morning is the Litany, the Misere, Psalms, and the Litany of Jesus as the drop falls. The priest reported the condemned men to be resigned, and that they are all that could be desired. The head of the detective department (Superintendent Maybury) reported at half-past ten o'clock that the city was very quiet.

Calcraft, the executioner, arrived on Thursday night, and last night he received a threatening letter, of which the following is a copy:—

SIR.—If you hang any of the gentlemen condemned to death at the New Bailey, it will be the worse for you. You will not survive afterwards.

The letter was without signature or date. Immediately on receipt of this letter, Calcraft enclosed it to the visiting Justices with the following note:—

GENTLEMEN,—I have received the enclosed letter. It seems a serious job. I hope you will look after it, and that I shall get safe home again.—Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM CALCRAFT.

The night had been mild and fine, but shortly before day-break it became very cold, and a thick fog came on, which obscured everything at fifty yards' distance.

About half-past six o'clock, while it was yet dark, Calcraft, the executioner, was seen to mount the scaffold with a coil of ropes on his arm and affix three separate ropes with nooses to the cross beam. He was seen only by a few, and no notice was taken of him.

At eight o'clock the open space in front of the scaffold was occupied only by the specials, police, and press. The crowd outside the barriers at the New Bailey Viaduct and on the Albert Bridge did not number more than five thousand persons, and, with the exception of some roughs pushing and shouting, the utmost order prevailed. The specials stood in double lines across the street, occupying the barriers, and keeping the space open between. The 57th Regiment took possession of the New Bailey Station shortly after daybreak, and patrolled over the viaducts. The 72nd Highlanders lined the raised ground round the inside of the prison wall, and at a few minutes to eight o'clock could be seen taking up their position.

The condemned men slept on this, the last night before suffering an ignominious death, as soundly as was their wont, and were awoke at a quarter past five in the morning. Shortly afterwards they were attended by the Rev. Canon Cantwell and Fathers Gadd and Quick, and received the holy communion. The time until breakfast, of which they partook at half-past seven, was spent in earnest prayer. About eight o'clock the executioner, Calcraft and his assistant Armstrong entered the cell, and the last preparations commenced. Whilst the process of pinioning was being gone through the priests stood by the side of the unhappy men, administering the consolation of religion and exhorting them to firmness to meet their fate. These appeals were not without effect, and the convicts at this time manifested a remarkable fortitude, not one of them flinching in the least. The procession was then formed, and precisely at three minutes past eight it entered the court yard, amidst a fog so dense that objects could be but faintly distinguished at a distance of thirty or forty yards. In the front was a warder, and immediately following him the Rev. Canon Cantwell, who chanted the Miserere Psalm. Allen walked next, with a warder on each side of him. The convict was deadly pale, but he stepped out firmly, and with his eyes fixed in an upward gaze, he muttered the response 'Lord have mercy upon us.' Father Gadd came next, followed by Larkin, similarly attended by warders. A great change was visible in Larkin's appearance and demeanour since the date of his trial. Confinement and anxiety of mind seemed to have utterly overpowered him, and it was with difficulty that he ascended the long steps leading to the scaffold. Immediately following Father Quick came Gould, who joined in the responses with a steady voice, and was the firmest of the three. As the convicts stepped on to the scaffold, almost every head in the vast crowd by this time assemble, was uncovered, and solemn silence prevailed for some seconds, to be broken only by that loud cry of commiseration which can never be withheld at the sight of human beings in such a position, however deserving they may be of the awful punishment they are about to suffer. As soon as Allen took his place on the drop, Calcraft drew the white cap over his face, and placed the rope round his neck. As Larkin showed some signs of fainting, he halted a moment at the door leading from the gaol wall to the scaffold, and Gould took the second place, walking below the middle rope with a firm step, and as he did so shaking hands with Allen and kissing him on the right cheek. A painful scene ensued when Larkin was led to his place on the drop. His firmness which had shown signs of failing, seemed altogether to forsake him, and he fainted in Calcraft's arms. An imploring look from Gould seemed to rally him, but on the rope being adjusted he again fainted, and had to be supported by the executioner's assistant. All being in readiness the priests, who had never ceased after mounting the scaffold from chanting the Litany of Jesus, stepped from the drop, Calcraft drew the bolt, and murmuring "Jesus have mercy upon us; Jesus, receive our souls," the wretched men fell. The ropes were all of different lengths; in Allen's case the rope was the longest, in Gould's next, and in Larkin's it was the shortest. The consequence was that when the drop fell Allen disappeared entirely out of view, even of the spectators from windows on the same level with the scaffold. He appeared to die in about a minute, Gould was the next to yield, but Larkin died very slowly, and his prolonged struggles were shocking to witness.

The numbers present in the vicinity of the scaffold did not exceed 5,000; they were composed principally of the lower orders; it was evident that the respectable citizens, both of Manchester and Salford, had taken the advice given by their chief magistrates, and had remained within doors. All passed off with the utmost quietness, and no demand was made upon the military—a large force of whom were drawn up inside the prison at the foot of the stairs leading to the scaffold. Small detachments of the 72nd Highlanders were also stationed on raised platforms on each side of the scaffold, where they crouched whilst the execution was proceeding, with their loaded rifles slightly projecting over the prison wall. Some slight alarm was caused as the procession was ascending the scaffold by two loud reports being heard, but the noise was, with scarcely a moment's hesitation, attributed to its proper cause, viz., the firing of fog signals on the line of railway which passes so near to the prison. Another temporary cause of alarm occurred on the Manchester side of the river just after the drop fell. The rear portion of the crowd, supposing that those at the front were rapidly retreating in order to leave the scene, rushed back to the barriers, and but for the protection they afforded, the series of rushes that then took place might have ended in personal injury. The number of spectators had considerably diminished by half-past eight; and by the time the bodies were cut down a general dispersion had taken place.

There is little reason to doubt, from the prisoners' demeanour in the dock, and expressions which have dropped from them since their conviction, that they had persuaded themselves into the belief that their crime was a political one, and that, as in the case of Burke, the Government would commute their sentence. We understand that they clung to this hope till the last, and made frequent and anxious inquiries as to the arrival of a reprieve.

The scene at the execution was a painful, and in many respects a humiliating one; but however this may be, and however much the necessity which prevented the Government from listening to the powerful and unceasing efforts made to obtain mercy for the convicts, may be deplored, all must join in expressing the earnest hope and prayer that the stern lesson thus taught will not be without its beneficial results; that the conviction which must now pervade the sympathisers with these misguided men who have expiated their crime on the scaffold that the administrators of the law are determined to exact the full penalty for the commission of such a daring outrage as that of the 18th September, will spare us the fulfilment of the revengeful threats at present so openly and lavishly used, and, with them, the repetition of the horrid spectacle of which the walls of the New Bailey Prison have just been the theatre.

THE FENIANS.
A FENIAN DEPUTATION TO THE QUEEN.

On Friday morning, Clegg, Coffey, and Graham, went to Windsor Castle, to present a memorial to the Queen praying clemency for the convicts. Clegg was admitted to the lobby. The Mayor of Windsor and some members of the Corporation were present. Clegg requested an interview with the Queen. Sir John Cowell, Master of the Household, sent a letter, saying it was not his duty to submit such a request, and her Majesty could only be approached through her responsible Ministers. General Grey, the Queen's private secretary, had a memorial sent him for presentation to her Majesty. He sent a letter, returning it with the remark that, though directed to the Queen, it should properly be addressed to the Secretary of State, who could alone submit it to her Majesty. There were great crowds in the streets, and the deputation was badly received. The Mayor advised them to leave, which they did at two o'clock, the Mayor and Corporation escorting them, to prevent a breach of the peace.

THE OCCULT LAWS OF NATURE.

