Printed and Published at 65, Clayton Street, Newcastle on Tyne, By the Proprietor
Mr Isaiah Bradley
Barry R Bradley

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 265. CONSETT, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1865. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Wanted.

WANTED, Two Journeyman Bootmakers. Apply to M. N. WARD, Boot Maker, Middle Street, Consett.

Money.

MONEY TO LEND.

£200, £300, and £500, may be advanced upon ample security of Building Property.—Apply to Messrs SCAIFE and BRITTON, Solicitors, Front-street, Berry-edge.

Education.

EDUCATION.

WOODBINE HOUSE, TENTER'S-STREET, BISHOP AUCKLAND.

THE MISSES McCULLAGH, assisted by eminent Masters, continue to receive Young Ladies to Board and Educate.

October, 1865.

To Let.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS to be had at Mrs SCOTT'S, Shotley Bridge.

TO LET, a BEERHOUSE, with Cellar; also a HOUSE, with Four Rooms, both of which are situate near the Library, Blackhill.—For particulars apply to CALLEY PATTISON, Blackhill.

Lost.

LOST, on Thursday Night, the 19th inst., from Carribees, near Berry Edge, a DUN MARE GALLOWAY, 13 hands high, having a Grey Spot on her Face. Any one bringing the same to MICHAEL McDERMONT, Berry Edge, or sending information of its whereabouts to that party, will be Rewarded.

LOST, from Harelaw, near Annfield Plain, on TUESDAY, the 26th October, a Fat Polled IRISH HEIFER, Red Brand Colour.

Any one returning the same, or sending Information of its whereabouts, to Mr WM. MADDISON, Butcher, Harelaw, will be Rewarded.

LOST, between Leadgate and Carr House Station, on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 1865, a LOCKET, with Brown Guard attached.

Any one Finding it and returning it to the *Guardian* Office will be Rewarded.

LOST, on Monday Morning, October 23, from Barcus Close Farm, near Tanfield, Five Blackfaced WEDDER SHEEP. Also, on Wednesday Night, the 25th, Five EWES.

Whoever will give Information to Mrs HANDCOCK, on the above Farm, or to Mr JOHN KIRKUP, Pithill, will be Rewarded for their trouble.

JOHN KIRKUP.

Pithill, Oct. 26th, 1865.

Public Notices.

In the Press, and shortly will be Published,

THE FUNERAL SERMON of Mrs. ISABELLA MOWBRAY PORTER, by the Rev. B. HURST, Colliery.

THE GATESHEAD AMATEUR CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give their Entertainment in the TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on MONDAY, November 27, 1865.

I, ISAIAH PRATT, of 145, Berryedge, do hereby Give Notice, that I will not be responsible for any DEBT my Wife, ELLEN PRATT, may contract after this Date; and further, any Person Pawning any Goods belonging to me will be Prosecuted.

Dated this 28th Day of October, 1865.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE HIRINGS.

THE Regular HIRING of SERVANTS will be held at SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on MONDAY, the 6th November, 1865.

These Hirings will also be held on the MONDAY previous to 12th May, 1866.

NOTICE.

IF the Young Lady, residing near Shotley Bridge, who Advertised a few ago for a SMALL LOCKET which she Lost, will call at the *Guardian* Office, Consett, she can have the same on payment of Expenses of Advertising, &c.

CONSETT CHORAL SOCIETY.

ANY Person wishing to join this Society for the Winter Months, may do so on application. Practices every Monday Evening, at Eight o'Clock, at the National School Room.

(Signed) J. G. POTHECARY.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONSETT.

TO SEWERAGE PIPE MANUFACTURERS.

TENDERS are required for the Supply of 521 YARDS of 15-Inch SEWERAGE PIPES, to be delivered at Consett, near Gateshead, Carriage paid.

TO LABOURERS.

The CUTTING and LAYING of 521 YARDS of 15-Inch SEWERAGE, and the FILLING IN and REMOVAL of all SURPLUS CLAY.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at my Office, on and after the 9th Instant.

Tenders for the above to be forwarded to my Office, not later than the 14th November, 1865.

GEORGE THOMPSON,
Inspector of Nuisances.

Consett, 2nd November, 1865.

DERWENT VALLEY ANGLING ASSOCIATION.

AT a PUBLIC MEETING held at the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on MONDAY, the 30th ult., THOMAS WILSON, Esq., Shotley Hall, in the chair,

The minutes of the meeting held on the 9th May last; at which it was resolved to form an Anglers' Association, to be called, "The Derwent Valley Angling Association," and appointing a Provisional Committee to communicate with the landed proprietors along the banks of the river, were read and confirmed.

The Chairman reported that the proprietors generally were in favour of the objects the Association had in view.

The following Resolutions were passed:—

"That the annual subscription of ordinary members be at present fixed at 10s."

"That the rules as framed by the Provisional Committee be the rules of the Association."

"That Thomas Wilson, Esq., be the President of the Association; John Annandale, Esq., Hon. Treasurer; Rev. F. B. Thompson and John Booth, Esq., Hon. Secretaries, who, with the following gentlemen, shall constitute the Committee of Management for the following year:—Annandale Town, Esq., Rev. W. Featherstonhaugh, Rev. James Cundill, George Pelle, Esq., Thomas Ramsay, Esq., W. Renton, Esq., Thomas Richardson, Esq., Mr Thirlwell, and Mr Charlton."

N.B.—Applications for Tickets and the Society's Rules may be made to either of the Hon. Secs.

THOMPSON TESTIMONIAL FUND.

THE Committee of Management of the above Fund beg to inform their Friends and Subscribers that the Presentation of the above Testimonial will take place at Mr Armstrong's, Railway Hotel, Consett, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of November, 1865, when the same will be celebrated by a Public Supper at the above House. Gentlemen intending to be present are respectfully requested to apply for Tickets at the Bar of the Inn, or to either of the undersigned, at least Four Days previous to the Evening of the Supper.

Supper on the Table at Seven P.M.
Tickets 5s. each.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE,
ROBERT HEDLEY, JOHN KER, } Secs.

N.B. Subscribers will not be advised by Circular.

Business Addresses.

HOPE'S INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE PEOPLE'S FAMILY TEA WAREHOUSE!

The Wonderfully Cheap Beverage, 2s. 6d. per Pound.
The Famous Economical Beverage, 2s. 8d. "
The Genuine Household Beverage, 3s. 0d. "
The Celebrated Popular Beverage, 3s. 6d. "
The Unrivalled Imperial Beverage, 4s. 0d. "

"THE BEST TEAS ARE THE CHEAPEST."

First-Class Teas only Sold—No Common Tea kept.
Samples sent per Post to any Address.
Wholesale Buyers supplied on London Terms.
TERMS—CASH.

FINEST FRESH ROASTED COFFEE.
Every Article in the Grocery and Provision Trade supplied on the very best Terms.

JOHN HOPE, JUN.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TEA MERCHANT, GROCER AND PROVISION FACTOR, CANDLE MANUFACTURER AND FIELD SEEDSMAN
DEALER IN PERUVIAN GUANO AND BLAYDON MANURE, LINSEED, RAPE, AND COTTON CAKE, &c.
FORE STREET AND PRIESTPOPPLE, HEXHAM.

Business Addresses.

OPENING OF THE WOOLLEN CLOTH, READY-MADE CLOTHING, AND TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

T. POTTS & SON call the attention of their Friends and the Public to the fact that their New Large and Spacious Premises in Middle Street, Berryedge, will be Opened on SATURDAY FIRST, October 28th, 1865, with a New and Immense Stock of WOOLLEN CLOTH, READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, SHIRTS, TIES, SCARFS, &c., &c., and all classes of Goods for Gentlemen's and Boys' Wear, selected personally by Mr Thomas Potts, from (alone) First-class Manufacturers in London, Leeds, Manchester, and Glasgow, consisting of all the Newest Classes of Goods, which, for Variety, Style and Price, cannot be surpassed by any Metropolitan or Provincial Town in the Three Kingdoms.

Previous to entering on the particular Stock, we beg to state that we have long seen the great want of a good Tailoring Establishment in this district. Owing to our present Premises being too small for the accommodation of our increasing trade, we have secured extensive Premises adjoining, which we have converted into a Large and Commodious Establishment which will be confined exclusively to the Tailoring and Outfitting in all its branches. Having engaged a first-class London Cutter at a large salary, assisted by efficient Workmen, we hope, by strict attention to all Orders committed to our care, to merit a share of their patronage and support. We beg particularly to state that our Cutter having had many years' experience in London, entitles us with confidence to guarantee both Style and Workmanship which cannot be surpassed by any Firm in the Trade.

T. P. and Son invite an early inspection of their Woollen Cloths, consisting of Witneys, Beavers, Pilots, Sattaras, and other Fancy Coatings; also, West of England and Yorkshire Superfines, and Doeskins, Scotch Tweeds, and Fancy Buckskins in great variety. Amongst these Goods will be found some of the Best and Finest Articles made.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

A large and complete Assortment of Gentlemen's, Boys', and Youths' Clothes, in every shape and Style for the Winter Season particularly; Blue Pilot Jackets, Top Coats, Inverness Capes, &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Cloth Coats, all shapes	from	8s 6d
" " Trousers (all wool)	"	8s 6d
" Tweed ditto	"	4s 11d
" Cloth Vest, all colours	"	2s 11d
" Black ditto	"	2s 11d
Men's Pilot Jacket	"	8s 6d
Boys' Cloth Trousers	"	3s 6d
" Fancy Vest	"	1s 11d
Men's Cord Trousers	"	7s 11d
" Mole ditto	"	7s 11d
" Mole Vest	"	2s 11d
" Long Mole Jacket	"	8s 6d

Pit Flannels, Striped Shirts, Blue Flannel Shirts, Slops, Flannel and Cotton Drawers, Yarn Knitted Socks and Stockings, all considerably less than any other House in the Trade.

HATS AND CAPS.

In this department we have taken great pains in securing all the Newest and most Choice Goods for the Season in Gentlemen's Silk and Felt Hats and Caps, at Prices that will please all.

A Cheap Lot of Caps from 4½d.

SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

A large Lot of Gentlemen's Fancy Wool Shirts, Splendid Patterns from 2s. 11d to 12s 6d; Gentlemen's Silk Scarfs, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Stockings, Braces, Cloth and Kid Leather Gloves, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, in great variety.

WOOL SHIRTING AND MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.

A splendid variety of Wool Shirtings, Beautiful and New Patterns, from 1s 4d, all Wool; Regatta Stripes, Blue and White Flannels, Sheetings, Linens, Cotton Cords, and Moleskins, very heavy and stout, &c., &c., at unrivalled Prices.

THOMAS POTTS and SON beg to state that Tailors will be supplied with Cloths and Trimmings at the Lowest Wholesale Prices.

Remember SATURDAY FIRST, October 28th. Come and see the New Shop, and inspect all the New Goods.

THOMAS POTTS & SON,
BERRYEDGE.

WILLIAM SIDDELL,
IRONMONGER,
BLACKHILL.

KITCHEN RANGES,
SHAM and other STOVES,
JAMBS AND MANTLES,
MARBLE and COMPOSITE, POTS, OVENS, &c., to Order.

THOMAS ROWE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER, CONFECTIONER,
GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,
AND
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere Thanks to his numerous Friends for past favours, and begs to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on his part to merit their future orders.

BRIDES' CAKES, Plain and Ornamental, made on the shortest notice.

FUNERALS SUPPLIED on reasonable terms.

PUBLIC and PRIVATE PARTIES supplied to any extent by means of a large Tea Apparatus kept for that purpose.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

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

ROBERT HUDDLESTONE,
VOLUNTEER ARMS, FRONT STREET,
BLACKHILL,

RESPECTFULLY begs to announce to his Friends and the Public generally that he has entered upon the above premises, and hopes by strict attention to the commands of his customers, and by always keeping first-rate articles, to be favoured with their support.

Prime Ales, Porters, &c.

GEORGE HOBSON,
Wholesale and Retail
FLOUR DEALER, GROCER, DRAPER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDSMAN,
HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS,
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,
AND SOUTH MOOR.

FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE.

THOMAS LEWIS,
HIGH STREET,
BLACKHILL,
PROFESSIONAL HAIR DRESSER, &c., &c.,

BEGS to return Thanks for the very liberal Support he has received since his commencing Business, and begs to inform the Town and Country that he still continues his Business in all its Branches.

N.B.—Families attended any day during the week except Saturday.

TRAFALGAR STREET SALE ROOMS.
JOHN JENKINS,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
FURNITURE BROKER,
GENERAL DEALER AND COMMISSION AGENT,
FRONT STREET AND TRAFALGAR STREET,
CONSETT.

RICHARD MURRAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
HIGH STREET, CONSETT,

HAS always on hand a Large Stock of FIRST-CLASS TEAS, COFFEES, and General GROCERIES. Likewise Butter, Bacon, Cheese, Lard, Flour, &c., from the first Markets.

Pickles, British Wines, Orange Tonic, Sauces, &c. Wholesale Dealer in Tobacco.

NORTHUMBERLAND STEAM DYE WORKS,
14, CLAYTON STREET, AND 89, MARKET STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

J. BRADBURN returns his sincere thanks for the favours bestowed upon him since appointing AGENTS in Leadgate, Berry Edge, Blackhill, &c., &c., and would intimate that he has OPENED A RECEIVING SHOP in Front Street, Shotley Bridge, where Goods to Clean or Dye will be forwarded by his Agents, and a Weekly Parcel sent on to Newcastle, where every attention will be given to merit a continuance of Support.

AGENTS:—

Mrs. BELLERBY, Milliner, Leadgate.
Mr. J. COLLINSON, Boot Maker, Berry Edge.
Mrs. PROUD, Draper and Milliner, Berry Edge.
Mr. A. E. TURNER, Stationer, Blackhill.

Business Addresses.

LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERY WAREHOUSE,
MIDDLE STREET, BERRY EDGE.

A. AND M. BRODIE

RESPECTFULLY intimate to their numerous Friends that they have succeeded to the Old Established Business (carried on for thirty-nine years by their father) and that they are now prepared to show a Large and Extensive Stock of really

FIRST-CLASS GOODS,

Bought from the leading makers in Scotland, Yorkshire, West of England, and other markets, and which they are determined to sell at the Lowest Remunerative Prices.

The Entrance to their New Warehouse is by the side door next to their

GROCERY EMPORIUM,

And Messrs. BRODIE can assure those parties who may favour them with a call that they may rely upon getting Goods of the same High Quality which secured for their father the liberal patronage formerly bestowed upon him.

A. and M. BRODIE would call particular attention to the

TAILORING DEPARTMENT,

Which is, as usual, under the superintendence of a first-class Cutter, assisted by an efficient staff of workmen.

All Orders executed with punctuality and despatch.

CLAYTON STREET MONSTER CAKE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital, £500, in 10,000 Shares of One Shilling each.