On Monday evening, Mr R. Hunt, F.R.S., discoursed in the Lecture Hall of the Bradford Mechanics' Institute, under the auspices of the Philosophical Society, on "The occult powers of Nature, an examination of those great natural phenomena which are not satisfactorily explained by known laws; and of the evidence which indicates the existence of physical forces superior to those with which we are acquainted." After explaining the meaning of the word occult, Mr Hunt said that, notwithstanding the great advances made by science during the last quarter of a century, there were many forces in existence, exhibiting daily phenomena, which, with our present knowledge, we could not explain. Take a stone, for instance, which appeared to have no force with it, but break the stone into fine sand, place a quantity of it into the bottom of a vessel, and then fill up the vessel with water, mixed either with salt or sugar, and it would be found, if the water were allowed to pass through the sand, that action immediately commenced, and the water would leave the sand perfectly free from either salt or sugar. It had been found that if the liquor which ran from salted meat was put into bladders, and these bladders were placed in pure water, the salt would all pass away into the water, and leave in the bladders nothing but pure albumen, the most nourishing portion of the meat, which was sold at a high price. After other beautiful illustrations, Mr Hunt described a mode of detecting the presence of fire damp in mines with the assistance of a balloon, which worked by the laws of absorption, and gradually filling, caused a bell to ring to warn the miners of danger; he also drew attention to a small instrument which could be placed in the waistcoat pocket, which worked by the same law, and which indicated on a dial the atmospheric pressure in any part of a mine. He then alluded to some remarkable experiments made by Professor Graham, of the Mint, to ascertain the absorptive powers of the various metals, and the singular results he had obtained from a meteor which fell at Lenato, showing that there were immense forces at work in the universe of which we had no knowledge, and as had been observed by Professor Graham, that meteor might be looked upon as "a message from the stars." The experience thus gained, the lecturer considered, might be turned to good account in the manufacture of steel. Mr Hunt said it had been asserted since the time of Linnæus that stones grew. That stones increased in bulk he was willing to admit, but to say that they grew was erroneous; they no more grew than a piece of sugar did which, placed in water, increased in size. Stones had the power to absorb, and so become apparently larger; but they did not grow, in the same sense as other bodies. The lecturer then dwelt upon crystallisation, showed the many forms assumed by the snow-flake, and the beautiful appearance presented by a lump of thick ice, when cut into, and explained how water could be deprived of air as it gradually froze into a solid mass. When this ice comes to be melted it would assume the appearance of ordinary water, but although water boiled at 212 deg., they might go on heating this to 290 or 300 deg., and although it would not boil, it would suddenly burst into steam, and explode with a loud noise. If a drop of this water were added to ordinary water, it would cause the whole mass to explode, and the lecturer thought that this might give a clue to many boiler explosions. Supposing the water in the boiler to be deprived of air by heating or otherwise, when fresh water was added the whole mass would suddenly and by one effort explode. A great number of boiler explosions might be explained on this principle, though certainly not all. Mr Hunt then considered the laws of gravitation and pointed out some remarkable phenomena in connection with the law, quoting a remark of Sir John Herschel, who, while walking in his garden one day, looked up to Heaven and said, "I believe I see two or more forces beyond the force of gravitation before we reach to God." The address was listened to with wrapt attention by a numerous auditory, who occasionally warmly applauded the lecturer.

ELEPHANT HUNTING BY THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

A correspondent of the *Times* gives a very interesting account of an elephant hunt by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. While the Duke was staying at the Cape he received an invitation to visit the country of Knysna for some elephant hunting. Wishing to distinguish himself in this sport while he had the opportunity, his Royal Highness accepted the invitation, and landed at Knysna Head on the 7th of September. On the 10th the Duke, with a party of forty horsemen, made for the ground in which sport was likely to be found. His Royal Highness was, however, disappointed to find that the elephant which had been reported as being there had gone into the forest, and into the forest, therefore, the party went in search of him. They travelled all day, and at night a camp was pitched. Unfortunately, it came on to rain, and those for whom there were no tents had a bad time of it. The spirits of the party rose the next morning, when after an hour's ride, eleven elephants were reported ahead. The Duke, with a specially selected party, went to find them. Unfortunately, nothing but long-range firing could be got, and although three of the elephants were wounded, they all managed to get away. This disappointment damped the spirit of the whole party, especially as the time of the Duke was limited. His Royal Highness now determined to return to the Middle Erf, the shooting ground in which he had first hoped to find an elephant. News being brought that elephants had been seen near the ground, the party made off with all speed. Middle Erf being reached, it was found necessary to let loose the dogs, who soon discovered three elephants, one of which showed himself several times. When an advance was made no elephants were to be seen, and by the noise of the dogs it was discovered that they had made to the rear. A boy was sent on horseback to see what was going on. He had not gone far when he returned at full speed with the elephant after him in hot pursuit. The monster was evidently gaining on the horse, while the boy, calling out in Dutch, 'Fire, fire; for God's sake fire, or I shall be killed!' rode for protection towards the Duke's party. Upon that the elephant did not slacken his pace, but with ears and tail erect he rushed on right in the direction of the Duke, who was standing in the centre of his line. His Royal Highness coolly took his large gun from the hand of young Atkinson who had been carrying it for him, and did not pull a trigger until the elephant was within less than twenty yards. He then discharged both barrels in quick succession, sending one bullet into the animal's head just above the right eye, and then hitting him with the second bullet a little lower down, between the trunk and the root of the right tusk. The elephant was allowed to get so close, that if the Duke had been at all nervous and his aim less sure, his own life and the lives of some of those at his side would inevitably have been sacrificed. As soon as the elephant received the Duke's two bullets he stopped in his career, shook his head, and reeled round, presenting his broadside; he then staggered a few yards further, and when he was in the act of falling some of the others fired; but these shots were superfluous, for the Duke had given the poor brute his *quietus*, and he would have died on the spot if no second gun had been discharged. A few minutes afterwards the Duke, amidst the congratulations of those around him, was down flaying the animal which he had killed. He left Knysna the next day.

REPRESENTATION OF MIDDLESBRO'.

On Monday evening a large and influential meeting was held at the Station Hotel, Middlesborough, to consider the advisability of requesting the Mayor to call a public meeting to ascertain the feeling of the inhabitants of Middlesborough respecting the nomination of Mr Bolckow as the member of Parliament. Mr Buckney occupied the chair.

Mr Elgie proposed, and Mr Millard seconded, that a requisition should be presented to the Mayor asking him to call a public meeting.

The following requisition was then submitted and agreed to:—

"We, the undersigned inhabitants of Middlesborough and its neighbourhood, being of opinion that H. W. F. Bolckow, Esq., of Marton Hall, is the most fit and proper person to be the first representative of Middlesborough in Parliament, hereby request you to convene a public meeting, on an early day, to consider the desirability of presenting a requisition to Mr Bolckow, asking him to allow himself to be put in nomination."

Mr T. Charlton reported what had taken place last week with regard to Mr Isaac Wilson coming forward as a candidate. It was distinctly understood that Mr Wilson had declared that he would not oppose Mr Bolckow if he was eligible.

Mr Ald. Watson, as an old inhabitant, and being fully conversant with what Mr Bolckow had done for the town, said that he had great pleasure in supporting motion.

Mr Sanderson, as a member of the Reform Association, said that at a meeting they had had fears were expressed of outsiders coming to combat the borough. Mr Bolckow was undoubtedly an alien; and although they did not mean any disrespect to him, they had waited upon Mr Isaac Wilson in consequence of that knowledge. Something had been said about getting an Act of Parliament to qualify Mr Bolckow; but he, for one, did not see any reason why they should go out of their way, as they had plenty of Germans. (Disapprobation.) Mr Sanderson was then proceeding to compare the two aspirants to Parliamentary honours when he was called upon to desist.

Mr Millard said that under any circumstances the first offer should be made to Mr Bolckow.

Mr Williams, manager at Bolckow, Vaughan & Co.'s, said that it was settled that no Tory was to be returned for Middlesborough—they were all Liberals, and no Tory could dream of becoming a candidate. They wanted the best man, and the question of nationality was one for the Liberals. Comparisons between Mr This and Mr That were most ungenerous and very undesirable. Mr Bolckow came to Middlesborough and found the place a swamp, or something very like it; and considering the prominent part he had played in raising it to its present position, it would only be becoming if he were elected, if possible, as its first member. Middlesborough was first known by iron going from it to all parts of the world branded with the names of Bolckow and Vaughan, and the name of one of these gentlemen should be their choice as their first member.

Mr Farmer was sure that nineteen-twentieths of the people would be glad to see Mr Bolckow elected. The question of Germanism had nothing to do with it at all.

The motion was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

Mr G. Neasham wished to say, on behalf of Mr Thos. Vaughan, that he should like to be the first to sign the requisition to the Mayor.

Mr Lennard suggested that a line should be left for Mr Isaac Wilson. (Laughter.)

Mr Harkness proposed that those gentlemen who signed the requisition should form a committee to carry out the arrangements for holding the meeting.

This was agreed to, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

MISS M. A. GRAHAM IN THE TOWN HALL, NEWCASTLE.

On Tuesday evening, Miss M. A. Graham, of Edinburgh, conducted divine service in the New Town Hall, Newcastle. The room was crowded in the extreme, indeed a large number of persons were turned away. The talented lady preacher is of the middle size, and of pleasing appearance. She speaks with great fluency. Her arguments on Scriptural subjects are powerful and exhaustive, and moreover she possesses a musical voice with which she leads the singing part of the service with great effect. Miss Graham took her text from the 6th chapter of Genesis, the 3rd verse,—"The Lord said my spirit shall not always strive with man." She observed at the outset that these words were spoken by the Lord Jehovah himself, and they brought people back to the good old story of the Ark—they brought them back again to their classes at school—they brought them to remember the loving words of loving teachers, when telling that Jesus was the Gospel Ark for the reception of those who believed in his name. The speaker then proceeded to remark on the instructions of God to Noah, as to how the Ark was to be built, and also the order that he himself was to get into it in company with his wife, his sons, his sons' wives, with all the fowls of the air and the beasts of the fields by sevens. Noah set to work and gathered the carpenters together. These workers did the work merely because they were to be paid for it. They laughed at Noah, and said he was beside himself. They did not believe that the boat would be of any service, and they did not believe that God would destroy the world. They, however, set to in earnest to build the Ark, because they were to get their pay from Noah, not because they thought there would be any use for it. Their hearts were hardened against the statement Noah had made. Noah had preached righteousness for 120 years, but they were still unbelievers. The hour came, the clock struck, and the last finish had been made to the Ark. She fancied she could see Noah, his wife, his sons, and his sons' wives going into the boat. She fancied she could see the fowls flying in. She fancied that the camels and beasts of the field were being taken in by sevens. The rain descended for the first time, but the non-believers took no heed of it. They never thought of it until the water rose higher and higher until it reached their knees. They then began to look at one another, and said, "Is this not what Noah told us?" Then they cried and prayed for help. They looked in the direction of the Ark now because fear had got possession of them; but, poor foolish people, their earnestness came too late. She fancied she could see them holding on by the Ark, clinging to it for forty days and forty nights, but they were too long in believing. She then spoke to those unbelieving friends in that hall, and asked all present whether they were in the ark of Jesus; whether they were on the popular side, or the side of the despised Christ. They ought to calmly consider these questions. She impressed upon them the fact that when Christ spoke to the fishermen they dropped their lines and followed him. Those in the audience might say they were strong and healthy, but the preacher would ask them were they in the ark. They might live in full blessing of Gospel light, like Judas, and like him not go to Heaven. Many might say that they were members of a Christian church, but were they believers. That was the point. Would any of the audience stand at the door of salvation, or, in other words, at the door of the ark. Some went down from the pulpits, some went down from the platform, some from the communion table, and some from the pews, who professed to be Christians, who were actually not so in their hearts. They had been visited by wonderful warnings, and they would be visited by an awful judgment.—A free will offering was taken to pay expenses at the close of the service.

ALARMING FIRE AT GATESHEAD.
DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT £300.

A serious conflagration broke out on Monday afternoon at half-past four o'clock, on the premises of Messrs J. Hancock Richardson and Co., manufacturers and refiners of paraffin and petroleum oil and spirits, Teams, Gateshead. The works, which stand on part of the marshy ground generally known as the "Hassocks," have only been built two or three months, and had the buildings not been roofed with corrugated iron, it would have been almost impossible to have prevented the spreading of the fire. At the time of the fire only two or three of the men were on the premises. It appears that the process of refining off in a "still," which would hold from 200 to 300 gallons, was going on by means of the furnaces underneath. The oil boiled over, and caught fire at the furnaces, and in an instant a vast sheet of flame shot up, illuminating the country for miles around. The burning oil ran rapidly through the yard into a small gulley, which seemed to have been made for draining purposes, and it was here that the fire raged long after the interior portion of the premises had been gutted. The burning oil in the "gut" or gulley, which was about 50 yards in length, set fire to the oil in the yard, which was in barrels, all ready to be sent out (some being American petroleum oil, and the rest benzoline or mineral spirit). Barrel and barrel continued to ignite, and soon the whole number, estimated at from 150 to 200 were on fire. The wind was from the south-west. About five o'clock the Gateshead borough police fire-engine, under the command of Inspector Ewart, arrived, and the flames were very soon extinguished, though the oil burnt for a very long afterwards. The damage is estimated at about £300. We understand that the proprietors are not insured. Chief constable Elliott rendered valuable assistance by his presence and counsel.

A SCANDALOUS STORY.

In a lecture by Mr Gutteridge, delivered in the Town Hall of Birmingham to a crowded audience, and reported in the Birmingham Daily Gazette of Thursday last, there occurs the following statement, which very naturally has created considerable sensation:—In the spring of the present year this came to pass—A gentleman of good commercial position had a daughter who, left motherless at an early age, would be entitled to a small property whenever she should marry. She was sought in marriage by a young man, whom her father regarded as unworthy, and to prevent her making a rash marriage he thought it well to put her into a nunnery, where she would have what he deemed the comforts of a genteel parlour boarder. In a month or so afterwards the father visited his daughter, and she was then very anxious to return home with him; but he, actuated by the same motive which had in the first place caused him to put his daughter into a nunnery, induced her against her will to remain. So far there was nothing particular in the story; but let them mark what came next. Some time afterwards the father wished to see his daughter again, but on presenting himself at the nunnery, was told she was under holy vows. Soon afterwards he went again to the nunnery, and was again refused admission to his daughter—again being told that she was under holy vows. Not content with this, he procured magisterial authority for the release of his child. She was then given up to him, and he procured a cab in which to take her to his home. In that cab she was delivered of a child, and she stated that she had been debauched by the father confessor, and that she left behind her in the nunnery two other young ladies who were in the same unhappy condition. He would not mention names, but he would say that the facts came to his knowledge in an authoritative way, and that he had communicated them by letter to a distinguished member of the House of Commons, and requested him to lay the facts before the Secretary of State, with a view to a judicial examination as to the truth of the allegations. He was prepared, and he made this offer to Dr. Newman, a distinguished pervert from the Church of England, that if a jury of twelve men, either to be chosen by lot, or six to be chosen of either party, were empannelled, he would to them restate the facts, and if they could be proved to be false, he would on his bended knees confess his fault, and implore Dr. Newman's forgiveness.

Mr Gutteridge, the author of this scandalous story, has been twice challenged to make good his statement, and after taking no notice of the challenges for several days, has at length refused to accept them, evading them by irrelevant pretexts. The tale is clearly utterly untrustworthy.

DEATH OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE OF NEWCASTLE.

We regret to announce the death of Chief Constable Sabbage, which event took place on Monday afternoon, at his house, 15, Oxford-street. He had not been able to attend his duties since Tuesday fortnight. It was at first thought that his illness was a cold, but it eventually proved to be gastric fever. For the last five days he was, for the most part, in a state of insensibility. He frequently talked about his duties, and gave instructions as to the prisoners committed for trial at the Assizes. He gradually got worse, until his medical attendants, Drs. Rayne and Hume, on Sunday gave up all hope of his recovery. Death terminated his sufferings shortly after four o'clock on Monday afternoon. He was 49 years of age. He leaves a widow and two sons. Mr Sabbage was an exceedingly active and courteous chief constable. It is close upon eleven years since, at a salary of £350 per annum, he obtained the appointment in connection with the force in Newcastle, being successor to Mr Dunne, now in the Westmoreland and Cumberland county constabulary. He occupied a similar position in the city of Carlisle for a period of seven years prior to coming to Newcastle. Before that time he was a sergeant in the London force, having risen from the position of a police-officer. In Newcastle he had made many friends, who will regret his untimely decease. The members of the police force were greatly attached to him, and it was with painful feelings that they learned their chief was no more. His warm disposition and unfailing urbanity endeared him to all those who best knew him, while his energy and perseverance won general respect.

On Wednesday the interment took place at Jesmond Old Cemetery. The procession was formed in Oxford-street, in front of the deceased's residence, and consisted of a posse of police in advance, the hearse, four mourning coaches, several carriages, about 100 members of the force, and a detachment of the Shoeblack Brigade. The pall bearers were the four Inspectors: Mr Amos, of the A division; Mr Walter Scott, of the B division; Mr Thomas Scott, of the C division; and Mr Hall, of the D division. Mr Sub-inspector Curtin, drill-inspector, was director of the police on the occasion. In the first mourning coach were Mr William Sabbage and Mr Henry Sabbage (sons of the late chief-constable), Mr Ald. Ridley (chairman of the Watch Committee of the Corporation), and Mr Henry Dobson, of London; in the second, Mr E. D. Davis, Dr. Rayne, Dr. Hume, and Dr. Hardcastle; in the third, Mr Swan and Mr Dobson, chemists, Newcastle. Then followed the private carriage of Dr. Rayne; the Mayor's carriage, containing his worship (Mr Henry Angus), and the Sheriff (Mr John Mawson); carriage containing Mr Ald. Dodds, Mr Philipson (Town Clerk) and Mr Ald. Wilson; carriage containing Mr Wm. Stewart, Mr Harford, Mr J. Angus, and Mr Thos. Robinson; carriage containing Mr Bannister and Mr Whitfield; Major Spoor came next on horseback; and then 100 men belonging to the force, and Mr George Edward Rogerson, chief clerk; Mr Dixon, detective inspector; Mr Anderson (detective), and Mr Watson, police band-master; and a few humble yet attached members of the Brigade of Shoeblacks, in charge of their painstaking master. Ald. Nichol, the Rev. R. Shepherd, chaplain, and Mr Robins, governor of the gaol. The Rev. C. A. Raines, incumbent of St. Peter's, read the service in a very impressive manner. The arrangements were entrusted to Messrs Bainbridge and Co., and Mr Archbold, from that establishment, superintended in a satisfactory manner. The residents of many houses in the vicinity of Mr Sabbage's dwelling lowered the window blinds, and the route along New Bridge-street, Northumberland-street, and Cemetery-road was thronged with people.

The 'fracas' on Newmarket Heath, in which Parry and Cannon, the jockeys, are implicated, is assuming a serious aspect. The case came for hearing on Monday, when Mr Salmon, of Bury, the attorney for the prosecution, applied for a further adjournment, on the ground that since the last examination Mr Temler's condition has become worse, and he is now confined to the house by order of his medical attendant, serious symptoms having manifested themselves with reference to the injuries on the head, arising from blows he received from the butt ends of riding whips, and the injury to the groin having turned out more serious than was at first anticipated. The application was assented to.