Incorporated under the Confectioners' Act, 1856, whereby the liability of the members is limited to the extent of their shares, for each of which they will become the recipients of a substantial pound of the rich and fragrant

MONSTER CAKE,

with a chance of having allotted them some of the following Prizes, which are concealed within the Cake, viz., 200 Fourpenny Pieces, 100 Silver Thimbles, and 50 Stamped Gold Keeper Rings.

Shares are now ready, and those purchasing on or before the 21st December will be entitled to the extra chance of a Splendid Gold Watch and Guard.

The Cake will be ready for Exhibition on or about the 2nd December, and Distributed on Saturday, 23rd December.

N.B.—The Promoters can confidently recommend this as a highly lucrative investment, as in previous years the project has been crowned with entire success, the Shares have been eagerly bought up, the Shareholders being amply recompensed for their outlay, and delighted with the produce.

Persons residing where there is no Agent, purchasing 20 Shares or more, can have the Cake sent, carriage paid, to or within 50 Miles of Newcastle.

MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR—
J. O. STURGEON,
STEAM CONFECTIONARY WAREHOUSE, CLAYTON STREET.

AGENTS FOR SHARES OF MONSTER CAKE COMPANY.

J. A. and M. E. Archbold, Wooler; R. Robertson, Morpeth; A. Dodds, Alnwick; J. Mills, Belford; J. Taylor, Widdrington; T. Cowans, Felton; Dixon and Son, Rothbury; W. Tranant, Amble; J. Barker, Warkworth; R. Denholm, Berry Edge; S. Roxby, Easington Lane; Forster Robson, Shotley Bridge; Miss Coulson, Bellingham; Edwards and Son, Earsdon; J. Blackburn, Chemist, Durham; W. Brown, Blackhill; W. Smith, Haltwhistle; J. Morton, Embleton; Mrs Thompson, Newton-on-the-Moor; Mrs Robson, Falstone; Wm. Oliver, Bexmoor; Ann Toppin, Hexham; Miss Allen, Glanton.

STEWART IN MOSLEY STREET.

SINCE this enterprising Tea Dealer reduced the Price of his Finest Tea Eightpence per Pound such has been the demand at his Grainger Street and Sandhill Tea Establishments, that it became absolutely necessary, in order to attend to the public wants, that he should open another Branch. It is now due from him to thank those who have patiently waited, and those who have been compelled to leave without being served to say he did his best. Doubtless his friends will be glad to know that he has fitted up and opened a beautiful little Retail Shop, No. 32, MOSLEY STREET. It is conveniently situated between the old Church of Saint Nicholas and the Corner of Dean Street. It is a capital Shop for the people living on the banks of the Tyne who come into town by Steamboat or Rail. Should they pass that way, the Countermen will gladly furnish them with Teas unrivalled and Coffees unsurpassed, and all the family requisites of a first-class business, and at Prices that will secure Permanent Trade, and reflect credit on the Firm. Are you a Stranger, and wish to know the Price of his Teas? Well, then, let us state he has no cheaper Tea than 3s. 4d., and no finer than 3s. 8d. per Pound. If you wish to know about the Quality, inquire of any of his Customers, or, what is still better, call, inspect the goods, and prove for yourself.

WILLIAM STEWART THE TEA DEALER,

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS—32, MOSLEY STREET & 27, SANDHILL; CENTRAL—33, GRAINGER STREET.

CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS, BERRYEDGE, GATESHEAD.

ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF

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

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.

R. DICKINSON & CO., Proprietors.

WILLIAM HORN,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, &c.,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,

WISHES to inform his Friends and the Public in General that he has REMOVED from Nelson Street to the above Place, and also takes this opportunity of thanking them for their kind Patronage and Support, and hopes, through strict attention, still to merit a continuance of their esteemed favours.

Harmoniums, Pianofortes, and all other Instruments carefully Tuned and Repaired.

J. LAX,
(SUCCESSOR TO F. SNAITH & CO.),
IRONMONGER & FURNISHING HARDWAREMAN,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

BEGS respectfully to tender his sincere thanks for past favours, and hopes by strict attention to all orders entrusted to him to merit a continuance of their esteemed orders.

A well-selected Stock of Goods always on hand.

GAME! GAME!! GAME!!!

GEORGE PROUDLOCK begs most respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Consett and neighbourhood that he has again procured a License to DEAL IN GAME, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of his Customers to merit a share of Public Patronage.

OBSERVE:—MIDDLE STREET (OPPOSITE THE THEATRE).

J. DAVISON,
CABINETMAKER AND FURNITURE BROKER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

FEATHERS, FLOCKS, AND RABBIT DOWN.
COOPERY GOODS.
PAPER HANGINGS IN GREAT VARIETY.

PARAFFIN OIL AND LAMPS.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE GOODS, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c., &c.

BUY YOUR WEDDING DRESS AND GEM RINGS, AT W. COLLINSON'S, BLACKHILL.

Brooches, Gold, Silver, and other Guards; Ironmongery, Paper Hangings in great variety from 3½d per piece; Britannia Metal Goods, &c., &c., at

W. COLLINSON'S, BLACKHILL.

GENERAL PRINTING WORKS.
ROBERT JACKSON,
PRINTER, ENGRAVER, LITHOGRAPHER,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, BOOKBINDER, &c.,
CONSETT.

Cards, Circulars, Headings, Invoices, Cheques, Posting and Hand Bills neatly and expeditiously executed at moderate charges.

☞ District Agent and Reporter for the *Consett Guardian*; Accredited Correspondent to the *Northern Daily* and *Weekly Express*, the *Newcastle Daily* and *Weekly Chronicle*, and *Newcastle Guardian*.

All Orders left at the *Guardian* Office, Consett, or at the LIBRARY, Blackhill, will be immediately attended to.

JOHN BARRON,
No. 1, DUN COW INN, BERRY EDGE.
LICENSED TO LET HORSES, GIGS, DOG CARTS, &c., FOR HIRE.

FURNITURE REMOVED,
On the Shortest Notice and on the most Reasonable Terms.

GENERAL CART WORK DONE.

LEONARD GIBSON,
GENERAL DRAPER, HOSIER, HABERDASHER, HATTER, &c.
2, TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.

REGISTER OFFICE FOR SERVANTS KEPT.

Sales by Auction.

SALE BY AUCTION,
At Lanchester, of
CATTLE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, FARM PRODUCE BY SAMPLES, FURNITURE, &c., &c.

MR. JOHN JENKINS has been urgently solicited by several respectable Farmers in the vicinity of Lanchester, to commence a

QUARTERLY SALE BY AUCTION.

Owing to the dreadful ravages of the Rinderpest, the Markets are closed; but Cattle are still for sale, and Buyers are yet to be found, and the consumers of the Roast Beef of Old England are yet numerous.

All Cattle and Live Stock entered must come from within a circle of Six Miles of the place of sale, so as to prevent, as far as possible, any infectious animals from being entered or offered for sale.

Entries of all descriptions of Cattle, Horses, Pigs, Poultry, Implements of Husbandry, Furniture, Farm Produce, sold by samples, &c., &c., may be made to Mr WM. WALTON, Blue Bell Inn, Lanchester.

SALE on THURSDAY, 23rd November, 1865,
To commence at One o'clock precisely, immediately opposite the Blue Bell Inn, Lanchester.

Consett, November 1st, 1865.

ONE BOX of CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex, whether acquired or constitutional. Sold in boxes 4s. 6d. each, by F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Apothecaries' Hall, 35, Newland, Lincoln. Sent to any address on receipt of sixty stamps.

Sales by Private Contract.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

A Piece of Freehold BUILDING GROUND, near Blackhill, in the County of Durham, containing Three Hundred and Seventy Square Yards or thereabouts. The Ground is bounded on the West by a road leading from the Consett Iron Works, on the East by an intended Street twenty feet wide, on the North by the road to the Tin Works Colliery, and on the South by Premises now or late belonging to Mr Robert Whitfield.

The Ground will be Sold subject to Ten Feet in Width, being required for the intended New Street, and Five Feet in Width being required for the Tin Works Road.

Offers, in Writing, for the Ground above-mentioned to be sent to Messrs. J. & E. S. WATSON, Solicitors, 10, Royal Arcade, Newcastle, on or before the 1st day of NOVEMBER next.

ON SALE.

SPRING TARES AND GARDEN SEEDS.
OIL CAKE, RAPE CAKE.
LINSEED and LINSEED MEAL.
BEACH'S HORSE and CATTLE FOOD.
PATENT FELT for ROOFING, ONE PENNY PER FOOT.

ROBERT BELL,
6 and 8, TOWN HALL BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE.

TO MEMBERS OF BUILDING SOCIETIES AND OTHERS.

BUILDING SITES and COTTAGES FOR SALE near the projected Railway Station, Blackhill, or any description of Houses built to suit without trouble to the Purchaser. Apply to JOHN ROUTLEDGE, Builder, Consett.

Consett, April 6, 1865.

BRICKS FOR SALE, at the Blackfine Brick Works. Apply to RICHARD MURRAY, Consett.

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 (128 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."

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

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

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

☞ NO ONE CAN DENY IT!!!

DOWNIE'S ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM.
DOWNIE'S UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT.
DOWNIE'S LIFE PRESERVING PILLS.

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.

Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 43 and 44, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Sold by Peter Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imrie, Druggist; and *Guardian* Office, Consett; John Reed, Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; H. Snowball, Druggist; W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, Tow Law; and may be had of all Chemists and Dealers in Patent Medicines, in Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.

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.—Nov. 14th, 1864.

Mrs. Jane Harburn, and her Son, 38, Green-street, South Shields, were cured of scurvy, &c., of 8 years' standing, by taking only two small boxes of the pills.—Sept. 1, 1864.

Denton Chare, Newcastle, November 18th, 1864.—Mr. Downie, Dear Sir,—Your Life Preserving Pills and Universal Healing Ointment have made a complete cure of my bad leg, after ten months of intense suffering. The large sore on the ancle is now quite healed by a short use of your invaluable medicine, and after a physician had failed in doing me any good. I would highly recommend all sufferers to try them.—Yours respectfully, JOHN ROBSON.

Mr. Alexander Wishart, Ballast Hills, Newcastle, was cured in three days of a violent cough, with spit, and pain in the chest, by the use of only one small box of pills, and one small bottle of balsam.—Dec. 1st, 1864.

Mr. Thomas Spencer, North Shore, Newcastle, was cured in ten days of a bad leg of 15 years' standing.

Mrs. Mary Elliott, Skinners' Burn, Newcastle, was cured in three days of bronchitis and a cough of 13 years' standing.—Dec., 1863.

Mr. Wm. Purvis, 51 years old, Teams, Gateshead, was cured in a few days of dropsy, liver complaint, and nervous debility.—Aug. 8th, 1863.

Mrs. Brown, 70 years old, Gateshead, was cured in four days of a cough with spit, soreness in the chest, &c., of two and a half years' standing.—Feb. 6th, 1864.

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VITAL PILLS. All Sufferers from General Nervous Debility, and other symptoms of nervousness, morbid feelings, melancholy or low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, imaginative fears, mental irritability, failure of the powers of body and mind, weakness of the nerves, nervous headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, gout, rheumatism, pains in the back, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr RUSSELL'S VITAL PILLS, a medicine that cures all pain and disease of whatever nature, restores cheerfulness of spirits and vigour of mind, and strengthens all the vital organs on which health and long life depend. Price 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per box, sent post free on receipt of 14 or 33 penny stamps, by Dr Russell, 28, Clarence-road, Kentish Town, London. Sold by Mr Ismay and H. Downie & Co., Chemists, Newcastle, Mr Imrie, Chemist, Consett, and all other Chemists in the world. With every box is enclosed a Pamphlet of 64 pages, a perfect hand-book of health. Observe Dr R's Signature and Trade Mark on the label outside of every package.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF BURNOPFIELD AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

MR. JOHN FENWICK, of BURNOPFIELD, has been appointed AGENT for the *Consett Guardian* in that neighbourhood; where all orders received will have due attention.

THE LATE GALE.

LOSS OF A BARQUE AT MARSDEN.

On Friday night, about eight o'clock, when the gale was at its height, the Prussian barque *Iduna*, Captain Wilkie, came ashore on Marsden sands. Her situation was perilous in the extreme, as huge waves were continually washing over her. Information was immediately given to the coastguardsmen, John Williamson, William Odgers, and Philip Bidd, who got the rocket apparatus, and in a very short time had all the crew (sixteen in number) safe on shore. They were taken to Mrs Allan's, where every attention was paid to them. The coastguardsmen deserve great credit for the celerity with which they got the rocket apparatus at work, and the short time that elapsed before they got the crew on shore. They were assisted a good deal by Mr Snowdon, of Harton Down Hill, who, with his men, was early on the sands. The *Iduna* was coming from London, bound for the Wear or the Tyne, and had got caught in the gale while laden. The place where the *Iduna* came ashore is a little to the north of Marsden Rock, and during the night she has been washed right upon the beach. She is thought not to be very much injured, and if the weather continues to moderate, it is hoped that she will be got off.

HARTLEPOOL.

On Sunday evening a terrific hurricane visited Hartlepool, accompanied by a pelting shower of hail. About midnight, when the gale was at its height, a frightful flash of lightning, burst over the town followed by a loud peal of thunder. The inhabitants, who were in bed, awoke in a great state of consternation, their very beds moving beneath them, and suggesting the idea of an earthquake. Mr Stobbart, the harbour master, who was at the docks, states that never during his experience did he witness so vivid and awfully grand a flash nor feel the vibration so much from the thunder. Three or four flashes followed in quick succession, but the electric fluid was carried at a great speed in an easterly direction, and the brilliancy became less vivid and the peals of thunder less effective. No damage is reported to have resulted from this dangerous atmospheric eruption. On Sunday the weather was extremely mild, and in wonderful contrast to the preceding day.

LOSS OF A SCHOONER.