THE POLICE AND THE BAKERS.—Considerable excitement has been caused this week, in consequence of a charge made by the police authorities against eighteen bakers of the town and neighbourhood of Lymington for neglecting to weigh bread sold by them to members of the police in disguise. Ten of the delinquents were brought up before the district bench of magistrates. The defendants pleaded guilty, but said they were totally ignorant of the law requiring them to weigh every loaf (except fancy bread) upon sale. The magistrates fined them in the nominal penalty of 1s each and costs. In all the cases the bakers were informed that the loaf called the "cottage loaf" is not to be considered "fancy bread."—Salisbury Journal.

TO MASONS AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, the Building of about 50 Yards of Wall.—Apply to Mr M. Coupland, West Wood House, Ebchester.

THE SPRING belonging to George Smith, Kyo, was Drawn on Saturday, November 23rd. No. 88 Ticket Won it.

TO LET, a COTTAGE and TWO GARDENS. Apply to Matthew Spencer, Knitsley West Grange Farm.

LOST, on the 18th inst., between Ritson's Wood Yard, Blackhill, and Shotley Field, a BUNDLE tied in a White Muffler. Whoever has found the same and will return it to W. Anderson, Roadman, Blackhill, will be rewarded for their trouble.

PONTOP MONTHLY CATTLE SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, December 11, 1867, at Twelve o'Clock.

JOHN MURRAY will offer for SALE BY AUCTION upwards of 150 Prime COWS, HEIFERS, and BULLOCKS, which will be Sold without the Least Reserve.

SLATES.

TO SLATE MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS.

FIRST QUANTITY OF BLUE SLATES for immediate Shipment in all the usual sizes, in quantities of not less than a single cargo.

Prices, ex ship in the Tyne, or in any north-eastern port, free from Loading Charges, Freight, and Insurance, will be supplied on application to

ROBERT PLUMMER,
36, Quayside, Newcastle.

Newcastle, November 23, 1867.

RELIGIOUS AND TEMPERANCE MEETINGS, BY A LADY.

MISS McARTHUR, of Bradford, will deliver ADDRESSES on RELIGION, combined with TEMPERANCE, as follows:—

On Tuesday Evening, Dec. 3, 1867, in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge. Reserved Seats, One Shilling; Back Seats, Sixpence, and Gallery, Threepence.

On Wednesday Evening, in the Wesleyan School-Room, Leadgate.—A collection after the Lecture.

On Thursday Evening, in the Town Hall, Consett. Seats (Reserved), Sixpence; Back Seats, Threepence; and

On Friday Evening, in the Baptist Chapel, Rowley. A Collection after the Service.

The Chair to be taken every Evening at Half-past Seven o'Clock.—In Aid of the Baptist Chapel Building Fund.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1861.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF DURHAM, HOLDEN AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

THOMAS MINKS, formerly of Leadgate, in the County of Durham, Innkeeper, then of Medomsley Lane, in the same County, Beerhouse-keeper, and now of Medomsley Lane aforesaid, out of Business, having been adjudged Bankrupt on the 9th day of November, 1867, a Public Sitting for the said Bankrupt to pass his Last Examination, and make application for his Discharge, will be held at the said Court, at Shotley Bridge, on the 18th day of December, 1867, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon precisely, the day last aforesaid being the day limited for the said Bankrupt to surrender.

The Registrar of the Court is the Official Assignee, and Mr George Salkeld, of Durham, is the Solicitor acting in the Bankruptcy.

JOHN BOOTH, Jun.,
Registrar.

CONSETT.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At the House of Mr John Seymour, Puddlers' Arms Inn, Consett,
On Wednesday, the 11th day of December, 1867, at Ten for Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon (subject to conditions of Sale to be then read, and under the Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage Deed).

Mr JOHN ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.

ALL the Valuable FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSE, with the Sale Room and the Building Ground, and the Yard, Garden, Out-buildings, and Conveniences attached thereto, situate in Victoria Street, Consett, in the County of Durham, in the occupation of Mr Henry Brown, Auctioneer.

The Property is well qualified for business purposes, and being eligibly situated in the important Town of Consett, will be found a safe and lucrative investment.

Further particulars may be obtained of the Auctioneer, Consett, who will point out the property, of Mr George Stillman, 56, North Bondgate, Bishop Auckland, and at the office of

W. DALE TROTTER,
Solicitor, Bishop Auckland.

Bishop Auckland, Nov. 27, 1867.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE.

THE NEW MANTLE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, CORNER OF NORTHUMBERLAND STREET AND NEW BRIDGE STREET, and Facing Blackett Street,
Late the Mansion of W. Nesham, M.D.,
will shortly be
OPENED
by
R. GOODSON,
MANTLE DESIGNER,
of
112 & 113, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD (West), and 93, SHOREDITCH (East),
ONE OF THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN LONDON,
And whose Styles are noted throughout the Metropolis,
And the Patterns Copied by nearly all the London and Provincial Mantle Houses.

THE LATEST PARISIAN DESIGNS
Are Produced in Materials of various qualities, which, for Elegancy of Style, Superiority of Workmanship, and Moderate Prices, have hitherto commanded a Larger Sale than any House in the Three Kingdoms,
Thus enabling all to purchase who are desirous to follow the most approved and Leading Fashions and as worn by the elite of London.

Every Article is my own Manufacture, and my Goods command the patronage of Royalty, also the Nobility, Gentry, and all Classes of Society, as well as the Million who desire Fashion and Economy combined.

ALL GOODS ARE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES. Any Article not approved of after Purchase will be Exchanged, or the Money Returned.

An Inspection of the STOCK, the DISPLAY of GOODS in the WINDOWS, and the PRICES at which they will be TICKETED, will be all that is necessary to secure the patronage of the inhabitants of Newcastle and the surrounding Districts.

The NEW PREMISES, which are a noble specimen of Shop architecture, and being centrally situated, will meet the convenience of the Inhabitants of Newcastle, as well as the noble and genteel Families in the County of Northumberland, will henceforth be designated and known as "NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE," and will be
OPENED ON SATURDAY NEXT, Dec. 7, 1867.

Observe the Address—
ROBERT GOODSON,
NEW MANTLE WAREHOUSE,
NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE,
NO. 1, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET,
CORNER OF NEW BRIDGE STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

VELVETEENS FOR LADIES' WEAR.
JOHN MILLING AND COMPANY
Are appointed the Sole Agents for the North of England for the Sale of
PATENT SILK-FINISH VELVETS,
Now so much in request for Ladies' Dresses and Jackets.

LADIES,
Don't miss going to the GREAT SALE of UNDERCLOTHING, at
JOHN MILLING AND CO.

THE GREAT FIRE IN MITCHELL STREET, GLASGOW.
SECOND DELIVERY OF GALBRAITH, STUART, & CO.'s STOCK OF UNDERCLOTHING,
comprising
NIGHT DRESSES, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, GAMESOLS, &c.

JOHN MILLING & CO. will show the above Stock, amounting to £595, along with the remaining portion of the first delivery, which is re-marked and further reduced. The whole will be shown on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27th, and following days. Ladies should not miss an early inspection of this remarkably Cheap Stock, as they are certain to be cleared out in a few days, being well made and of good materials.

20, 22, 24, 26, 28, GRAINGER STREET.
JOHN MILLING & CO., Proprietors.

JOHN MILLING AND CO. are the Purchasers of the Largest Stock of FRENCH WALKING JACKETS ever shown in the North of England, and will Offer them for Sale at their Warehouse, Grainger-street, on This and Following Days, at Less than One-half the Original Price. The Stock is Various, and all of the newest and most approved Styles and in order to give the Public the full benefit of this most Extraordinary Purchase, all will be Sold at One Price, 10s 6d.

CHILDREN'S JACKETS, in all the New Materials for the Season, from 11½d each. 1,000 Jackets to choose from.

Children's Sailor Hats, Hoods, Pelisses, Cloaks, &c., in great variety.

Great Show of Autumn and Winter UNDER SKIRTS.

NEW SHOP, GRAINGER STREET.

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.
PRICE ONE PENNY.
The Consett Guardian contains all the News of the Week, Reports of Local and Police Intelligence, &c., and all the Latest Foreign and Home News.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

The following is the number of postage stamps require to be affixed to an UNSTAMPED or STAMPED copy of any paper sent to the undermentioned countries:—

Australia	1d	Hamburgh, via Belgium	2d
Do. private ship	1d	Holland	1d
Do. via Marseilles	3d	Malta	3d
Belgium	1d	Do. via Southampton	1d
Brazil	1d	Newfoundland	1d
British West Indies	1d	New South Wales	1d
California, via Panama	4d	Do. private ship	1d
Do. via U. States	2d	Do. via Marseilles	3d
Canada	1d	New Zealand, by Australian mail	1d
East Indies and China via Marseilles	3d	Nova Scotia	1d
Do. via Southampton	2d	Portugal	1d
Do. via private ship	1d	Spain	2d
Egypt	3d	Turkey	2d
Do. via Southampton	1d	United States	1d
France	1d	Van Dieman's Land	1d
Gibraltar	1d	Do. private ship	1d
Do. via France	3d	Do. via Marseilles	1d
Hamburg, via France	1d		

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1867.

THE EXECUTIONS AT MANCHESTER.

ALTHOUGH we have never been supporters of the punishment of death, we are constrained to state our belief that the execution of the three Fenian prisoners at Manchester was no less a useful and beneficial example than a political necessity. It seems to us to have served a double purpose, in avenging the outraged majesty of the law and in exercising a deterrent power over the associates of the convicts, and any of those disaffected and discontented people who are ready to ally themselves with the Fenian movement at any time when it appears more flourishing and its prospects brighter. It has often been contended that capital punishment has no terrors; but, however much its great moral lesson may be doubted, it seems that the executions on Saturday last proved that no punishment could be so dreaded, and none could have exercised so salutary an influence over the people. Those who expected that some acts of revenge and retaliation would follow and who anticipated the horrors of another "Irish Night" were surprised to find that the conspirators were stupified by the event. The convicts and their friends had alike clung to the belief that the Government would consider their crime a political one, and would, as in the case of BURKE, at the last moment commute the sentences. To this hope they pertinaciously adhered, and perhaps they did not abandon some lingering hope till the death-bell sounded. The horror, the terror, the dismay with which the execution was regarded by the friends of the condemned, the feeling of pity which must have found its way into the breasts of those even who recognized its wisdom and necessity, proved beyond all doubt that no other punishment would have produced one-tenth part of the moral effect which that punishment produced. And this result was due, we think, no less to the ignoble and dishonourable nature of the punishment than to the severity of the sentence. The punishment of death would under any circumstances have been severe and bitter, but the death on the scaffold by the common hangman, in the gaze of a vulgar multitude, must have been to men who looked on themselves as patriots and as men dying for their country's good, a deep and terrible humiliation. We view the question now entirely in its utilitarian view, and we say, however much capital punishment itself may be unadvisable, and however much its abolition might be a humane and wise policy, no punishment, under these circumstances, and in this case, would have been so useful or so merciful.

To us it appears, as we expressed last week, that so long as the punishment of death appears in our statute book so long should an offence like that for which ALLEN and his companions suffered be punished with the greatest severity of that law they broke. We can see in their case nothing to palliate their crime. Presuming they were guilty—and of this few can hold any doubt—they deserved their doom; and we hold that the Government but performed a very difficult and disagreeable duty in disregarding all the flimsy sophistries of acute lawyers and all the blustering pressure of deputations and petitions, and carrying out the due sentence of the law. The crime for which these men suffered was, as one of our contemporaries has forcibly remarked, a murderous assault upon the sanctuary of justice—a combined and deliberate attempt to substitute the violence of political partisanship for the processes of law—an active conspiracy to break down the safeguards of personal rights and liberties in the maintenance of which all ranks all classes, all parties, are equally and vitally interested. If, as EDMUND BURKE once said, all our institutions exist for the sake of putting twelve men together in a jury box—if the chief end of civil government be the calm, impartial and effective administration of justice—if it be supremely desirable to keep tyranny and terrorism by whomsoever resorted to under check—then the offence of the Manchester malefactors was of a nature which society could not afford to encourage by any show of indulgence.

We think, then, that the execution was a right and proper action of the law, and we rejoice that it has obtained, with the single exception of the *Star*, the unanimous assent of the press. The *Star* seems to ground its objection on the plea that the crime which these men expiated on the scaffold, was a political one, and there are not a few who are ready to partially endorse this, as we conceive it, dangerous fallacy. It is urged that ALLEN and his companions bore no personal ill-will to the murdered man, BRETT, and that they committed the crime in what they considered a rightful cause. Now, we would contend that the crime of murder does not presume the existence of personal malice. A housebreaker who kills the owner, a man who slays another for the purpose of plundering him, may have no personal malice, no wish to deprive him of life, but the very fact that they were engaged in a felonious act convicts them of murder. A blow levelled at the political organisation of a country may, or may not, be justifiable under certain circumstances—but the character of the act cannot be made to turn exclusively upon the end which is thereby sought to be effected. That will necessarily be determined in part, and ought to be determined by the nature of the agency to which recourse is had for the purpose. A desperate and lawless act can never be excused by its ulterior purposes. The act at Manchester was one of those crimes against society which no motive can be held to excuse. A crusade against the judicial or legal institutions of a country, which are essentially non-political, and the uninterrupted working of which is indispensible to the maintenance of social order, is what no community can tolerate. A people must be ruled, and any attempt to frustrate the legal action of the Government only causes a recurrence to the old powers of police and military. By either public opinion or martial law we must be governed; and so long as we prize our freedom and liberty, so long should we discountenance, and disclaim any sympathy with, such crimes as that at Manchester, which but throw us back on the old rules of might, and render useless all our civilisation and advance in legal politics. And we regard the execution as having served another useful purpose in supplying a check to the prevailing lawlessness and rowdyism of the times. We cannot calmly see the spirit which is visible on every hand. The riots at Birmingham have been followed by bread riots in Devonshire, and there is, on every hand, abundant evidence of an excited and lawless spirit which will on any favourable occasion burst loose. The stern and severe example of the law's revenge on Saturday will, we trust, have done something to crush the half-belief which existed that the law could be broken with impunity and that the right hand of justice had grown enfeebled.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ST. CUTHBERT'S GOSPELS.—On Monday evening the Rev. Henry Holden, D.D., delivered an interesting lecture in the Church of England Institute, Percy-street, Newcastle, on "St. Cuthbert's Gospels." Mr W. S. Gibson presided.

OPENING OF THE DERWENT VALLEY RAILWAY.—On Saturday and Monday Colonel Hutchinson, Government Inspector, accompanied by Mr E. Fletcher, the head of the locomotive department, and Mr R. Hodgson, C.E., the chief of the permanent way of the North-Eastern Railway, went over the Derwent Valley Railway, and inspected the various viaducts, gradients, cuttings, &c., on the line of route. The inspection was a most satisfactory one, and the railway was therefore declared to be ready for public use. It is purposed to open the new railway on Monday next. There are to be three trains each way daily, and the hours fixed for them are expected to be the most convenient to the public of this district. It was expected that the Stockton and Darlington trains would now run to Benfieldside Station instead of Carrhouse, but it appears that certain alterations in the junction at Howes' Gill will have to be made before this change, which is very desirable, can be effected.

ODDFELLOWS' ANNIVERSARY.—On Saturday evening, a tea meeting was held in Salem School-room, Hood-street, in celebration of the anniversary of the St. John Christian Lodge of Oddfellows (B.U.), when about 80 of the members and friends partook of an excellent tea, provided by Mrs Tie, Mrs Chipchase, Mrs Spence, and Mrs Tweedy. Afterwards (Dr. Murray, presiding), addresses were given by the Chairman, Rev. J. Guttridge, Dr. Sang, Mr Gusthart, and Mr Wm. Mee, the converted prize fighter. The remarks made by the several gentlemen showed their appreciation of the efforts put forth on behalf of their fellow-workmen; of the promotion of Christianity and temperance; of the brotherly feeling which existed in their midst, and the principles upon which the Lodge was established. They also expressed their willingness to help them as far as it lay in their power. Votes of thanks having been passed to the ladies and the chairman the proceedings terminated.

A VIOLENT AND IMPUDENT THIEF AT SHILDON.—ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A POLICEMAN.—A man named George Todd was on Tuesday brought up at Bishop Auckland, charged with committing a series of assaults of a most violent nature, and also a larceny, at Old Shildon, the previous night. It appeared that he was rather inebriated, and went to the house of a person named Todd, in Association-street, opened the window, and stole out some cakes from off the table. He afterwards went to the same house, walked in, and saw a young man sitting playing a piccolo, and a flute lying on the table. The impudent fellow snatched the instrument out of the young man's hand, and, taking the other off the table, walked deliberately off. In the same street he accosted two old women, who were standing talking, and attempted to kiss one, and on the other stepping back and warning her companion of the fellow, he attacked her in a brutal and violent manner, and struck her over the face, knocking her to the ground, and leaving the poor old woman bleeding profusely, and in an insensible state, where she lay for a considerable time before any assistance was at hand. The ruffian next went into the Red Lion Public-house, where the young man Todd, from whom he had stolen the flute and piccolo, was sitting along with a soldier. He rushed at them both, and struck first one and then the other violently over the face before they were aware, causing blood to spurt out. He then ran into a public-house opposite, and, seizing a gun, pointed it at the crowd which by this time had collected, daring any one to come near him. In the meantime the soldier had brought P.C. Harrison, who, with assistance, eventually secured the violent ruffian, and, with a great deal of trouble, brought him to Bishop Auckland. The charge preferred was for larceny and assault on the police officer, but other charges of assault will be preferred against him. The case was remanded till Monday; bail refused. The prisoner is a strong, powerful man, well known to the police, and is one of the men who committed the garotte robbery upon a lad some months ago at Old Shildon.

Mr Wells, Secretary of the United States Navy, is seriously ill with intermitting fever.