The Carron Company's screw steamer *Thames*, Captain Peter Mackay, master, arrived at Grangemouth from London on Friday afternoon, having on board the master and crew (five hands) of the schooner *George*, of Colchester, which was abandoned the afternoon previous at Dunlington, about twelve miles from Flamborough Head. The *George* left Hartlepool on Wednesday, bound for Rochester, with a cargo of gas-coal, and encountered the gale which raged with such severity along the coast. On Thursday morning she commenced to make water, and though the men were constantly at the pumps, it gained on them to such an extent that a signal of distress was at last hoisted, but no notice of it was taken by no less than five steamers which passed the sinking vessel in the course of the day. About half-past four p.m. the *Thames* appeared in sight, and Captain Mackay, seeing the signal flying, promptly bore down within hail of the *George*, and ascertained the state of matters. He hove the steamer to, and after considerable difficulty succeeded in launching the lifeboat, which the second mate and three other gallant fellows pulled through the heavy sea that was washing over the schooner from rail to rail, and brought off in safety the crew and also the ship's dog to the *Thames*. The captain did everything in his power to recruit the exhausted energies of the poor fellows, and treated them with the greatest kindness till their arrival at Grangemouth. The *George* had 3½ feet of water in her hold when her crew were taken off, and it was expected that she would go down in a few hours afterwards.—*Scotsman.*

From many points of the coast, in the far north and down to Cornwall, accounts have been received of how severe and destructive the gales have been during the last few days. On Sunday, three ships were driven ashore near Portsmouth, but the crews were saved. At daylight on Saturday morning, the wind blowing strong from N.N.E. with a heavy ground sea on, a vessel was observed on shore on the western spit of Hayle Bar, near St. Ives, Cornwall, from three to four miles distant. The St. Ives lifeboat was at once launched. In crossing the bar, with the drogue out, a tremendous sea threw the boat end over end; she soon righted, and all managed to get on board. The crew lost two oars, grapnel, anchor, and rope, and had two crutches broken. Rowing four oars she got under the lee of the vessel, which was the French brig *Providence*, of Granville, Captain Challet, from Cardiff for Dieppe, with 138 tons of coals. Having only four instead of six oars, with the heavy sea and strong under-current, they found it impossible to get alongside. An hour passed in signalling to send a rope by means of a raft; when this was done, the coxswain signalled to haul on board the lifebuoy, intending to take the men off through the water, but he could not make himself understood. Two of the crew now endeavoured to reach the lifeboat by means of the connecting-rope; one was got on board safely, and the other was within four or five yards, when a fearful sea broke on them and upset the boat a second time. She righted instantly, but the poor fellow was gone, and was never seen again. The one they had on board held fast, and the crew once more regained their seats without accident. The communication with the vessel had not been broken, and the lifeboat again hauled up as near as possible to her. The captain and two men then took up their boat, when the second wave capsized them. Through a fearful sea the lifeboat was hastily hauled ahead, and the three men were picked up. Two of the crew were said to have been lost, but from the lifeboat they never saw more than five on board. The crew of the lifeboat landed at Hayle thoroughly exhausted. On the same day the brig *Anne and Mary*, of North Shields, bound from the Tyne with coals, was forced to return, by stress of weather, but when off Whitburn, near Sunderland, it being thick and hazy, she struck on the Whitburn Steel Rocks. Although it was very dark at the time, the fishermen, observing some lights seaward, launched their new boat (the *Thomas Wilson*), and proceeded out in the stormy weather. In the meantime, the crew of the brig had been forced to take to their own boat, and were out in the offing in great danger, on account of the heavy surf that was breaking along the coast. The lifeboat's crew finding the vessel abandoned, concluding that the crew were pulling to seaward, and accordingly went in search of them. After rowing about for some time, and shouting, they fell in with the brig's boat, containing her entire crew of nine men, who gladly got into the lifeboat, and were safely landed. At three o'clock on Monday morning the brig *Iroquois*, of West Hartlepool, was driven ashore in Dover Bay. She became a wreck. Her crew, however, having taken to their boat contrived to reach the harbour in safety. The heavy gale on Sunday has left disastrous results of its force in the Irish Channel, foremost of which is the loss of the *Sardinia*, a vessel coming round to Liverpool from Bristol in tow of the steamtug *Royal Saxon*. She parted her hawser from the tug, and, driven by the heavy southerly gale and sea, drifted right on to Sheep Island (an island lying on the east side of the entrance to Milford-haven) and was almost dashed to pieces on the rocks. The telegram mentions that of her crew 13 only were saved; the exact number lost seems unascertained. The *Alma*, a large ship being towed round from Liverpool to Cardiff, by the steamtug *Retriever*, where she was to load for Panama, also broke adrift from the tug. This was at three a.m. on Sunday, since that time nothing has been heard of her, and being "light" the worst is feared. The gale at that time was south. The *Cheshire*, from Calcutta, also parted the hawser of her tug, but stood to sea under canvas. The *Earl of Zetland*, a small schooner of some 70 tons, and bound from Cardiff to Liverpool, with a cargo of coals, got on Burbo Bank on Saturday night, but was got off on Sunday afternoon with the assistance of the lifeboat crew, who went down to them. Intelligence has been received at Great Yarmouth of the loss of a large French lugger, the *Victorine*, of Havre. The supposed only survivor arrived in a very destitute state at the Sailors' Home, and he reports that during the gale of Friday night the lugger struck upon a sand bank off the eastern coast, and that the sea washed out the whole of the crew, consisting of 21 souls, all of whom, with the exception of himself, were drowned. He saved himself by clinging to a plank, and after floating about for several hours he was picked up by a fishing smack, and landed at Yarmouth. On Saturday morning the barque *Faith*, of Colchester, from Boston for London (wheat), was driven ashore at Winterton. Crew saved.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—*Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—Rheumatism and Neuralgia.—Though the former disease remorselessly attacks the young and the robust, and the latter ruthlessly selects its victims from the weak and delicate, the same medical treatment will infallibly cure both complaints. After the affected parts have been diligently fomented with hot brine, and the skin has been dried, Holloway's ointment must be well and perseveringly rubbed in for a few minutes twice a day, and his pills must be taken according to the printed directions wrapped round each box of his medicine. Both ointment and pills are accompanied by instructions designed for the public at large, and no invalid, who attentively reads them, can be at any loss how to doctor himself successfully.

Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

New York, Oct. 18th.—The North Carolina Convention has tabled a resolution in reference to the assumption of the Confederate debt, thus declining to take any action on the question this session.

Mr Stephens has been entertained at a private dinner at Boston, when he announced that he would support President Johnson's reconstruction policy to the best of his ability.

Collisions between the whites and freedmen continue along the coast of South Carolina. The freedmen are said to be well armed. A military council has assembled to take measures to prevent further trouble.

A serious riot has occurred at Baltimore between white and coloured troops, resulting in the death of one man. The disturbance has been quelled.

The Government have determined to withdraw the coloured troops from Kentucky.

The Mississippi Legislature assembled on Monday.

The Fenian Convention assembled at Philadelphia on Monday last. About six hundred delegates were present. The Head Centre announced that a special envoy from the Irish Republican "authorities" would communicate encouraging intelligence to the convention. The increase in the society's branches in eight months was declared to be 50 per cent., the increase in the number of members four-fold, and the increase in the weekly receipts fifty-fold.

(Per *City of London*.)

The Secretary of the Treasury has announced that he will receive gold deposits, and is issuing, therefore, gold certificates payable on demand, and receivable for duties.

Business at New Orleans is reported to have increased 33 per cent. since August. The old cotton crop is steadily coming in, but the new crop is late, and will be far below an average.

General Humphreys, upon his inauguration as Governor of Mississippi, declared secession to be unconstitutional, and stated that he favoured absolute emancipation, but was opposed to social or political equality for the negro. General Starkey has been elected senator from Mississippi.

Fears of a negro insurrection continue to prevail throughout the South.

A demonstration meeting has been held in New York, at which General Slocum, and Messrs John van Buren and Montgomery Blair delivered addresses endorsing President Johnson's reconstruction policy, denouncing negro suffrage, and declaring it necessary to enforce the Monroe doctrine in regard to Mexico. A Republican ratification meeting has also been held in this city, at which President Johnson's reconstruction policy was endorsed.

Mr Stephens had an interview with President Johnson on the 20th of October, and afterwards left for Georgia.

The North Carolina Convention has passed a resolution forbidding any legislation for the assumption or payment of the Confederate debt.

The Fenian Congress is said to have decided on the 20th on an important measure. The delegates will personally subscribe 50,000 dollars, and a large amount of funds has been promised. The number of Federal officers present at the Fenian Congress has increased. General Sweeney, of the regular army, has been presented; and Colonel Murphy has tendered to the Congress the services of twenty colonels and other officers and soldiers of the late Federal Volunteer Army.

There is a severe gale prevailing all round the American coast. The steamship *Circassian*, from Bremen for New York, having sprung a leak, the captain ran her ashore, on the 20th, at Rockey Bay, Cape Bretten, in order to save her. She lies on the sand beach; passengers and cargo having been rescued. The steamer *Atlanta*, from New Orleans for New York, has been wrecked, and nearly all on board perished.

Mr Seward has made a speech, in which he states that the President would conduct the settlement of national claims without compromising the national dignity and honour. The influence of the United States on the international conduct of foreign states, particularly on the American continent, though unimpaired by the civil war, would now be renewed. He expected to see republican institutions wherever heretofore established throughout the American continent speedily vindicated, renewed, and reinvigorated. When this progress was accomplished he would look for signs of its working on other continents.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Mosquera is certain to carry the presidential election in the State of Bolivar. The revolution continues in Madgelina, and the taking of Rio Acna by the rebels is reported. General Riasco established himself at Fonsica, where he was attacked by Fuentes, and, after three days' fighting, the Government forces withdrew, Riasco being wounded in the shoulder. Spain has disapproved the settlement of disputes arranged between the Minister of Spain at Santiago with the Chili Government. The Minister has been recalled, and the Spanish Fleet, with Admiral Pareja, not only as chief of the squadron, but as plenipotentiary of Spain, has reached Chilian waters, to take his own way of settling the claims of Spain. An official intimation of these claims had not appeared, but it was considered the great aim of Spain was money. The spirit of hostility to Spain has been thoroughly awakened in the country. The Government had despatched arms and ammunition of war to places along the coast.

Montery, with the revolutionary fleet, is at the Chinchas, and engaged in gun practice. It is said of the land forces, that Cuseco, withthe title of president, was at Pisco. There appeas but little concert of action among the revolutionary leaders, and the army is said to be short of supplies. The news from Bolivar is conflicting. It was rumoured that the head of Nelgarey had been carried on the point of a spear into Lapaz. Another account says he was within four miles of Lapaz, with only a small force under his command to overcome the strong resistance which the insurgents there were prepared to make. The whole country is up in arms.

THE SHENANDOAH.

The intelligence of the *Shenandoah's* depredations among the Arctic whaling fleet has caused a great sensation at Honolulu. Thirty whalers had been reported as captured at Honolulu—twenty-six burned, and four bonded.

The restoration of the Hawaıan flag of the British Rear-Admiral Thomas was celebrated with becoming joy at Honolulu, and the foreign representatives took part in the festivities.

MEXICO.

News received here from Matamoras on the 4th inst. announces that General Douay, with 1,600 men, had arrived at Saltillo. Six thousand Imperialist troops were expected at Monteray, *en route* for the Rio Grande frontier. Negrete had reached Chihualma with only 300 men, having lost 600 from exposure. It was officially announced that vessels will not be permitted to enter Mexican ports without proper papers from the Imperial Consuls abroad.

JAPAN.

News from Japan, dated the 15th Sept., announces that a great hurricane had occurred in the Chinese Sea, destroying three large steamers and several American and English ships.

GREECE.

The Ministry has resigned. M. Bulgaris having been summoned by the King to form a new Ministry, declared that he could only accept the task on condition that Count Sponneck should quit Greece. The King has refused this condition, stating that Count Sponneck does not occupy any official position. M. Bulgaris thereupon declined to form a new Ministry.

THE BHOOTAN EXPEDITION.

Since it has been resolved not to send the invading force into Bhootan till the middle of December—a delay condemned by the authorities on the spot—nothing further than the following has been yet settled by the Commander-in-chief. The new regiments going to the frontier will be employed actively, while most of the present sickly corps will remain in reserve till the operations are over. One column will march from Buxar, under General Tytler, with Colonel Bruce as civil officer, on Paro and Poonakha, and the other, under Colonel Richardson, with Colonel Agnew as civil officer, will start from the Bagh Dooar, and proceed by the ordinary route, in eleven marches, to Tongso, the seat of the author of the whole disturbance. Each will consist of 2,000 men, including a wing of British infantry and a mountain battery; but, as the columns proceed, men will be left behind to form posts. As roads will probably have to be made, it is impossible to say how long the force will be absent. The cost is likely to be enormous, and to swallow up the extra revenue which Mr Massey is now likely for some time to receive from opium.

"English observers seem to be strangely indifferent to the march of events in Central Asia, but the combined aggressiveness of Russia and weakness of the Ameer of Cabul are likely soon to result in serious complications. The Ameer, Shere Ali Khan, is in a critical position, and the Government of India is anxiously watching the issue. You will remember that he succeeded his father, Dost Mahomed Khan, in June, 1863, and was installed at Cabul as Sovereign in the following September, just two years ago. Not till the December of that year did we recognise his succession, for his seat seemed very insecure; he had been an avowed enemy of ours in 1857, and we should have preferred his brother Azim Khan. But he was legitimately appointed; we had no alternative when he pressed us, and he behaved negatively well during the Sittana war. Before his death Dost Mahomed had extended his territory to the furthest limits of the Dooranee empire. He had taken Herat from the Persian feudatory who held it; and he had subdued all those outlying provinces called Turkistan, which had always been a debateable land between Affghanistan and Bokhara. The Khan of Bokhara and the Persian on the one side, and he, backed by our moral influence, and during the Persian war by our rupees, on the other, always looked hostilely at each other. We know now that if the Governments of Lord Palmerston and Lord Auckland had supported the wise policy of Burnes instead of reversing it, had we let Dost Mahomed alone or assisted him instead of forcing Shah Soojah on an unwilling people who massacred us, that great chief would have absorbed Bokhara, Khokan, and Eastern or Chinese Tartary, and would have established a firm, prosperous, and indigenous empire, such as once covered Central Asia with a great civilisation. We were mistaken, and have been bitterly punished, and now the pendulum has swung violently to the opposite side. Shere Ali Khan was heir to the restricted, though large empire, formed by the mighty Barukzia. But he has none of his father's ability or courage. First, Azim Khan rose, and being defeated partly by the Ameer's brave heir-apparent Mohammed Ali, but chiefly by the failure of his remittances, found an asylum in the Punjab. Then the Ameer's other rival—his elder brother—Afzul Khan, came up from Turkistan, under the most sacred of oaths, to make an arrangement with him, when he was sacrilegiously put in prison. But he had left his son Ubdoolruhman Khan behind him, who is married to a daughter of the Khan of Bokhara. To avenge his father he is now marching on Cabul, having made over the Turkistan provinces to his father-in-law, and having induced the Ameer's troops who garrisoned them to revolt. Candahar was ruled by Amin Khan and Shureef Khan. They became so bold as to hold also Ghuznee and the strong fort of Kelat-i-Ghilzai. The Ameer and his son proceeded against them, and fought a battle outside of Candahar. As I wrote to you at the time, Amin Khan and the Ameer's son, Mohammed Ali, fell in single combat, and the result was a drawn battle. Shureef Khan virtually holds Candahar still, and Azim Khan has placed himself as the head of the tribes between Cabul and our frontier. The Ameer, then, is like a rat in a trap. His heir is a child; his money is nearly gone; he holds in captivity his brother, Afzul Khan, his nephew, the son of Azim Khan, who was captured n the Candahar engagement, and Shahnawaz Khan, the iPersian claimant of Herat. The belief in Central Asia is that he will give in, and consent to be satisfied with Cabul and the neighbouring province, in subsidiary alliance with Russia and Persia. If he either is not butchered or does not butcher the others, he is no true Barukzai, for the Affghans and state of society in the country are exactly like the Canaanites in the days when Deborah arose, a mother in Israel. Meanwhile, to add to this pleasant state of things, letters from Cabul, dated August 29, announce that the Moollas of Samercand, whom alone, as Vambery describes, the Khan of Bokhara fears, urged him to proclaim a Jehad or religious war against the Russians. Thereupon the Bokhariots fell upon the Russian regiment near Khokan and defeated it. The General commanding gave the Khan a week to elect war or peace, but before it was over the frantic Moollas and the Kokhara army fell on the Russians, who in two hours put them to flight, and pursued them into Khokan, where the victors "paid two gold mohurs to each of the Bokhara Sepoys who were taken prisoners, and released them, and ordered their wounded comrades to be removed to their hospital." Such is the substance of letters from Khokan received by the merchants of Cabul. I give it to you for what it is worth, with the remark that it is probable, that there is now nothing to obstruct the path of Russia up to Peshawau, except her willingness to tread it. The people, whom she treats with intentional kindness, will welcome her, except those under the influence of the most fanatical of Mussulam priests.—*Times' Calcutta Letter*.