The premises of the North Shields Working Men's Club are "To be let," and it is feared the institution will have to be wound up.

THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—An official circular, fully describing the position of the North-Eastern Railway Company, is expected to be issued in a few days.

The Home Secretary has assigned Mr George William Southern the Northumberland, Cumberland, and North Durham district, as inspector of mines. Mr Southern has had upwards of twenty years' experience as a mining engineer. He is succeeded in Yorkshire by Mr Frank N. Wardell.

DERWENT VALLEY I.U.O.M. LODGE.—The annual supper in connection with the above lodge was held on Saturday evening, at the house of Brother John Jamieson, Blackhill, when a numerous company sat down to a sumptuous repast. On the removal of the cloth, Brother Ralph Walton, J.G., was voted to the chair, and the vice-chair was filled by Brother G. Spark, J.G., of the Brotherly Love Lodge, Leadgate. A very pleasant evening was spent, the proceedings being enlivened by some excellent music from the Leadgate Saxhorn Band, who kindly gave their services on the occasion.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO MR WHITEHEAD, OF THE DURHAM CATHEDRAL CHOIR.—A complimentary dinner was given to Mr Whitehead, of the Cathedral Choir, by the members of the Durham Church Institute Singing Class, who also presented him with an ivory baton, mounted in silver and gilt. The Rev. E. Greatorex, Precentor of the Cathedral, occupied the chair, and, in presenting Mr Whitehead with the baton, spoke in high terms of him as a singer, and passed a high eulogy upon him for the way in which he had instructed the members of the singing class. Mr Whitehead feelingly responded. The dinner, which was held at the Waterloo Hotel, was of a sumptuous description, and about fifty gentlemen sat down.

CASTLESIDE FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—The above society, which has been in existence thirteen years, and has been well supported by the inhabitants of the village and neighbourhood, met on Saturday night last to audit their accounts, when the sum of £29 9s 10d remained to be divided. The members, who number 50, sat down to supper, provided by Mrs Milner in her usual excellent style, and which gave generally satisfaction. Justice having been done to the good things provided, a vote of thanks was given to Mr and Mrs Milner, and to the secretary and treasurer, when the members parted highly gratified with the evening's entertainment.

We understand from our advertising columns, that Miss McArthur, a young but talented lady, of Bradford, Yorkshire, is to visit this locality next week, and deliver lectures in the neighbouring villages, on the greatly important subject of Temperance viewed in its Religious Aspects. This young lady is held in high esteem by the church of which the Rev. J. P. Chown is pastor, and of which Miss McArthur is a member. We anticipate for her an enthusiastic reception, and indulge in the hope that her labours may be attended by a lasting blessing to the district in which her meetings are to be held.

JOHN BARLEYCORN.—This well-known character was once more tried and proved guilty, in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Monday evening, by a party of the Sons of Temperance, the jury being composed of gentlemen of this neighbourhood. The parts of his lordship, the judge, and of the counsel for the prosecution and defence, were admirably performed, but one of the witnesses for the prosecution, a "gintleman," who gave his name as "Mr Paddy McLafter," was the special favourite, and certainly gave his evidence in a very forcible manner. The evidence on both sides was rich with witty and significant points, and in many parts was altered *ad libitum* to suit the locality. "John" was gaudily dressed, armed with a sickle, and carrying his bottle, spoke well for himself, but being found guilty, was sentenced to be burned, which was carried into effect in court. The hall was nearly full.

UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.—A social meeting was held on Monday evening at Bell's Hotel, Clayton-street, Newcastle, to welcome Mr Richard Lambert, agent of the United Kingdom Alliance, on the occasion of his entering upon his official duties in the Northern District. The Rev. J. C. Street occupied the chair, and after tea remarked that they would have had a large meeting had it not been called so hastily. Turning to Mr Lambert, the rev. gentleman offered him, in pithy and cordial terms, a hearty welcome. Mr Lambert said he was much obliged for the kind manner in which they had received him, and then delivered a lengthy address upon the objects of the association. Mr Dodds, Mr Brewis, Mr M'Kendrick, Mr Strachan, and other gentlemen afterwards addressed the meeting.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr J. T. Hoyle, coroner, held an inquest on Monday evening at the Three Tuns Inn, Newgate-street, upon the body of Hewison Miller, 39 years of age, a corn miller, who had resided in Harper's-court, Newgate-street. It appeared that the deceased had been sitting at tea shortly after five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when he was taken ill. Dr. Murray was immediately sent for and attended, but the deceased died in a few minutes after his arrival. The deceased had for some time been in a weak state of health consequent on a disease in the chest. Dr. Murray said, as far as he could judge, death had been caused by a failure of the heart's action produced by weakness brought on by bronchitis. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased had died from natural causes.

ATTEMPT TO UPSET A TRAIN AT TYNE DOCK.—On Sunday morning, about twenty minutes past six o'clock, a young man named Robert Thompson was walking down the North Eastern Railway from the Tyne Dock Station to the Deans, and when approaching the curve about 600 yards from the station he noticed the down line blocked with two pieces of timber and a piece of iron. One piece of timber was laid alongside the rails, and the other across; the end of the piece laid across was secured by the iron, so that it could not be moved except by being drawn out. Thompson removed the timbers, and on his return to South Shields reported the matter to Mr Ditchburn, the station master. The 6 a.m. train from Newcastle to South Shields passed the place about twenty minutes after the discovery of the timber, and had Thompson not made the discovery the train might have been upset, and thrown over the embankment, a distance of some twenty feet, and, of course, the consequences would have been very serious.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—A cure for Abscesses, Piles, Fistula, and Sores of every description.—The very satisfactory results arising from the use of this invaluable Ointment, when the patients have been suffering from any of the above disorders, have induced the Medical Profession to introduce it into the hospitals and their private practice, and in many instances where the sufferer was considered incurable, Holloway's Ointment in conjunction with his Pills, healed the most desperate cases. They are also unequalled for the cure of scrofula, scurvy, and all diseases of the skin, and the cures they effect are not temporary or imperfect, for by their purifying powers they bring about a marvellous and most beneficial change in the whole system, and enable it, with renovated powers, to resist all future attacks of the same disease.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—On Tuesday, at noon, an adjourned special meeting of the shareholders of this company was held in the Board Room, York Station, to receive the report of the scrutineers, Mr Monkman, Mr J. W. Mann, and Mr Alderman Wade, York, as to the number of assents to, and dissents from, an application being made to the Board of Trade for sanctioning the proposed abandonment of the Leeds and Wetherby Branch, an act for the construction of which the company obtained powers in 1860. H. S. Thompson, Esq., the chairman of the company, presided. The scrutineers gave in their report, from which it appeared that the amount of stock of the shareholders assenting to an application to the Board of Trade to give up the scheme, was £13,891 39 14s 4d; and that the amount of stock of the dissentient shareholders was £633,217 13s 6d. Mr Cleghorn, the secretary, stated that the assenting shareholders numbered 7,154, and the dissentients 525. In accordance with the act the proportion of assentients must be at least three-fifths, and as in the present instance that proportion is greatly exceeded, application will be made to the Board of Trade to abandon the contemplated Leeds and Wetherby line. A vote of thanks was accorded to the scrutineers, on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr Bowes, Leeds, and the meeting then terminated.

STEALING A GIRL IN NEWCASTLE.—At the Newcastle Police-court, on Monday, Ann Branner, a well-dressed tramp, was charged with having, on Monday, the 11th instant, stolen a little girl about five years of age, the daughter of Edward and Mary Gorven, who reside in Akenside Hill. It seems that on the night of the day in question the parents of the child went to a public-house for the purpose of paying some money into a benefit society with which they are connected. The prisoner was there at the time, and she and the girl disappeared together. The police were at once communicated with, and the case was put into the hands of Detective Thorburn. It was some time before he could obtain any trace of the prisoner, but when he once got a clue as to her whereabouts he followed her until at length success crowned his efforts. He first heard of her in Gateshead Low Fell, where she was seen carrying the girl in her apron. He next visited Durham, where she had preceded him. She informed the lodging-house keeper where she stayed that the girl was hers, and that it had formerly been kept by some acquaintance. On Friday night the detective reached Sunderland, and, after much search, he found the prisoner and the child in a lodging-house kept by a man named John Smith. The case was remanded.

A NOTORIOUS SWINDLER CONVICTED.—The Carlisle Journal recognises in John Hall, who pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery and false pretences at the Middlesex Sessions last week, the man who, in conjunction with the Irish "poet" Young, was nominated by Lord Derby for a grant of £50 from the Royal Bounty Fund. The applications made a good deal of noise at the time, and after the cheque had actually been signed it was discovered that Hall, who had represented himself as a literary man in distress, was not "a deserving person." Hall resided in Carlisle three or four years, and tried various modes of swindling. One of these was to write to gentlemen whose death had just been announced, making fictitious claims upon them either for goods supplied or for money owing, in hopes of obtaining money from executors. A few days after the death of the late Sir Gilbert East was announced in the Times, Hall sent in a claim for £57 18s, under the name of Henderson, for some alleged transaction between them. A similar fictitious claim was made upon the late Lady Alvanley. Another mode of operation was to write under another name directing attention to the condition of "poor Hall," as a person to whom the recipient of the letter should send money, in order to make him some reparation for an injustice or injury done to him in years gone by. He left Carlisle not long after the attempted fraud upon Lord Derby was discovered and exposed, and thence he appears to have come to London, where, by forging the names of Lord Vivian, Lord Elcho, and others, he attempted to obtain goods under false pretences. Having pleaded guilty at the late Middlesex Sessions, sentence was deferred until inquiries could be made concerning his previous history.

NEW COLLIERY NEAR COLLIERY DYKES, DIPTON.—A commencement to sink a new colliery took place on Monday, the 18th inst., at the above place. The interesting ceremony of cutting the first sod, was accomplished by Miss Dickinson, of Shotley Bridge, who named the colliery after herself, namely, "Lily." R. Dickinson, Esq. cut the next, succeeded by the following gentlemen:—T. B. Dickinson, Esq., Peter Simpson, Esq., viewer, South Derwent Colliery, R. Brown, contractor, who took part in the ceremony. Refreshments were provided by the owners on the ground. There was a respectable gathering. The owners are Messrs Robert Dickinson and Son, and the royalty is an extensive one. A number of cottages are about to be erected, and the new undertaking will doubtless benefit the trade and commerce of the surrounding district.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY STARVATION.—A man, named Thomas Chambers, was found at the Abbey Farm, near Satley, on Tuesday, the 19th instant, almost starved to death for want of food. It appears that he had gone there for the purpose of starving himself to death, and had been five weeks without any food but a drink of water which he got at nights when all was quiet. The Abbey Farm is a solitary place, and is inhabited by Mr R. Bulman, his daughter, and her husband, so that he might have accomplished his object had not Bulman had occasion to go into the barn, which is seldom entered except in a storm, for fodder. He was astonished to find a man reduced to a skeleton, but after having taken him into the house and given him some food, he recovered a little; he then made himself known. He was once the owner of Low Hermitage, near Tow Law, but has been reduced by drink to his present state. He was removed to Lanchester Workhouse, and is recovering.

LANCHESTER POLICE.

THURSDAY.—Before E. T. SMITH, Esq., and Major JOICEY.

NIGHT POACHING NEAR BURNOPSIDE HALL.

Two pitmen, named John Maines and John Teasdale, residing at Tanfield, were charged with night poaching on the lands of the Earl of Durham, near Burnopside Hall, on the morning of the 23rd inst. It appeared that two gamekeepers, named George Forster (father and son), were going their rounds about one o'clock on the morning of the 23rd, when they saw the two prisoners, one of whom was carrying a gun. On attempting to apprehend them the men resisted violently, and it was only after one of them had been knocked down by George Forster the younger, that the men submitted and were taken into custody. The magistrates considered the case proved, and sentenced the prisoners to the full term of incarceration, viz., three months' imprisonment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MEETING AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

To the Editor of the Guardian.

SIR,—My attention has been called to the report in last week's Guardian, respecting the adoption of the Local Government Act 1858 in the township of Benfieldside. It is a matter of regret that your authorised reporter was not at the meeting, otherwise we should have had a correct report of the proceedings. I wish to correct the statement that Mr Carss moved as a resolution that the township be divided into wards, which, however, found no support. The resolution was moved and seconded, but the chairman refused to put it to the meeting, although the 24 Sec. of the Act of 1858, expressly provides for putting such a resolution in the following terms: 'In districts where this Act is adopted, the owners and ratepayers may by resolution direct a petition to one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State to divide the district into wards, for the purposes of election of the Local Board, and to declare what proportion of the members of the Local Board shall be elected by each ward; notwithstanding this provision the chairman refused to put the resolution. So far from the resolution finding no support, the advocates of wards really formed the majority for the adoption of the act, and voted for the adoption of the act, in the belief that the next motion for dividing the district into wards would have been put.

Yours respectfully,
HENRY CARSS.

Cutler's Hall, Nov. 27th, 1867.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT IN BENFIELDSIDE.

To the Editor of the Guardian.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me, through the medium of the columns of the Guardian, to tender a little advice to the Owners and Ratepayers of the Township of Benfieldside. I see by the report of local news in last week's Guardian that you have adopted the Local Government Act, 1858. Well, you have married; taken the act for better or for worse. In the Township of Benfieldside, the division of it into wards is absolutely necessary, or the ratepayers become mere puppets in the hands of half-a-dozen persons or firms in the Township. I beg to remind you, under the Act of 1858, you can vote as owners and ratepayers, giving large firms a great number of votes, and by a collusion of these firms, can swamp the small owners and ratepayers in spite of every exertion on their part. To illustrate what I mean, we'll suppose your first board is to be elected. The number to be elected is twelve we'll suppose. Thirty are nominated. The votes of the smaller ratepayers are spread over the thirty candidates, by canvassing, and the general feeling of the Township having been obtained, these firms, I take three only in the Township, one family commands 70 votes, another 30, another firm 20; 120 votes guided by three heads fix upon 12 out of the 30 candidates, and return a majority of the Board. I do not say that they can return 12, but I do say they can seven out of the 12. I come nearer one head with 70 votes; skilled in such matters can return seven out of the 12. The division of the Township into wards will operate beneficially in creating more interest in the election of the Board, and securing the fittest men for the office, as every year some of the members have to retire from the Board. You will perceive that the legislature has wisely provided for the intelligent, although poorer, ratepayer and owner by making provisions for dividing the township into wards. Confining the large owners and ratepayers to elect what ward they will vote in, so that they can only vote for the number of candidates returned by that ward, instead of voting for the whole of the members for the township. To illustrate—suppose you divide the district into two wards, then each ward will return six members to the Board, by that means the firm alluded to will only be liable to vote for six of the Board, but if undivided they vote for twelve. I would urge the owners and ratepayers of Benfieldside to agitate mightily for wards. My conviction is the aristocracy of Shotley Bridge will rule them with a rod of iron. On the names of the requisitionists being read, I understand only two were from Benfieldside. This indicates which way the wind blows, the Benfieldside ratepayers are at least entitled to six of the Board; if that number cannot be obtained If advise them to petition to be exempt from the operation o the act in connection with Shotley Bridge, and adopt the act for themselves, as they have the population to obtain the act while Shotley Bridge has not. Hoping you will find space for the above.

I remain,
Yours respectfully,
LOOKING AHEAD.

November 27, 1867.

THE WONDERFUL CLOCK.

To the Editor of the *Newcastle Guardian*.

SIR,—Having seen by your columns that you are like Paddy, "entirely in the dark" and anxious to be enlightened respecting the motive power used in the clock pointers recently erected in Grainger-street, we think we have solved the mystery and humbly beg to present you with that information which you profess to lack. The pointers are balanced on the centre pivot by the weight of the circle at their ends. This circle is a box containing works, which in their motion carry round a shaft weighted at one end. This weight, when lying in a line with the pointer brings it to the equipoise or centre of gravity. Move the weight round the circle and the pointer will be carried round also, as, by the least motion either to left or right, the pointer loses its centre of gravity, and must of necessity regain it again by turning in the reverse direction to the weight. Thus the motive power is simply a matter of gravitation—

"That very law which moulds a tear,
And bids it trickle from its source;
That law preserves the earth a sphere,
And guides *these pointers* in their course."

We hope you will excuse the want of clearness in this description, as, not being versed in mechanical phraseology, we necessarily lack the ready tongue to give vent to our ideas.

We are,
Yours respectfully,
PILLSANDPIPES.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.

KELLEY v. SADLER FOR £600.