THE FRENCH CONSUL AT SIAM.
EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS.

The *Straits Times* (Singapore) of the 20th ult. has an account of an extraordinary escapade of the French consul at Bangkok, Siam. "It appears," says this journal, "that a Catholic priest was pleading in one of the local courts of Siam, presided over by a Siamese judge, and had some words with a Siamese Catholic nobleman present, ending in mutual recrimination, when a scene ensued which ended in both being peremptorily ordered out of court. Deeming himself gravely insulted by the Siamese nobleman, the priest repaired to the French Consul, who so warmly espoused his cause that he dispatched an agent to the court of the First King demanding an ample apology for the asserted insult, and requiring the instant dismissal of the Siamese nobleman who had given it from the position which he held over the native Christians. So importunate was this agent to deliver his despatch that he forced himself into the royal presence at two o'clock a.m. The King, deservedly annoyed at so untimely an interruption, upon so trivial an occasion, reprimanded the messenger, and told him that the subject could not be considered till the following day. The messenger, however, who apparently shared the impetuosity of his master, demanded an instant reply, and had ultimately to be forced out of the palace. From the palace the messenger returned to his consul, and told the story of his expulsion, when that functionary wrote direct to the King to the effect that the friendship between France and Siam had been violated—that he should leave, be in Paris in six weeks, and there lay the matter before the Emperor. The good old King, thinking that there must surely be some misunderstanding in all this, dispatched his own cousin, the Chief Judge of the Royal Court, to the French Consulate to receive and give an explanation. The consul, it seems, however, had worked himself beyond all explanation; and when the royal judge arrived the consul refused to listen to him, seized him by the hair of his head, ejected him from the consulate, and threw his betal box after him. M. Aubaret, the consul referred to, has since left Siam, and we trust sincerely that on his arrival at Paris the Emperor will take another way of vindicating the dignity of his foreign embassies than that which M. Aubaret from his letter to the King of Siam appears to expect."

The *Bangkok Recorder* says that the Royal Judge who was unceremoniously treated by the consul is a Prince and cousin of the King, and is a man also who has had much intercourse. He speaks the English language tolerably well, and was one of the ambassadors sent by his Majesty to the Court of England a few years since. "The strangest thing, however, in the whole affair," adds the paper just quoted, "is that their Majesties, both the first and second Kings, gave the consul a private audience before he left, and presented him with tokens of friendship, which shows how fickle these people are, and how likely to be swerved from any straightforward course."

INDIA AND CHINA.

News from Madras is to the 27th of September, but it is of very little general interest. The Governor was about to proceed to the Neilgherries, accompanied by Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot, the Chief Secretary. It is reported that the army head-quarters were to be removed from Madras either to Bangalore or the Neilkherries, as the present Commander-in-Chief has an aversion to the plains. The local Government had appointed a committee of inquiry into the best mode of remodelling the present system of weights and measures for the presidency.

Our advices from Hong Kong are to the 11th of September. The news from China chiefly relates to the rumoured successful revolt from the Imperial authority in Western Tartary, already reported by telegraph. The report states that the "kingdom of I-li" has been wrested from Chinese rule by the son of the Mahommedan rebel who was beheaded during the reign of the late Emperor. The territory in question is said to be about five times the size of England and Wales, and is described as lying to the north-west of Thibet, from which, however, it is physically separated by a range of mountains. The Nyen-fei, or northern rebels, have retired upon Houen, and seized three States in the prefecture of Kwei-to. They will probably remain unmolested until they have recovered from their late defeat before Pekin.

THE FENIANS IN AMERICA.

The following is the concluding portion of the opening address by Colonel John O'Mahony, the Head Centre, at the Congress held at Philadelphia:—"You will find by our reports that the Fenian circles in the United States have been greatly multiplied during the past eight months; that the number of individual members in good standing has increased fourfold, and the weekly receipts at headquarters more than fiftyfold. The call for increased donations recently made upon our circles has been pretty generally and literally responded to thus far; in fine, the organisation is in a flourishing and growing condition; its influence and workings are at present making themselves felt over half the globe; our enemies are beginning to acknowledge its power by their prosecution of all who are suspected of wishing its success, whenever they can lay their hands upon them. (Cheers.) The effect of the late hostile movement of the British Government against Fenianism, or so-called Fenianism, in the dominions of Queen Victoria, has had excellent results in these States. It has convinced the doubters and the despondent that there is still some hope for Irishmen in Ireland—(cheers)—and that ours is no sham, but a real, *bona fide*, working and living organisation. (Cheers.) Already it has gained us many adherents among those classes in Ireland also. (Cheers.) The present prosecution has so far tended to intensify the zeal and perseverance of our allies and friends. The mission from the Central Executive which I have received by the envoy here present will convince you of this fact. It may be true that a few of our more advanced skirmishers have fallen into the enemy's hands, among other "suspects;" but it is also true that our line of battle still remains unbroken—(cheers)—and that its onward march is unchecked. (Cheers.) With respect to the arrests of our friends, made myrmidons of English tyranny, I must say that a great portion of the blame thereof rests upon the shoulders of some of our American Fenians. In their zeal to gain adherents to our cause many of our propagandists disclose facts that are circulated to put the British bloodhounds upon the trail of our patriot brothers at home. This is paying too dearly for an increase in our numbers at this side of the water. This thing must be put an end to henceforth and for ever. Any man found disclosing special facts or particulars respecting the home organisation should be at once and ignominiously expelled from our body. The man who is not convinced by this time that a great and an extensive organisation exists within the British dominions is not worth taking farther trouble with. (Cheers.) There is one consoling fact, however, connected with the disclosures made by certain parties in their blatant and bombastic harangues. There is so much which is unreal and unfounded—so much of the nonsensical claptrap mixed so closely with a few grains of truth in their discourses, that it will tax all the ingenuity of British lawyers to sift the corn from the chaff. (Cheers.) Now, with respect to the exaggerated and inflated assertions to which I alluded I must here state, for the hundredth time, that I have never countenanced one of them. (Cheers.) Neither in public nor in private have I ever, to my knowledge, given sanction to one single false statement connected with our organisation. (Cheers.) Whatever my other shortcomings may be, no one can truthfully charge me with having wilfully deceived him, by word or deed. From the remarks just made you will understand that our progress has been immense and unprecedented during the time that has passed since we last met in Congress. As happened during the period immediately preceding our session of January last, when we lost General Corcoran and so many other tried and trusted pillars of the Brotherhood, so within the interval between January and now we have lost Henry O'C. McCarthy, the President of our Central Council, one of the ablest and most energetic of our civilian brothers. Our military corps has been dprived of General Thos. A. Smith, our greatest loss since the fall of the gallant Corcoran, and the brave Colonel Matthew Murphy—a man scarcely inferior to either in soundness of judgment and military ability. Both of these long-tried and steadfast Fenian chiefs fell nobly before Richmond, in defence of the integrity of their adopted country. (Cheers.) What a power those three men—Corcoran, Smith, and Murphy—would be to us now! How sadly we miss them from our ranks! How proud would they not be to witness our high position to-day, after the long and toilsome struggle during which they helped us to bring the Brotherhood through its early difficulties! All miss them; but I deplore their fall with more than a brother's grief. Gentlemen and Brothers, before proceeding to the business of appointing committees and permanent officers for this Congress, and for examining the credentials of the delegates that are to compose it, allow me to impress upon you the awful responsibility you are about to incur. This will be a far more important Fenian assemblage than any you have hitherto attended. In your hands will rest the salvation or destruction of the Fenian Brotherhood, and with it the cause of Ireland's regeneration, for outside the Fenian Brotherhood and its allies there is no hope for Ireland's future. (Cheers.) Be courteous and urbane in your relations to each other. However warmly you may feel upon points in dispute between you, learn to deny yourselves and to curb the warmth of your passions, and to bear with even contumely for your country's sake. (Cheers.) Resolve, one and all, to initiate the fight for Irish liberty when you shall have made sufficient preparations for beginning the contest under good auspices. (Cheers.) Beware of "finality" assertions. Name no hour nor place for a rising of your countrymen; but lose not a day in doing all in your power to put them in readiness for it. Remember always our Fenian maxim, as adopted at Chicago in 1863, at our first Congress—

The patient dint and powder shock
Can blast an empire like a rock.

—(Great cheering.)

At the conclusion of Colonel O'Mahoney's speech the Convention proceeded with the appointment of committees. Some discussion of a most amicable character took place on points of order; and at half-past one, the preliminary details having been completed, an adjournment took place.

THE HEALTH OF MINERS.

The metalliferous mines of Cornwall, Devon, and the North of England present examples of evil conditions for the workers in them second only to those existing in the Sheffield hulls of the dry-grinders. The amount of mortality among these miners has long been a scandal, and we rejoice to find that the Commission appointed by Her Majesty to inquire into their condition has just issued a report which cannot fail to produce an amelioration of their condition. The life of a collier is not to be envied, working as he does in the dark, and in many cases in foul air, breathing a dust that fills his lungs with carbonaceous deposits and giving him what is known as the "black spit;" but his occupation is a healthy one compared with that of the Cornwall or Devonshire miner employed in procuring copper and lead from extreme depths. The report which lies before us discloses a most dismal state of things—a very large section of the population devoted to occupations in which a man is considered old who reaches the extreme limit of fifty years! The metalliferous mines, as a rule, are very badly ventilated. The air in various portions of different mines having been analysed by Drs. Taylor, Angus Smith, and Bernays, we find from the reports that only in 10·65 per cent. of these the air may be considered normal, that is, possessing 20·9 per cent. of oxygen, while 24·69 per cent. are impure, and 65·63 are noted as exceedingly bad. Perhaps some of us have ventured for curiosity into the gallery of a London theatre, and speedily escaped half-poisoned with the vitiated air. Now, according to Dr. Angus Smith, the air in the gallery of a theatre at half-past ten p.m. contains 20·67 per cent. of oxygen; in nineteen of the specimens of air extracted from these houses there was only 19 per cent., and in one instance it was as low as 18·27 per cent. Gentlemen who yawn and retire with a sick head-ache after the languid enjoyment of the opera may therefore guess at the conditions under which our metalliferous workers labour for eight hours of the day for the terms of their natural, or, more properly speaking, unnatural lifetime. But bad air is not the only difficulty they have to contend with. The extreme heat of some of the deep mines is so great that they are obliged to work naked, and to have cold water thrown over them at times to revive them. 80 or 90 degrees is not an extraordinary temperature for a deep mine, and in one case it reaches to 110! The perspiration of the poor miner is so great that he sometimes loses as much as 10lbs. weight during his day's work. The only test the miner has of the condition of the air in his working is the burning of his candle; as long as it lives he thinks the air is good, but it often happens that at the end of workings it goes out from want of oxygen; but even this warning is not heeded by the men, for they will often place the candle at 8 feet or 10 feet distance, where the air is pure enough to allow of labour, and then they will go on working by its light in the foul air. It would really seem as though the perversity or the ignorance and neglect of men had heaped together the greatest number of adverse conditions to health; poisoned by the lack of oxygen, weakened by the intense heat, rendered asthmatic and bronchitic by the carbonaceous matter received into his lungs, after his exhausting work, day by day, his only means of reaching the upper air is by a system of ladders, up which he has to climb in some cases a height of from 1,200 to 1,680 feet. Or perhaps the reader will be better able to realise this labour, if we say that he has daily to climb, in many instances, higher than Snowden before he sets his feet upon the grass or begins his journey home. This perpendicular climbing in the miner's exhausted condition, is the cause of an enormous amount of heart disease, and this, together with the pulmonary affection which he contracts in the course of his daily labour, produces a mortality, the frightful nature of which will be best estimated by the comparison the following table affords with other males at the same ages of life, calculating the deaths per 1,000:—

Ages.		Metal Miners.		Males Exclusive of Miners.
Between 15 and 25 years	...	9·53	...	7·57
" 25 " 35 "	...	12·38	...	9·19
" 35 " 45 "	...	17·64	...	10·13
" 45 " 55 "	...	33·11	...	16·18
" 55 " 65 "	...	78·34	...	29·38
" 65 " 75 "	...	127·52	...	66·10

It will be observed that the mortality becomes enormous as compared with other labourers in the same district between the ages of 55 and 65, and 65 and 75. And the loss of life among middle-aged miners is not the only loss to the community; the loss of the labour of the best and most experienced men, in some mines, is almost total. After a certain time of life the miner can no longer climb the interminable ladders. Thus, just at the time their experience would be valuable to the proprietors, they can no longer work in the depths of the mine. In some cases, where there are man machines to lift the men without exertion to the surface, these middle-aged men can labour as when younger, a proof that the present deficient means of access and egress is not only a source of disease, but causes the loss of the most valuable mining labour.—*Times*.

SERIOUS FIRE AT ALLHUSEN'S CHEMICAL WORKS.

On Sunday afternoon, about three o'clock, it was discovered that a fire had broken out on the premises of Messrs Allhusen and Co., chemical manufacturers, South Shore. The news spread with rapidity, and a large number of people were soon present. The hose and reel from the Gateshead Borough Police Station, under the command of Superintendent Elliott, were sent for, and were in immediate attendance. The members of the police force were ably assisted by several civilians, and they succeeded in extinguishing the flames ere long, although not before a considerable amount of damage had been done. The fire was confined to the pattern department, where it originated. The supply of water was excellent, and but for that fact the damage done would have been much greater than it proved. The police force worked willingly and effectively, their efforts being crowned with success about half-past four o'clock—an hour and a half after the fire broke out. As the wind was blowing strongly at the time, it was thought almost impossible to overcome the flames so speedily, but such fears were, fortunately, not realized. It is said that the fire was caused by the overheating of a stove, and the damage is roughly estimated at £400. We understand that the works are insured in the North British and other offices.

FUNERAL OF LORD PALMERSTON.

On Friday last, at noon, the funeral of Lord Palmerston took place. The morning was fine and dry, and the roads all along the route of the procession were densely crowded. Order was preserved by a body of policemen. The pageant was most imposing. The shops all along the route of the *cortege*, from Cambridge House to the Abbey, were closed, and the bells of the churches tolled out funeral peals. The procession commenced to form at twelve o'clock, and moved off in the following order:—

The Lord Mayor and Corporation of London.
Trinity House Corporation.
Seamen.
Metropolitan Board of Works.
Mayor and Corporation of Hastings.
Mayor and Corporation of Romsey.
About sixty Romsey Volunteers.
Mayor and Corporation of Tiverton.
Mayor and Corporation of Southampton.
Mayor and Corporation of Portsmouth.
Mayor and Corporation of Oxford.
Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool.

The Hearse, containing the body of the deceased lord, drawn by six horses, followed by the mourning coaches, containing the following mourners:—

First Coach.—Right Hon. William Cowper, Rev. Henry Sullivan (chief mourner), Right Hon. Laurence Sulivan, Admiral Sir Wm. Bowles, the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Second Coach.—Henry Hippisley, Esq., Rev. J. Baker, Mr L. Hippisley, Mr Wm. Hippisley.

Third Coach.—Hon. Spencer Cowper, Earl Cowper, Hon. Henry Cowper, Hon. Evelyn Ashley.

Fourth Coach.—Lord Ashley, Hon. Lionel Ashley, Hon. Cecil Ashley, Lord Jocelyn.

Fifth Coach.—Hon. Fred. Jocelyn, Lord Sudeley, Sir George Shee, Mr Charles Barrington.

Sixth Coach.—Duke of Cambridge, Viscount Bury, Lord Chamberlain, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Seventh Coach.—The Speaker of the House of Commons. Pall-bearers: The Lord Chancellor, Earl Russell, Earl Granville.

Eighth Coach.—Pall-bearers: Duke of Argyll, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir George Grey, Sir Charles Wood.

Ninth Coach.—Earl of Clarendon, Earl Grey, Duke of Somerset, Lord Stanley of Alderley.

Tenth Coach.—Right Hon. E. Cardwell, Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, Right Hon. Milner Gibson, Hon. Henry Brand.

The first three carriages were each drawn by four horses, and the remainder by two each. Then followed the private carriages of Viscount Palmerston, her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Inverness, the French Ambassador, the Prussian Ambassador, the Bavarian Ambassador, the American Ambassador, the Greek Charge d'Affaires, and those of other ministers. Behind the carriages of the foreign ministers succeeded those of the nobility, gentry, and friends of Lord Palmerston, amongst these being the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Countess of Jersey, Sir M. Montefiore, Baron Rothschild, Sir G. Shee, Lady Molesworth, Admiral Sir G. Bowles, the Duke of Somerset, the Duchess of Somerset, the Earl of Arran, the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, Earl Russell, the Earl of Rosebury, the Duchess of Inverness, Miss Burnett Coutts, &c., &c.

Arrived at the Abbey those in the procession took the places previously assigned to them, and the mournful and sad ceremony, of depositing the remains of the noble Lord to rest for ever, commenced.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was present, and occupied a place in the Sub-Dean's stall. Dean Stanley read the principal portions of the service, the lesson being read by the Sub-Dean, Lord John Thynne. On the conclusion of the lessons, the choristers and lay clerks formed and proceeded in order up the choir and into the north transept, where they took up their position immediately under and close to the east side, opposite the grave, this being opened between the graves of Pitt and Fox. Lord Palmerston rests with his feet towards the tomb of the two Cannings, father and son. The choir was reinforced with picked voices from St. Paul's and the Chapel Royal, and stood on a raised flooring. Following the choristers came the minor canons; then the canons, and then the dean. The pall-bearers were ten, all Cabinet Ministers, namely, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Russell, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Grey, Sir Charles Wood, Earl de Grey and Ripon, the Duke of Somerset, and the Earl of Clarendon.

A novel feature in connection with the funeral was that the western door, which has, with only one or two exceptions, never been opened to admit the remains of any but those of Royal birth, was made the place of entrance for the funeral procession.

The procession kept up a slow walking pace, leaving at five minutes past twelve, and arriving at the Abbey at ten minutes to one. The Prince of Wales was represented in the procession (out of doors) by Lord Alfred Harvey, Gen. Knollys, and Major Grey. Soon after one p.m., the solemn tolling of the bell warned those stationed in the Abbey that the coffin was at the door. The coffin was met at the west door by the clergy and choir.

Their Royal Highnesses joined the Prince of Wales walking up the aisle on the right hand of the dean, and the Duke of Cambridge on his left. They returned to their pews and remained there during the service. Prince Edward of Saxe Weimer and Prince John of Glucksburg were accommodated with seats near the Royal pew. The first to enter at the western door, Broad Sanctuary, was the Lord Mayor, followed by four aldermen, and they in turn by eight common councilmen. The provincial corporations enumerated in the procession followed, and after them came the Queen's scholars of the choir in surplices. The members of the chapter came next, beginning with the minor canons, then the canons, and finally the Dean, having on his right hand the Prince of Wales, and on his left the Duke of Cambridge. The body was then borne towards its last resting place, the pall supported by five cabinet ministers on each side, and accompanied by the chief mourner, the Rev. H. Sulivan, after whom followed the general mourners, about 150 in number. A special portion of the church had been prepared for the reception of the corporation, and a pew for the foreign ambassadors, who, to the number of fourteen, had intimated their intention of being present. The members of the procession having entered the Abbey, the service immediately commenced. The sentences, "Man that is born of a woman," "In the midst of life," and "Thou knowest, Lord," were sung, then came the sublime composition, "His body is buried in peace." At this moment (near two o'clock) an extraordinary incident took place. The gathering clouds without cast a deep shadow within the walls of the ancient Abbey, so that the whole of the mourners round the grave were enveloped in complete gloom, and were scarcely to be distinguished one from another by those removed from them. There was something terrible in the effect produced. It was in this strange darkness that the choir sang the last anthem, and the organ awoke the solemn echoes of the Abbey to the first strains of the Dead March in Saul. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by the Very Rev. the Dean, having advanced to the edge of the grave and taken a last look at the coffin containing the remains of the departed statesman, the mourners followed their example, and the 2,500 persons who had witnessed more or less of the ceremony retired quietly, slowly, and sorrowfully, and so Viscount Palmerston was buried.

It has rarely happened in this country that a gathering at once so brilliant and sombre, so representative of the great names of the country, and yet so popular in its main elements, has been gathered together within the walls of the Abbey. The ceremony being over, the great assembly slowly dispersed, but many lingered to take another, and yet another glance at the last resting place of Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston.

In Newcastle only a few shops were shut, but the bells of St. Nicholas' rung out a funeral peal, and the flag on St. John's Church was hoisted half-mast high. In Durham most of the places of business were closed after noon, and the Cathedral music had special reference to the sad event.

The *Times* gives the following graphic account of the ceremony within the Abbey:—

"The great bell of the Palace of Westminster had just tolled one when the head of the procession arrived at the western doors. The Mayors and deputations from the various public bodies with which Lord Palmerston was connected were the first to alight, and were ushered in their order of precedence to the *sacrarium*, which was the position assigned to them during the ceremony. The Lord Mayor of London was attended by one of the Sheriffs and by several Aldermen and Common Councilmen, but the most striking figure of all was the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, whose rich robe of scarlet and ermine gave him the air of a Venetian Doge. As the hearse approached the western entrance, the Dean and clergy and Scholars of Westminster advanced to meet it, and the procession was formed. As it moved slowly along the nave the choir sang the opening sentences of the burial service, "I am the Resurrection and the Life," "I know that my Redeemer liveth," to Dr Croft's music. As they reached the choir the mourners took their seats in the stalls which had been marked out for them, and the coffin, covered with a richly-emblazoned pall, was deposited on trestles at the foot of the altar steps. The pall-bearers alone remained round it while the 90th Psalm was chanted to Purcell's music; and as they stood there, a central group, on which every eye was fixed, it was impossible not to speculate on the thoughts which must be filling their minds as they discharged this last duty to one who, to most of them, had been for so many years a loyal colleague, a genial friend and companion, and a sagacious leader, with whom they had shared so many weighty responsibilities, and whose name had been to them all a tower of strength. Earl Russell stood in his characteristic attitude, with crossed arms and bent head, which he never raised; Mr Gladstone's face was paler and more monumental than usual—the Lord Chancellor was evidently deeply touched. At the conclusion of the chant, the Sub-dean, Lord J. Thynne, read the sublime lesson from the 15th of the 1st Corinthians, and as the body was borne to the edge of the grave, Mr Turle played with wonderful effect the Funeral March of Beethoven. The scene by the grave, where the rest of the service was performed, was the most imposing part of the day's solemnity. As the body left the choir, the procession was re-formed, the Dean and clergy leading, and the whole body of mourners following into the transept. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge walked on each side of the Dean, and took their places on a dais which had been erected for them by the side of the Dean's reading-desk. On the eastern side of the transept a platform, draped in black cloth, was erected, on which was ranged the choir, strengthened for the occasion by picked voices from St. Paul's, the Chapel Royal, and the Temple choir. At the foot of the grave stood the chief mourner, the Rev. Mr Sulivan, and by his side Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Cowper, Mr W. Cowper, the youthful Lord Jocelyn, and other connections of Lord Palmerston. The Cabinet Ministers were ranged on the left, and on the other side were grouped the rest of the mourners in a mass, which, though it numbered over 200 persons, looked at from above seemed lost in the vast proportions of the transept. The beautiful music in which Purcell and Croft have clothed the solemn sentences—"Man that is born of woman," "In the midst of life," and "Thou knowest Lord," was sung by the choir, and as the last notes were hushed every head was bent forward to catch a last glimpse of the coffin, as it slowly sank into the vault beneath. Then Dean Stanley read in tones so clear and distinct, and so exquisitely modulated, as to be audible in the farthest recesses, the valedictory prayer, "Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God," and as the words, "Dust to dust, ashes to ashes," were pronounced, the chief mourner, as a last precious offering to the dead, threw into the grave several diamond and gold rings. "I heard a voice from heaven," was sung, and the Dean read the collect and the Lord's Prayer. As he ended, a violent storm broke over the Abbey, enveloping the grave and the group around it in a dense cloud which almost hid them from sight. From out of this thick darkness the strains of Handel's anthem, "His body is buried in peace," now sinking into low soft mournfulness, now rising into jubilant exultation, floated through the lofty aisles, and when they died away the service concluded with the blessing. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge lingered some moments by the side of the grave, and after they left, as the "Dead March in Saul" pealed out, the rest of the mourners pressed round to gaze on the narrow bed in which lies all that is mortal of the great Minister. After the departure of the principal personages, all the spectators in the other parts of the Abbey were admitted to the Choir to see the grave, and some hours elapsed before the crowd cleared away, and the Abbey was left in its usual solitude and solemnity.

The *Post* says:—Throughout the service there was not one who exhibited such deep feeling as Earl Russell. He stood by the vault's edge apparently fixed to the earth. With bent head, never once raised from the coffin, Lord Russell was literally bowed down over the grave of his colleague. Great, indeed, must have been the emotion of those trying moments which could so heavily press and weigh upon the man learning there the great lesson to which even Prime Ministers must bow. A sadder face never looked into a grave than was Earl Russell's yesterday; and even his manifested grief over the significant words, "They rest from their labours," should have passed by us unnoted, were it not that we are conscious many a heart will feel a freshened honour for him on learning a fact we thus venture to narrate.

The *Telegraph*, describing the preparations for the departure of the funeral from Cambridge House, says:—While hats were being fitted with the large streaming bands called "weepers," and figures were being draped by the practised hands of undertakers' men, there was leisure to note all trivial things which somehow become strangely significant at such a time; and among them certainly not the least striking was the large empty frame on the staircase. It was empty, because the portrait of Lord Palmerston had been taken from it and carried away, to undergo some operation at the hands of the picture-cleaner, and in the interval between its removal for that purpose and its restoration, the form of him whom it depicts passed for ever from mortal sight. In the hall beneath might also have been observed a silver-ornamented polished oak barrow, once used by Lord Palmerston when, presiding, as he often cheerfully consented to do, at the ceremony of inaugurating a great public enterprise, he turned the first sod upon land over which, once bare and desolate, the whistle of the flying railway train is heard. It was matter of talk, pending the time in which these and other things impressed themselves upon the mind, that the Duc de Persigny had telegraphed to say that his purpose of journeying to London, to assist at the melancholy duties of honouring the memory of Lord Palmerston, had been frustrated by an accident; and that Lady Palmerston had received from the Empress of France an autograph letter full of kindness and sympathy.

DEAN STANLEY AND THE LATE LORD PALMERSTON.

On Sunday afternoon the Very Rev. Dr. Stanley, the Dean of Westminster, preached a sermon in Westminster Abbey, on the death of the late Prime Minister. The Abbey was extremely crowded on the occasion, though the day was wet and cold, and the Duke of Argyll, Sir Roderick Murchison, and other persons of distinction were among the congregation.