The boat race between Kelley and Sadler, for £600 and the championship, from Putney to Mortlake, took place on Wednesday, Biffin, the boat-builder, being referee. The umpire for Sadler was Messenger; for Kelley, Bush. Drewitt piloted Kelley, and Hammerton showed up Sadler. There was an immense crowd. There were thirteen steamers and five tugs, which greatly interfered, as usual, with the race. In addition, carriages, carts, and vans bore hundreds of spectators to the scene of the day's sport, these hundreds being further supplemented by heavy contingents of pedestrians. The morning broke finely, and the beauty of the weather increased as the hours wore on, so that the sun shone brightly, and there was scarcely any breeze at half-past two, the hour appointed for the start. Kelley's house, the Bells, was naturally the great centre of attraction, and there were to be found most of the leading aquatic betting men. So various were the offers made that it is difficult to say exactly how the betting ruled, but 6 to 4 on Kelley was about the mark. Both men made their appearance as nearly as possible together, and the air rung with the hearty cheers of their several supporters. Nothing that has been said has over-described the splendid form they displayed. Indeed, no two better specimens of training ever came together. Kelley looked the better man; but there were not wanting those who thought that there was rather more toughness about his appearance than he appeared to possess. Certainly Sadler looked a great deal better than he did the last time he rowed. It was an anxious moment when the men, accompanied by their two eights, came to the aqueduct. The steamboats, and the inevitable tug, a big, black, ugly brute of a boat, the funnel of which belched forth smoke enough for six ordinary vessels, in their determinate efforts to get good places, created a delay of some ten minutes, and at last it was arranged that the start should be made 200 yards or so below the usual place. The toss gave Kelley his choice of sides, and he took the Middlesex. After one false start the men got away very fairly, neither showing any symptoms of flurry. Kelley took the lead at the beginning, and the cheers of his friends were tremendous as he kept on gaining at almost every stroke. There was all the old finish and effect about his style, and the plaudits were kept up loudly; but something of a change occurred in this respect, when it was seen that Sadler, rowing very steadily and powerfully, was beginning to pick up, and pick up quickly too. At the Duke's Head Kelley was two-thirds of a length in front; but it was there that Sadler most perceptibly drew upon him, going very fast. At Simpson's boat-house, a little further on, he had passed Kelley, and was leading by half a length, to the exceeding great joy of his friends, who cheered him lustily. Even here, however, there was not good cause for much shouting, as Kelley stuck to his work as none but a good man like him would do, and it looked anybody's race, for all the lead of the younger man. Sadler could not draw clear, and the excitement was intense as they kept on for some two hundred yards in the same relative positions. It became greater when, opposite the high end of Finch's Field, Kelley, without spurting at all, began to overhaul his opponent, and in a few strokes had reduced the distance between them to a quarter of a length. From this point he continued slowly to gain, but the race was not a whit the less interesting as Sadler never flagged for a moment, and disputed every inch of the way. Making the shoot for the Surrey side, after passing the front, both men kept a very good course. In a few strokes Kelley was leading by half a length, but he was kept a great deal too far to the south side, and the men were so close together that at every stroke a foul was imminent. Both were keeping up the steam, and Kelley could not improve upon his advantage so as to draw clear, whilst the steamer placed Sadler in a nasty position, as it was almost impossible for him to pass without pulling right round. At the Soap Works, below Hammersmith Sadler spurted, and the consequence was that Kelley's right scull came right over his boat after touching Sadler's left once or twice slightly. Both stopped, and a foul was claimed for each by his umpire; but the referee gave no decision, and the men re-commenced rowing. Sadler was the first to start, but Kelley passed him in the first fifty yards, and held the lead to the end, winning ultimately by three lengths, both rowing well to the finish. The time to Hammersmith Bridge was 9 min. 50 sec., to Barnes' Railway Bridge, 20 min. 50 sec., with a good tide. Immediately after the men ceased rowing—opposite the Ship at Mortlake—the referee gave his decision, which was, that the race should be rowed over again on Thursday. The total duration of the race was 23 min. 39 sec.

THE SECOND RACE.

Sadler and Kelley, punctually at three o'clock on Thursday, put off from the shore, and, as on the preceding day, were cheered lustily, more especially on passing the steamers. The weather was very fine, and as the water was calm neither man had the slightest advantage in the point of sides. There was a good tide running. On the banks of the course the assembly of spectators perhaps was never so numerous, except on the occasion of the University race, which in London is the most popular during the year. The race was at once prepared for by the oarsmen, who were each confident of winning. There were many false starts, on account of the eagerness of the men to get best off. Sadler in almost every case was the first to dip his sculls, but he was quickly again at his post. In the meantime the steamers, which had steamed about to Sadler's injury, got between the referee's craft and the competitors, and for some unaccountable reason Kelley's umpire avowed that Sadler did not mean starting. Kelley answered the call of the referee, and having listened to the statement of that functionary, pulled to the starting post. Sadler would not take his position, and after a little further grace, Mr Biffen ordered Kelley to row the course over. This the champion did. Sadler, ten minutes afterwards appeared at the Bridge, and alleged that he had not been called to start. After considerable dispute, the referee overruled the claim made by Sadler, and forthwith awarded the stakes to Kelley, who has, for the third time, honourably and justly earned the title of "Aquatic Champion of England." The bets go with the stakes.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Notices of births, marriages, and deaths are inserted free of charge. Such notices must be forwarded pre-paid or personally delivered at the *Newcastle Guardian* office, 65, Clayton-street, before 5 p.m. on Friday. The name of the sender must accompany each notice; if by post from the country pre-paid and the genuineness guaranteed by a news-agent known to the publishers. No attention will be given to any notices unless these conditions are fully attended to.

BIRTHS

NEWCASTLE.—At No. 26, Elswick-villas, on the 26th inst., the wife of Henry Milvain, jun., Esq., of a daughter.

At Wharncliffe-street, on the 26th inst., Mrs James Dunlop, of a son.

At Oxford-street, on the 24th inst., Mrs D. Davidson, of a son.

JARROW.—At Ormonde-street, on the 24th inst., the wife of Mr E. Forster, of a daughter.

BISHOPWEARMOUTH.—On the 24th inst., Mrs Arthur T. Crow, of a son.

LIMETHWAITE, near Whitehaven.—On the 1st inst., the wife of Captain Tulloch, late of the 21st N.B. Fusiliers, of a daughter, still-born.

HORNSEY RISE.—On the 26th inst., the wife of Mr R. S. Hoyle, of a son.

COLOMBO, Ceylon.—On the 20th ult., the wife of Captain Hutchison, 64th Regimental Staff, of a daughter.

EDINBURGH.—On the 21st inst., the wife of Geo. Rowe, Esq., of a daughter.

CARLSRUHE, Baden.—On the 20th inst., Rosa, the daughter of Col. Sir Wm. Davison, the Baroness de Reiderer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

GATESHEAD.—At St. Mary's Church, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. S. A. Herbert, John, second son of the late Alderman John C. Potts, Nether Leam, to Emily, third daughter of the late Wm. H. Brockett, Esq., J.P., Gateshead.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—At St. Mary's Church, on the 26th inst., by the Rev. J. J. Taylor, Mr John Nicholson, to Jane, daughter of Mr John Turnbull, West House, Leygate Lane.

NORTH SHIELDS.—At Christ Church, by the Rev. J. C. D'Evelyn, Henry, son of the late Mr James Wood, of Tuxford, to Emma, daughter of Mr John Wilkins, of Tynemouth.

ETHERLEY, Durham.—On the 20th inst., by the Rev. W. B. Findlay, incumbent, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Bray, Mr R. R. Bousfield, son of the late Mr Robert Bousfield, of Etherley, to Margery, daughter of the late Mr Mark Hall, of Ford.

CHISWICK.—At Christ Church, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. W. T. Crichton, William Law, Esq., of London, to Mary Catherine, daughter of Charles K. Wyewright, Esq., of Burntisland.

DEATHS.

NEWCASTLE.—At Oxford-street, on the 25th inst., aged 50, John H. Sabbage, Esq., Chief-constable of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

At Claremont-place, on the 26th inst., aged three years and a half, Anna Maria, youngest daughter of Mr J. P. Glaholm.

Recently, Isaac Hogarth, artist, eldest son of the late Robert Hogarth, Hexham.

At Copland-terrace, on the 23rd inst., aged 56, Frances Leybourne.

At Bentinck-street, on the 21st inst., aged 1, Joseph, son of Mr Joseph Cray.

At Picton-place, on the 24th inst., aged 59, Mr John Cowell.

At Newburn Garden House, on the 24th inst., aged 25, Frances, daughter of Mr John Blackburn.

At Wall Knoll, on the 23rd inst., aged 16, John, son of Mr John Gollocher.

At 6, Henry-street, Shieldfield, on the 28th inst., aged 36, Mr George Milburn, much respected.

At Meeting House-lane, on the 26th inst., aged 16, Robert, son of Mr John Myackes.

At Pilgrim-street, on the 17th inst., James, son of Mr John Owen.

At Wesley-street, on the 22nd inst., aged 53, Jane, wife of Mr James Tait.

At Buxton-street, on the 24th inst., Charles, infant son of Mr C. Wilks.

At St. Mary's-street, on the 26th inst., aged 34, Maria Birney.

GATESHEAD.—At Alfred-street, on the 16th inst., aged 8, Samuel, son of Mr T. A. Boyd.

At 3, Young's-buildings, on the 26th inst., aged 24, Catherine Taylor, the beloved daughter of John and Mary Bell.

At Swalwell, on the 17th inst., aged 4, Robert, only son of Mr Robert Fiddes.

At Hewitt's-court, on the 26th inst., aged 4 years, Mary Ann, the beloved daughter of Mr Aaron Hedley.

MINSTERACRES.—At Manor House, on the 20th inst., aged 84, Mr James Elliott.

NORTH SHIELDS.—On the 27th inst., aged 70, Mary, the wife of Mr B. Holmes, late inspector of police, Sunderland.

LIMETHWAITE, near Whitehaven.—On the 3rd inst., aged 24, Claudine Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Tulloch, late of the 21st Royal N.B. Fusiliers.

CROOK.—On the 25th inst., Frederick W., infant son of Mr Charles Walton.

LONDON.—At Euston-square, on the 28th inst., aged 53, the Rev. Jas. Hamilton, D.D., of Regent-square Presbyterian Church.

At 26, Queen's Gate Gardens, Kensington Gore, on the 25th inst., Mrs Eliza Noble, relict of the Rev. A. Bennie, D.D.

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NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE:
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1867.