Dean Stanley took for his text the words, "See then that ye walk circumspectly, not as fools, but as wise; redeeming the time because the days are evil." It was one of the most instructive parts, he said, of solemnities such as that of Friday last, at which so many of them assisted in paying homage to the illustrious dead, that each had its own peculiar lesson. Of all the great men laid within those walls every single one probably was laid there for a separate and distinct reason, and which would not apply to any one else. "There is one glory of the sun, and another glory of the moon, and another glory of the stars; for one star differeth from another star in glory." In the chambers of the dead, in the temple of fame, no less than in the house of their Heavenly Father, there were "many mansions," many stages, many degrees. Each human soul gifted above its fellows left as it passed out of the world a light of its own. As each lofty peak in some mountain country was illumined with a different hue of its own by the setting sun, so also each of the higher summits of human society was lit up by the sunset of life with a different colour, from the materials of which it was composed or from the relative position it occupied, so conveying a new separate lesson of truth or of duty, of wisdom or of hope. What, then, were the special lessons which we learnt from the remarkable man who had been taken away from among us, and to whose memory so great a tribute had been paid? He (Dr Stanley) left altogether questions of political and religious parties which had no place there. He left also altogether those questions of the unseen world which were known to God alone. He left them, as our Church left them, to that holy and merciful Saviour whose mighty working was able to subdue all things to Himself—who saw as man saw not, but who, we could not doubt, commended to our admiration whatsoever there was good and true in every one of his servants. First, there was this singular peculiarity—that the gifts to which the eminence of the departed statesman was due were gifts far more within the attainment of all of us than was commonly supposed. It had been said of Judas Maccabæus that of all the military chiefs of his time he was the one who accomplished the greatest results by the smallest amount of external resources. Of our late chief it might be said that of all political leaders he achieved the greatest success by the most homely and ordinary means. It was that which made his life in many respects an example and an encouragement to all. The persevering devotion of his days and nights to the public service, and the toil and endurance of more than half a century in the various high stations in which he was employed—those were qualities which might be imitated by every single person from the highest to the lowest. They, whoever they might be, who were disposed, as so many young men were, to give themselves up to self-indulgence, must remember that not by such faint-hearted, idle carelessness could God or man be served, or the end of any human soul attained in this life or the next. Let them, whoever they might be, who were working zealously, humbly, and honestly in their different stations, work on the more zealously and the more faithfully from that day forward, feeling that in the honours paid to one who was in that respect but a fellow-labourer with them, the nation had in the sight of God set its seal on the value of work, on the nobleness of toil, on the grandeur of long and laborious days, and on the splendour of plodding, persevering diligence. Again, he won his way not so much by eloquence or genius, or far-sighted greatness, as by the lesser graces of good humour, gaiety, and kindness of heart, tact, and readiness—lesser graces, doubtless, of which some of the highest characters had been destitute, but graces which were not the less gifts of God, and which even in the house of God they did well to reverence and admire. They who might think it of little moment to take offence at the slightest affront,—who, by their presence, threw a chill over whatever society they entered,—they who made the lives of others miserable by wounding their keenest sensibilities,—they who poisoned discussion and embittered controversy by pushing particular views to the extremest consequences, and by widening differences between man and man,—they who thought it their duty to make the worst of every one from whom they dissented, and entered a never-ending protest against those who might have done them wrong—such as those might have higher pretensions, and, it might be, higher claims to honour and respect, yet they would do well to understand the silent rebuke which arose from yonder grave, and such as God designed for their especial benefit. From a statesman who had always a soft word to turn away wrath, who, when attacked, never bore malice towards his enemies, and who was rather the more desirous of seeing in those who opposed him the true merit and value of their essential characters,—from him and from the honour paid to him many an eager partisan, many a hard polemic, many a stern moralist might learn a lesson. Yet, again, the long life which had just closed was an enduring witness to the greatness of that gift which even the heathen recognised,—of hope, cheerful, lasting hope. The vicissitudes of the octogenarian chief seemed to say to us "Never despair." From a youth of comparative obscurity, from a middle age of constant turmoil, passing through a career of many changes, were attained at last that serene and bright old age and that calm and honoured death which in their measure were within the reach of all, if God should so permit, and which they should try to achieve. Let them never think it was too late or that their day was past; let them never lose heart, but hold on to the end, and they might at last be victorious and successful, even as he was, it might be in a still nobler cause and with still more lasting results. Nor let them say that it was only the natural result of a buoyant and vigorous constitution. To a great degree no doubt it was so, yet it was also due in a large measure to a kind of quiet conviction that the fitting course for man was to do what was good for the moment without vainly forecasting the future, to do the present duty and to leave the results to God. "I do not understand," he once said, "what is meant by the anxiety of responsibility. I take every pains to do what is for the best, and having done that I leave the consequences altogether alone." That strain was, indeed, of a higher kind. It was the strain of inspired wisdom in ancient days,—"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might, for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave, whither thou goest." That led him (Dr. Stanley) to another view of the subject, in which the humblest might take an interest. If anyone were to ask what was the thought or belief that from first to last most distinctly guided his policy, he would say his unfailing trust in the greatness of England. He was an Englishman even to excess. It was England, rather than any particular party: it was the honour and interests of England, rather than the constitution or the state or the Church of England that fired his admiration, stimulated his efforts, and secured his fame. For this it was that his name was known throughout the world—in the most secluded village of Calabria, along the shores of the Caspian sea, or among the wildest solitudes of Thibet. To England, the vast length of that laborious life, with whatever shortcomings, was in all simplicity and faithfulness devoted. In that great historic building, on the disappearance from among us of one of our chief historic names, in the sight of all that was highest and noblest in our national life gathered round that open vault, it was the true mission of the preacher to ask us to reflect what should be our duty towards that Kingly Commonwealth of which we, no less than he, were members, and for which we, no less than he, were bound, in the sight of God, to lay down our lives and spend our latest breath. As citizens of England, think of our marvellous history, slowly evolved out of our peculiar situation; think of the fusion of hostile races and hostile institutions within the same narrow limits; think of the long continuous line of our literature, such as is unknown in any other country; think of our refuge for freedom; think of our temperate monarchy and constitution so fearfully and wonderfully wrought out through the toil and conflict of so many centuries; think of our pure domestic homes; think of the English Prayer Book and the English Bible, woven into our inmost and earliest recollections; think of our liberty of conscience and of speech, which gives to conscience and to speech double and treble value;—these are some of the elements that go to make up the whole idea that is conjured up by the sacred name of England, and for which our lamented statesman lived and died. What England is or will be depended in great measure on her own individual sons and daughters. Nations were the schools in which individual souls were trained. The virtues and sins of a nation were those of each one of its citizens on a larger scale, and written in gigantic characters. To be a citizen of England, according to our lost chief, was the greatest boast and the greatest claim on protection and influence that a man could show in any part of the world. To be a citizen of England in the fullest sense, worthy of all that England has been and might be, worthy of our noble birthright and of our boundless opportunities, we should see, every one of us, not in presumptuous confidence, but in all Christian humility, to redeem the time that was still before us, and to understand what the will of God was for ourselves and for our children. When two days ago they stood amid that deepening gloom around the grave of the aged statesman, it was impossible not to feel that they were witnessing not only the flight of an individual spirit into the unseen world, but the close of one generation and one stage of our history, and the beginning of another. They had climbed to the height of one of those ridges which marked the past from the future, which were in the watershed of the dividing stream; they had reached the turning point whence the stream of political and national life would flow in another direction, taking its rise from another source, to fertilise other climes. On that eminence, so to speak, they now stood, and to that new start in their pilgrimage each one of them had to look forward. It was not in England as in other countries, where the national will was but little felt, compared with the will of a single ruler. That public opinion of which they heard so much, and which was believed to be the guiding star of the sagacious man who had gone, was moulded by everyone who had a will or a heart, or a head, or a conscience of his own throughout this vast empire. If it was true that to follow, not to lead, public opinion, must henceforth be the course of our statesmen, then our responsibilities and the responsibility of the nation were deepened further still—just as in a beleagured city, where every sentinel knew that on his single fidelity might depend the fate of all. A single resolute mind, loving the truth only, had before now brought the whole mind of a nation around itself; a single pure spirit had, by its own holy aspirations, breathed itself into the corrupt mass of a national literature; and a single voice raised honestly in behalf of truth, justice, and mercy had ruined for ever practices which were once universal. So he would call upon them, in the presence of that grave, in the prospect of the changes and trials, whatsoever they were, which were now before them, in the midst of the memories by which they were surrounded, in the face of that mighty future to which they were all advancing, to forget "those things that were behind," to forget in him who was gone all that was of the earth earthy, and reach forward to his character in all that was immortal—in his freedom from party spirit, and in his self-devotion to the public weal. Let them forget, too, in the past and present generation, all that was behind the best spirit of our age, all that was before in the true spirit of the Gospel, all that was behind the requirements of the most enlightened and the most Christian conscience, and reach forward one and all towards those great things which they trusted were still before them.

MR. BASS, M.P., ON THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

At a dinner given at Chatham, on Monday night, to celebrate the return of Mr Otway for that borough, Mr Bass, the member for Derby, noticed the attacks which have been made on Lord Russell, and the gloomy predictions which have been put before the public as to the prospects of the re-constructed Ministry. He said they ought never to forget the services which Earl Russell had rendered the country. (Cheers.) He did not say that noble lord was a perfect statesman. Indeed, he did not know where such a person was to be found; but it would be unreasonable to expect that, through a career of fifty years, ill-tempered men and captious writers would not be able to discover something to find fault with, even in the greatest. We were told that Mr Gladstone would be unsupported in the House of Commons, and that it was impossible that he and his colleagues could stand against the phalanx which, according to the statement made by a Tory paper that morning, were sitting on the opposite bench ready to overwhelm him. (A laugh.) He was glad to learn that there were such orators among the leaders of the Opposition; but he must say that, looking from the opposite bench, as he had, for twenty years, he would not know where to find them. (A laugh.) No doubt there were men of mark among them. That their leader was a man of distinguished talent—a man of genius—no one would deny; but he was perfectly persuaded that the sensible men who sat beside Mr Disraeli,—Mr Walpole, Sir John Pakington, General Peel, and others,—would feel it a very doubtful compliment to tell them they were so superior to those who sat opposite to them, and who had held the reins of power for so many years. He had watched these statesmen attentively. There was Sir George Grey, than whom no one was better acquainted with public affairs. He conducted the business of his department with the greatest ability, and he addressed the House with force and fluency. Mr Cardwell, also, was a man of great ability. Then there was Sir Charles Wood. It was the fashion to disparage him now, but years ago, during the interesting period when free trade became the topic in the House of Commons, few men struggled more earnestly for that policy than Sir Charles Wood. (Hear, hear.) Those who had transacted business with him would be ready to acknowledge that he was one of the most laborious and clear-headed men in the kingdom, and officials in his department had declared that it was impossible to continue working with him, because no one could keep up with his pace. (A laugh.) It was true that it was to be lamented we had not more of the Government in the House of Commons. (Hear.) But he ventured to contend that such of the Cabinet Ministers as were in the House of Commons were all able men. He had been brought up to business, and he believed he was now connected with the largest business in the world, and he assured the company that he would find it difficult to put his finger on more able, clear-headed, and talented men of business than those who had now the honour of being in the Cabinet of Her Majesty. (Cheers.)—Mr Otway also expressed his confidence in Lord Russell and his colleagues.

ANOTHER STACKYARD FIRE NEAR GATESHEAD.

We have again to report another of those disastrous and mysterious stack fires which have occured in the neighbourhood of Gateshead during the past weeks, all of which appear to have been the work of incendiaries. The police have been unremitting in their endeavours to trace the guilty party or parties, but hitherto their efforts have been fruitless. The fire of Sunday night occurred in the stackyard of Mr Wilkin, farmer, Low Fell, Gateshead. The fire was discovered about half-past eight, and in a very brief space the stack was burning fiercely, and threatening the destruction of the remaining contents of the yard. Information was immediately forwarded to the county and borough police offices, and Superintendents Squire and Elliott, with the fire engine belonging to the borough firemen, were soon on the spot with an efficient staff of men. The North British fire-engine, under the direction of Mr Soulsby, was also early on the spot, and rendered efficient service in subduing the flames. By this time the stack where the fire originated was nearly consumed, and the flames were communicated to a large rick of hay in proximity to the stack. The firemen and police, under the guidance of the heads of the county and borough force, immediately commenced to pull down the stack in order to prevent the fire spreading to the remaining ricks in the well-filled yard. Happily their efforts were successful, though the stack of hay was almost totally consumed or rendered totally worthless. While the fire was raging, the contiguous farm buildings were in great danger of falling a prey to the flames, but through the strenuous exertions of the men on the spot the fire was fortunately prevented from extending its ravages in this direction. The wind was happily blowing in a direction contrary to the other stacks in the yard, or the probability is that the whole of the contents of the stack yard would have been destroyed, and a much greater amount of damage incurred. How the fire originated, is of course not known. The stackyard, however, appears to be a favourite resort for tramps. On Sunday morning two tramps were turned out of the yard, but it is supposed they must have returned in the evening, and either set fire to the stack accidentally while smoking their pipes, or through motives of revenge for being turned out of the yard.

ROMANTIC SUICIDE NEAR BRISTOL.

A case of suicide of a very romantic character was discovered on Saturday afternoon, in the gully known as the Black Rock Valley, on Durdham Down, leading from the river side to the top of the rocks. Between three and four o'clock two lads, named Boswell and Wiles, schoolboys at Newton House, Clifton, went to the Clifton Police Station and stated that on coming up the gully that afternoon they discovered the body of a respectably-dressed man hanging from the branch of a tree at the head of the valley. It was believed from the state of the body that it had been hanging for two or three days, though it is certainly surprising that it should have remained there that time without being discovered. The hat of the deceased was found near the tree, and was filled with water. On the constable searching the clothes he found in the pocket £13 in gold, a gold watch and chain, and other articles. Deceased had a gold ring on his finger, and there was everything about the appearance of the clothes to denote that the unfortunate man had been in good circumstances. Not far from the hat was deceased's neck-scarf, which he appears to have taken off for the purpose of more easily adjusting the silk handkerchief with which he hanged himself. The police-constable conveyed the body to the Commercial Inn, Lower Portland Place, where it was identified by Police-constable Dawes, 120, as that of Mr James Curtis, of Barton House, Bristol. The officer on duty at the police-station telegraphed to St. Philip's station requesting those on duty to make the family acquainted with the circumstances. Mr Joseph Curtis, brother of deceased, immediately hastened to Clifton, and identified the body, which, by permission of the coroner, was then conveyed to deceased's residence, Barton Road, where the inquest will be held. It is reported, and we understand that there is good ground for the statement that the deceased was led to commit the fatal act owing to his engagement with a lady, to whom he was about to be married, having been broken off in a somewhat sudden manner. The unfortunate man appears to have set about accomplishing his death in the most determined manner. His hands were found tied securely behind him, and he seems to have resorted to this measure after adjusting the handkerchief round his neck in order to prevent his attempting to release himself at the last moment. Having adjusted the noose and tied his hands with a second silk handkerchief he must have jumped off from a slight height, allowing his body to suspend with his feet an inch or two from the ground. In his struggles, however, he appears to have kicked the ground and disturbed the mould in one or two places with his feet. It is a singular fact that the grandfather of the deceased committed suicide; that about twelve months ago his father hanged himself in St. Philip's; and that shortly afterwards his niece committed suicide by drowning herself.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

On Tuesday afternoon, soon after two o'clock, an explosion occurred at the London Gas Company's Works, Nine Elms, which, we regret to state, caused a serious loss of life, and destroyed much valuable property. The works are situated in Nine Elms-lane, close to the workshops of the South-Western Railway Company. They occupy a large area of ground in the form of a parallelogram, running at right angles to the river, some half-mile above Vauxhall Bridge. The northern end is covered by the business offices of the company. On the eastern side, extending half the length of the works, and immediately beneath the high retaining wall, was a range of low one-story buildings, used as workshops by carpenters, blacksmiths, meter makers, and also for store rooms, light offices, and counting houses. On the opposite side of the yard was a lofty building, used as a retort-house for distilling the crude gas. Between these two ranges of buildings was a large gasholder, some 150 feet in diameter. Immediately to the south of this was a new building, just erected for a meter house, 50 feet in length by 30 feet in width, with a handsome iron roof. About 100 yards to the south was another gasholder of the same dimensions, each being calculated to hold 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas. There is another gasholder on the western side of the works, of much larger dimensions, but, fortunately, it is only in process of construction, and did not contain any gas. The accident occurred just after the large staff of workmen engaged in the company's works had returned from dinner, and while they were dispersing from the entrance gate to resume their occupations. Unfortunately, a number of plasterers were engaged plastering the interior of the new meter-house. Suddenly, amid this scene of busy activity, without the slightest warning of danger, the northern gasholder exploded with a roar like a salvo of heavy artillery, scattering death and destruction far and wide. They who witnessed the explosion and live to tell the tale describe the scene as grand, though appalling in the extreme. A column of lurid flame shot high into the air, inclining, however, towards the south, carrying with it the fragments of the iron plate forming the telescopic portion of the gasometer. In a moment the new meter-house collapsed and sank into a heap of ruins, burying the unhappy workmen within beneath the fallen rubbish. The windows and doors of the range of workshops and offices were blown in, the roofs lifted, and the slates scattered like snow flakes. In like manner the windows and doors of the large retort-house were carried away in an instant, and the roof was stripped of its covering. With scarcely an appreciable interval of time between, a second explosion occurred. It was, however, much less severe than the first, and was afterwards found to have been caused by the southern gasholder bursting. At the time of the explosion the northern gasholder was about two-thirds filled with gas, and the southern one quite filled and ready to supply the night's consumption. After the southern receptacle had burst, the gas as it escaped ignited and burnt out, fortunately without any further explosion. The frightful character of the calamity for a moment paralysed those who were happy enough to escape without injury. When they had sufficiently recovered from their terror to look about them an appalling scene met their view. Of the gasholder which first exploded nothing remained but the supporting columns, which, though shaken, still stood in a circle. The top and sides, formed of stout sheet iron, were torn and twisted into every conceivable form of distortion, and were lying partly within the circle formed by the columns, and partly scattered about the works. The new meter house was a heap of ruins. Bricks and timber piled in a shapeless mass supported the iron roof and girders, which were twisted out of all form, and partly imbedded in the rubbish. The whole of the ground was covered with tiles, slates, pieces of glass, fragments of sashes and doors, strips of iron, and sheets of lead. To add to the horror of the scene a huge mass of flame was darting high into the air from the southern gasholder, filling every one with the dread of a second explosion. In a few seconds the cries of wounded men awoke the sympathies of those who had escaped, and a general movement to rescue them took place. The appearance of the new meter-house left no doubt that all the unfortunates within it had met with instant death. About the grounds and within the surrounding buildings numbers of men more or less severely injured were speedily discovered. Some of these poor fellows appeared to have been in the path of the huge volume of ignited gas as it passed towards the second gasholder, for their clothes and flesh were burnt. Others had been struck by flying bricks, pieces of timber, or fragments of iron, for their arms and legs were fractured, and their bodies covered with severe contusions. Some again had received severe wounds from the shower of falling slates and pieces of glass. Many of these poor fellows were lying partly buried in the *debris* of the meter house. The men within the works were speedily reinforced by volunteers from without, and by a body of the W division of police. Working with hearty good-will, the sufferers who were visible were speedily rescued, and after receiving such succour as could be afforded on the spot, were despatched in cabs to St. Thomas's Hospital. A crowd of men simultaneously set to work on the ruins of the meter-house, and in an incredibly short time succeeded in digging out six of the sufferers, and, after a somewhat long interval, a seventh. All these poor fellows were quite dead; most of them had received such ghastly injuries of the head and face as to make identification a matter of great difficulty. The bodies as they were recovered were placed in the timekeeper's lodge, and before night five were identified. The names of the dead men were ascertained to be: O'Donnell, the foreman of Mr Dowers, the contractor for the plastering; F. Thompsett, Fielder, Carter, and E. Burke, all plasterers. The other two bodies were those of a man and an apprentice boy, also in the employment of Mr Dowers. It is feared that several other men are buried beneath the ruins, but at too great a depth for speedy recovery. There were about forty cases of injuries of so severe a character as to justify immediate removal to the nearest hospitals. A large number of men who were less severely injured were removed to their own homes. The most severe cases were sent to St. Thomas's Hospital in cabs with all possible speed. The following sufferers were received by Mr Le Gros Clark, the house surgeon, Mr Sydney Jones, and the whole of the medical staff:—James Jones, aged 39; John Cox, aged 53; John Edward Spencer, aged 16; Lawrence Collinth, aged 27; Thomas Bush, aged 29; Sidney Smith, aged 53; Patrick Shea, aged 53; William Newman, aged 24; George Swale, aged 21; Robert Sullivan, aged 22; and William Dunton, aged 22. In each case the injuries were found to be very severe. Two of the wounded men died in the early part of Tuesday evening. Fortunately for the sufferers, Dr. Short, of the Pimlico Dispensary, happened to be on the pier at Nine Elms when the explosion took place. Judging rightly that severe injury to life and limb had occurred, he hastened to the spot, and, in conjunction with Dr. Sutcliffe and Dr. Leslie, who reside in the neighbourhood, forwarded the most severely injured to the hospitals, and dressed the wounds of the others before despatching them to their homes. So soon as the wounded were removed, a large staff of men, with horses and carts commenced to clear away the wreck inside the works. The noise of the explosion had speedily collected an immense concourse of people, who crowded round the entrance-gates in such numbers as to impede the labours of these men. Fortunately a contingent of the W division of police—who were first on the spot, and who rendered right good service both in maintaining order and in succouring the wounded—was speedily supplemented by detachments of the A, B, and C divisions under Inspectors Fraser and Bushnell. The force then amounted to nearly 200 men, who remained on duty within and without the works during the evening.

Great damage has been done in the immediate neighbourhood by the explosion. By the eastern side of the works, in Howard-street, is a neat little row of one-storey houses, mostly inhabited by employes of the company. Although the wall of the works is far higher than these little houses, the force of the explosion was sufficient to blow in all the windows, burst open the doors, and seriously damage the roofs of the whole of them. Several of the inmates were injured, and it was stated, though the report could not be verified, that a man and a child had been killed by the falling doors and windows. A similar row of houses, known as Radley-terrace, met with the same rough treatment, scarcely a door or a window being left intact. The force of the explosion appeared to travel in a south-easterly course; for in that direction the houses were severely shaken, and a vast amount of glass was broken. Of course the whole of the gas for the night's consumption was lost, and the Chelsea and other districts north of the river were left in total darkness. It is stated that the Phœnix Gas Company can connect with the London Company's mains, so that a temporary supply will be furnished to the districts that had to revert to every other species of illumination that could, on a short notice, be improvised.

At present the cause of this frightful catastrophe can only be surmised. It is supposed that suddenly shutting off the gas from the big main may have caused back-pressure into the meter-house, an escape, and a consequent explosion. Similar accidents have been caused in Manchester, Glasgow, and other towns. Whether this theory be well-founded, or whether the accident arose from any other cause, will in all probability be satisfactorily ascertained in the searching inquiry which must ensue before the coroner's jury.

MURDER AT LEEDS.

On Monday morning, John Rowan, an Irish labourer, 35 years of age, died at the Leeds Infirmary, from wounds inflicted upon him by a fellow-countryman, Patrick Welch. It would appear that a few days ago a quarrel occurred between Mrs Welch and a female relative of Rowan's, and the men joined in it. Welch had since been threatening revenge upon Rowan, and the opportunity appeared to have occurred early on Sunday morning. Shortly after midnight Rowan was proceeding homewards, when he was met by Welch in Lower Cross-street, Bank, and the latter ordering deceased to stand before him as if for a fight, drew a formidable knife, and struck Rowan twice with it, exclaiming, with an oath, "I'll have it out of you now." One of the stabs took effect in the neck, but it only resulted in a superficial wound, but the second injury was inflicted upon the abdomen, the result being a frightful wound. Rowan was at once removed to the Leeds Infirmary, and his deposition was taken. It was to the effect that, as he was proceeding along Lower Cross-street, with a companion, Welch suddenly rushed upon him, and saying "I'll have it out of you," stabbed him twice with a knife. Deceased alleged he could not assign any reason for the murderous attack, except the quarrel which had taken place a few days previously. After this statement, Rowan did not again refer to the circumstances under which he had received the wounds, for inflammation set in at a late hour on Sunday night, and he died at ten o'clock on Monday morning.

GREAT FIRE IN LONDON.

A great fire broke out on Monday morning in the range of the warehouses known as Beal's wharf, near Tooley-street, London, the property of Messrs Bodley, adjoining Hay's wharf, which, it may be remembered, sustained considerable damage at the previous great fire at Cotton's wharf. Beal's wharf had a river frontage immediately opposite to the Custom-house, and extended some distance up Mill Lane. The warehouses were of considerable elevation, and the floors were crowded with teas and other valuable merchandise. The discovery was made about four o'clock, and on the place being entered the flames were found to be raging in the vicinity of the tea department. A general alarm was given throughout the neighbourhood, and intelligence of the disaster was forwarded to the various brigade stations. The police and such labourers as were about made a desperate effort to suppress the fire. Unfortunately, however, all their exertions were of little avail, and the flames made terrible progress. Nearly the whole of the available force of fire brigade were soon on the spot, and the floating engines from the Southwark and Rotherhithe stations were got to work in front of the blazing wharf, and threw an immense body of water on to the building, while the steam land engines were got into as efficient operation in Mill Lane. Notwithstanding this great force, the fire travelled through the floors to the wharf, and a vast amount of damage was done before the conflagration was checked. At noon the firemen still played upon the ruins, but all fear of the fire extending was at an end. Fortunately the flames were prevented progressing in the direction of the range of warehouses in Mill Lane. The destruction, however, of the fine warehouse on Beal's wharf is complete. It contained eight floors, with vault in the basement, and a river frontage of 150 feet, and was stored with valuable merchandise. An immense warehouse adjoining the wharf, and flanking the east side of Humphrey's, had a narrow escape. It contained 58,000 chests of tea and other property, valued at a quarter of a million. The fire penetrated this building but by extraordinary exertions it was prevented spreading.

EXPLOSION AT WYLAM COLLIERY.

A disastrous explosion occurred on Thursday afternoon last, at the colliery of Captain Blackett, at Wylam, by which three poor fellows were suddenly deprived of life. It appears that on the afternoon in question the unfortunate deceased — named respectively Anthony Curly, a young man 21 years of age, a brakesman in the Horsley Wood seam; W. Blackburn, the fireman, aged 17; and Edward Best, a tub rope boy (who braked the drum) aged 13, were all at work together down the pit about five o'clock. At that time J. Thew, a hewer, and a little boy, were making to the engine when they were unexpectedly knocked to the ground. Their lights were extinguished, and with some difficulty they made their way to the boiler, when a lamentable sight presented itself. Curly, Best, and Blackburn were found lying in three different parts of the seam. Blackburn was about 25 yards from the engine, and was frightfully burnt. Curly was sitting in a stooping position about 75 yards from the engine; Best was found sitting about 85 yards off the outside, and was also scalded in a dreadful manner. Potts, the back overman, who was in the same seam at the time, immediately gave the alarm, and had the three unfortunate men brought to bank. Dr. Atkinson was sent for, and did all that possibly could be done to relieve the sufferings of the poor fellows; but their scalds were of such a serious nature that the whole of the men died by twelve o'clock the same evening. Blackburn, the fireman, was the only support of his father and mother, who have suffered a severe loss by the death of their only son. Curly, the engineman, was much respected by all who knew him, and had been employed at the colliery from boyhood. The boy Best had his life insured in an insurance society, and was also a member of the Permanent Relief Fund. On the accident becoming known, the other men who were working in the pit were immediately brought to bank, where a sad scene was witnessed while the three injured men were carried to their respective homes, followed by a mournful train of the inhabitants of the village. An inquest on the bodies of the unfortunate deceased was opened on Saturday afternoon at the house of Mr W. March, the Black Bull Inn, before the coroner, Mr L. M. Cockcroft, but after some preliminary evidence the inquiry was adjourned. The interment of the bodies of the deceased took place on Sunday in Ovingham churchyard, the procession being headed by a number of the Oddfellows of the Lily of the Valley Lodge, Bolton Union, of which Curly was a member. The adjourned inquest was held on Wednesday at the house of Mr William Mack, the Black Bull Inn, Wylam, before the coroner, Mr L. M. Cockcroft. The first witness called was Nicholas Curley, who identified the body of his son, Anthony Curley. Deceased, he said, was asked in his presence if the boiler which exploded was low of water, and he replied that it was not.—W. Golightly, the engineman of the colliery, stated that the boiler which was the subject of the accident had been repaired a month ago. It was of the following dimensions, viz., length 30 feet, and 5 feet diameter, and a circular cylinder one, with two safety valves, one 2½ inches diameter and the other 3 inches. It worked at 32 lbs., across the square inch, with two flats, and fed by the hand. On the Saturday before the accident he and the blacksmith went into the boiler after it had been cleaned and inspected it. He then considered the boiler to be perfectly safe. Some time ago there had been a complaint as to the difficulty of keeping up the steam, but it was attended to and remedied. There had been no complaints since. The boiler, which was supplied by Messrs Toward, of the North Shore, was put down the pit in 1860. He admitted the iron had been bad and defective in its parts, and he considered that the explosion had occurred through the iron and the engine standing, and with the water low in the boiler; the pressure would not have been so great as if it had been up. There was no question but the plate (which was not an eighth of an inch in thickness) was too thin.—The coroner then summed up the evidence, and the jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, returned the following verdict:—"That Anthony Curley, W. Blackburn, and Edward Best came by their deaths by an explosion at Wylam Colliery, and that the said explosion was caused by an over-pressure of steam in the boiler in consequence of the safety valves being improperly over-weighted, and that such an over-pressure acting upon a defective plate in the said boiler caused the same to burst, but by whom the said safety valves were so over-weighted there is no evidence to show." Mr M. Dunn, Government Inspector, was in attendance.

Miscellaneous News.

It is expected that the Hon. Geo. Denman will be returned for Tiverton without opposition.

The French journals speak of the approaching publication of "L'Histoire de l'Art," by M. Thiers.

The last volume of the "Memoires" of M. Guizot is in the press.

Mr Henry Leslie's "Ida" has been put into rehearsal at the English Opera at Covent Garden.

A drama founded on the opera "L'Africaine," will shortly be produced at the Teatro del Fondo in Naples.

The Premier of Nova Scotia is Dr. Charles Tupper, a practising physician of Halifax.

The sum available for the reduction of the National Debt this quarter is £624,212.

A perfect ironclad is an imperfect seaboat. That is the maxim which up to this time might be reasonably propounded as the deduction from all our experience.—*Times.*

A telegram from Gibraltar states that the medical board of health has imposed a quarantine of five days on all ships from England.

Mr Moens's Narrative of his Capture and Captivity by the Italian brigands is announced for publication by Messrs Hurst and Blackett.

Dr. Beke intends leaving London on his mission to Abyssinia, in connection with the Abyssinian Captives Liberation Fund, on Saturday, the 4th November.

The *Sheffield Independent* announces that no less than fifty per cent. of the Sheffield Inundation Fund will be returned to the subscribers.

Parliament has been further prorogued until Thursday, the 23rd November. It is not stated that "it will then meet for the dispatch of business."

A St. Louis paper informs its readers that the anthracite coal, found lately in Missouri, looks like coal, feels like coal, and smells like coal; all the difference is that coal will burn, and that will not.

A touring party, consisting of Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Whytock, Mr Cummings, Mr Patey, and M. Lemmens, will set forth to sing in the provinces during the month of January and part of February.

We are informed that Mary Ryan, whose removal from this country *via* Dover, caused some excitement a few months since, has returned from Bruges restored to health, and is now living in her convent in London.—*South-Eastern Gazette.*

The *Advertiser* says it is rumoured that Sir G. Grey will be transferred to the Duchy of Lancaster, and that Earl de Grey and Ripon will be the new Home Secretary, and that Lord Cranworth will resign the Chancellorship in favour of Sir J. Romilly.

Lord Dudley has just granted permission to his tenantry in Worcestershire to kill the game for their own use on their respective farms. He stipulates, however, that none of the game shall be sold; but that if there is any surplus, after supplying the tenants and their friends, it shall be given to the poor of the parish in which it is killed.

Mr Arthur Otway, the Liberal member for Chatham, was entertained at a banquet in the Lecture-hall at that place on Monday. Mr Tribe, the Mayor of Chatham, presided. Mr Otway, in responding to the toast of his health, spoke in high terms of Earl Russell, and expressed his strong conviction that the Ministry would bring in a Reform Bill.

A new collection of Eastern stories, of the same description as those in the "Arabian Nights," will shortly be published by Messrs Bell and Daldy. They are taken from the Arabic, Turkish, and Persian languages, by Mr Charles Wells, member of the Royal Asiatic Society. The book is entitled, "Mehemet the Kurd, and other Tales from Eastern Sources."

ARMSTRONG v. WHITWORTH.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"We have reason to believe, as we anticipated some weeks ago, that the report of the committee on the Armstrong and Whitworth competition will be in favour of the shunt system of Sir Wm. Armstrong. As this system has already been superseded by the modified French system, embodied in what is called the 'Woolwich gun,' we may safely presume that this will be our future service gun for siege and garrison operations."

FATAL COLLISION ON THE MERSEY.—A fearful collision occurred on the Mersey on Wednesday morning. The ship *Culloden*, when anchored in the Sloyne, was run into by the schooner *Roger*, which, owing to the heavy wind, dragged her anchors. The collision was so violent that the *Roger* filled in about three minutes, and sank, dragging the *Culloden* with her. Nine men, some of whom were asleep in their berths, went down with the latter vessel, and were drowned.

The manifestation at Eckernfoerd, says the *Nord*, in honour of the Duke of Augustenburg has been followed by the dismissal of several functionaries who took part in it. The present authorities of Schleswig appear to act as rigorously against the demonstrations in favour of Denmark as against the partisans of the Duke of Augustenburg. General Manteuffel has roundly declared at Hadersleben that he would not tolerate any manifestations of the kind. "The King of Denmark," said he, "has ceded his right to Austria and to Prussia, and that is the only basis on which can be formed legal order in this country."

An experiment was made at Paris, on Wednesday last, on the Quai d'Orsay, between the Champ de Mars and the Pont de la Concorde, with a locomotive dragging a large carriage, not unlike the diligences of the olden times, laden with passengers inside and outside. The same kind of locomotion has recently been tried in Algeria in presence of a committee who reported warmly in its favour, stating that the engine in question could easily run twelve and a half miles per hour on ordinary roads, and could go faster or slower, and stop or turn with as great facility as carriages drawn by the best-trained horses.

A boy was a few days ago brought before the Lord Mayor of London on his own confession of having absconded from a reformatory in Worcestershire, when he complained both of the fare and the discipline of the school. On Saturday he was again brought up, and the master of the school was also present, who disproved the boy's stories about the insufficiency of the food, and said though it was difficult to prevent the bad boys from recounting their robberies to their companions, still he could produce many instances of the inmates of the reformatory who had become useful members of society. The boy was given up to him.

Mr Charles Buxton, in his speech at the Chertsey agricultural meeting on Friday night, referring to the cattle plague, said it must be regarded as a great calamity; but, in saying so, he could not help expressing his great regret that in some influential quarters the idea should have received countenance that the calamity had been sent down from heaven as a judgment to punish the nation for its sins. Such a view appeared to be as much opposed to Christian doctrine as to common sense; and we ought not to regard it as a judgment for our sins, but ought to meet it in a manly way, and make the most strenuous efforts to counteract the evil. He had just come out of Norfolk, and was glad to find a general impression that the disease was losing and not gaining ground, that it was not incurable, and that remedies had been found quite as effectual as that of Professor Gamgee of knocking on the head every beast that appeared to be infected.

PILING UP THE AGONY.—Two of the London papers describe portions of the musical service on the occasion of Lord Palmerston's funeral, in the following "magnificent" language:—"First there came a low, deep cry of sorrow, breaking upward into a softer and brighter melody that seemed to flutter in mid-air like the singing of *infinite angels*; and then there suddenly crashed upon this delicate music the stormy dissonance of human grief."—"At this moment of dissolution and separation it seemed as though the whole framework of the cathedral was beginning to sob and heave with some oppressed yet tremendous emotion; as though the very pillars of stone, that had stood the brunt of neglect and violence and civil war and unbelief of eight hundred years, were rocking to and fro. But it was only the organ, now rumbling, now muttering, now dimly sighing, now *gustily groaning*, and at last bursting forth into the full and fearful majesty of the 'Dead March in Saul.'"

A CHILD LOST AND STARVED TO DEATH AT GREAT AYTON.—On Tuesday afternoon a poor boy seven years of age, of weak intellect, was missed by his mother from under the window, where she had seen him amusing himself with some playthings a few minutes before, and on looking for him he was nowhere to be found. As night approached, the alarm increased, and the police, aided by a score of men, went in search of him, but not being able to find any traces of him, handbills were issued next morning, giving full descriptions of the poor lad and his dress. About 11 o'clock on Friday forenoon, he was found dead in the furrow of a field about half-a-mile from the village. The inquest was held on the body the same day, at the Buck Inn, before Thomas Sowerby, Esq., deputy-coroner, and a verdict returned of "Found dead from exposure to the cold." The child had previously had a paralytic stroke, which rendered him unable to rise without assistance when laid down.

APPREHENSION OF THE MURDERERS OF LILLEY.—During Monday night the police of Rotherham apprehended eight men who were believed to be implicated in the brutal murder of a gamekeeper named William Lilley, at Silverwood, near Rotherham, on the night of the 16th October. The men have been well-known to the police as notorious poachers, and from the first they have been strongly suspected. Their movements have been closely watched, and sufficient evidence having been obtained, they were arrested. One of them, a most notorious character, turned approver, and made a full confession. He implicates seven men, and his evidence is corroborated by collateral circumstances. The eight men on Tuesday underwent a private examination before Mr. G. W. Chambers, which resulted in three being remanded at large on their own recognisances. Five were detained. Their names are Robert Woolhouse, Wm. Sykes, John Teal, Edward Brincliffe, and John Boothe. They were remanded for a week.

THE EMIGRATION RETURNS.—The official returns for the month ended on the 31st of October, of emigration from the port of Liverpool, have just been made up and forwarded to the Board of Trade. From these returns it appears that there has been a considerable falling off in the total number of emigrants as compared with the previous month, but an increase to a considerable extent on the emigration of the month of October last year. During the month just ended there sailed 10,921 passengers, while in October, 1865, the number was only 7,589, thus showing a decrease of 3,332 between the October of this and the October of last year. In the course of last month 46 ships in all left Liverpool with passengers for foreign ports. Of these, 32 ships, with 958 cabin, and 9,192 steerage passengers, sailed under the provisions of the Passengers' Shipping Act. Of the steerage passengers, 2,836 were English, 163 were Scotch, 3,838 Irish, and 2,272 were from other countries. Of the 32 ships which sailed under the Act, 23 were for the United States, and they carried 798 cabin, and 7,578 steerage passengers. Of the latter, 2,098 were English, 118 were Scotch, 3,184 were Irish, and 2,129 were foreigners. For Canada 5 ships sailed, with 113 cabin, and 1,089 steerage passengers. Of the latter, 539 were English, 17 were Scotch, 387 were Irish, and 143 were foreigners. For Victoria, New South Wales, there were 2 ships, which carried 47 cabin and 517 steerage passengers. Of these latter, 201 were English, 33 were Scotch, 267 were Irish, and 16 were from other countries. Of the 14 short ships, as they are called, that is those which were not under the provisions of the Act, 5 sailed for the United States, carrying 526 passengers; 1 sailed for New South Wales, with 28 passengers; 1 sailed for Victoria, with 26 passengers; 4 sailed for South America, with 123 passengers; and 3 for Africa, with 49 passengers.

Mrs Roe, the Mayoress of Derby, has been delivering a lecture in that town "On the Education of Girls."

The latest accounts represent the cholera as continuing to decrease in a notable manner in all parts of Paris. Patients now recovered are leaving the hospitals, and the convalescents who have not yet done so are in a fair way of cure.

We are told that the medical advisers of Lord Palmerston state that his death was solely caused by his imprudence in driving out without a greatcoat, and with not even an under waistcoat.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Viscount Sydney presided on Saturday at the opening of an industrial exhibition in the Painted Hall, Greenwich Hospital. There was a grand performance of music, and the proceedings were interesting.

The hearing of the case against the Halls for conspiring to wrong Mdme. Valentin was resumed at Marlborough-street Police Court on Saturday. Mr Ribton addressed Mr Knox at great length on behalf of the accused, but Mr Frederick Hall, who alone appeared, was committed for trial, bail being accepted for him.

We (*North British Mail*) understand that Her Majesty has, in addition to expressing her assent to subscribe a rate upon the agricultural value of the Balmoral estate to the Aberdeenshire Rinderpest Association, given the sum of £50 towards a fund for compensating those unfortunate persons who may have lost cattle by the pestilence.

On Tuesday, a collection of old coins in a pot of earthenware was discovered at Metternich, at the Moselle. The dates on these coins are 1532, 1553, 1554, and 1555, and the following are the inscriptions on them:—"Henricus II. G. Francor, Rex," "Max. Z. Rom. Imper." "Philipp. V. Hispan. Rex," and "Augustus Dei G. Dux Saxoniæ."

THE INFANTE OF PORTUGAL.—The following are the names of the Infante of Portugal, the godchild of the Emperor Napoleon:—Don Alphonso Henriquez Maria Luiz Pedro d'Alcantara Carlos Humbert Amedeo Fernando Antonio Miguel Rafael Gabriel Gonzagua Xavier Francisco d'Assisi Augusto Julio Wolfar Ignacio de Braganza y Sayoya y Bourbon y Saxe Coburg Gotha, Duke of Oporto.

A HAIRLESS HORSE.—A perfectly hairless mare, imported from Africa, has been on view at Cambridge during the last few days. It has no mane and not a single hair on the tail. Its colour is of a bluish tint, which in places is changing to a beautiful flesh hue. The mare has great powers of endurance; it has followed hounds, and has been ridden bareback in a circus.

The alleged Fenians are, it appears, seeking to turn the law against the Government officials. They assert that the conduct of the Irish Executive in seizing the *Irish People* is unconstitutional and illegal; and they have applied to the law courts of Dublin for writs against the Lord-Lieutenant and Sir Thomas Larcom, and they seek to put formal interrogatories to Mr. Strong, the committing magistrate.

Mr. Chevallier, of the Durham Observatory, states that their observer, Mr. Dolman, has succeeded in finding the new planet discovered in September by Dr. Peters, of America. It is the 85th of the group between Jupiter and Mars, and is comparatively bright and well defined, and is about the size of a star of 9½ magnitude. The planet was in opposition about October 5.

AN AFFECTIONATE WIFE.—In several of the villages of the Pyrenees the mountaineers are in the habit of training animals for the purpose of exhibition. The Prefect of Perpignan passed through one of them in company with an officer of gendarmes. The latter pointed out to the magistrate a woman whose husband, a bear-tamer, had been devoured by his pupil at a moment when instinct got the better of education. "I have nothing left," said the woman. "I am absolutely without a roof to shelter me and the poor animal." "Animal!" exclaimed the astonished Prefect. "You don't mean to say that you keep the bear that devoured your husband!" "Alas," she replied, "it is all that is left to me of the poor dead man."

A good story, which we fancy is new, is being told in clerical circles about the Bishop of Oxford. It is said that when the Bishop was travelling eastwards, to attend the Church Congress at Norwich, a lady who was sitting opposite to him commented in flattering terms on the eloquence and ability of the great Anglican divine, quite unconscious that she was addressing him. "But why, sir," she added, "do people call him Soapy Sam?" "Well, madam," replied the Bishop, "I suppose it is because he has always been in a great deal of warm water, and always manages to come out of it with clean hands."

A sad accident has occurred from the floods that have this week prevailed in the low lands of the Eastern counties. The Rev. J. S. Browning was returning from Saffron Walden to the village of Wendon, of which he is minister, in a chaise driven by Mr Thurgood, the landlord of the inn of that parish. They had to cross a watercourse swelled by rains, and, on reaching the middle, the vehicle was swept over by the current. The rev. gentleman swam to land, but Mr Thurgood was carried away, and his body has just been found two miles lower down the river.

A SINGULAR DEATH OFFERING.—It is stated that when the Dean of Westminster pronounced the words "dust to dust, ashes to ashes" over the grave of Lord Palmerston, the chief mourner, as a last precious offering to the dead, threw into the grave several diamond and gold rings. Another account states that the vault was so constructed that it would not permit of the throwing in of any earth at the most solemn portion of the funeral service. This novelty attracted a great deal of notice, and was received with various degrees of approbation. To some it appeared a great improvement, as taking away all the earthly hideousness of burial; but others thought that the traditional solemnity of the grave suffered when the dread words, "Ashes to ashes, dust to dust," are not accompanied by the usual symbolic sprinkling of earth on the coffin. The chief mourner responded to the words by casting several valuable rings into the grave.

THE IRISH MARRIAGE LAW.—The absurdity of the Irish marriage law has received another practical demonstration. It will be remembered by all who read the Yelverton case that a marriage between a Protestant and a Roman Catholic, if solemnised only by a priest of the latter faith, is invalid. In the present case the prisoner was charged with bigamy, in that he married in a Roman Catholic Church a certain Catherine O'Brien, he having been previously married and his wife being still alive. To this charge the defence was that the marriage at the Roman Catholic Church was no marriage at all, the prisoner being a Protestant. Happily for the interests of society he had committed one oversight —he had held himself out to be a Roman Catholic to the priest at the time of the second marriage. Upon this the jury found him guilty, the Judge Keogh, in passing sentence, said he believed that the prisoner had intended to take advantage of the provisions of the law to escape the penalty while enjoying the pleasures of bigamy. He therefore sentenced him to five years' penal servitude—a punishment which somewhat astonished the prisoner. The absurdity of the law which could permit such a defence is, however, manifest.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE NEAR DERBY.—A very sad affair occurred at Littleover, two miles from Derby, on Saturday afternoon last, by which two lives were sacrificed. It appears that Miss Osborne, aged 24, daughter of Mr James Osborne, of that village, was reaching something from the chimney-piece, when her clothing took fire, and she was immediately enveloped in flames. Her father was in Derby on business at the time, and she ran up stairs to her mother, who was ill in bed. The flames caught her mother's clothes, and both poor creatures were then in a blaze. The daughter then ran down stairs into the garden, and laid hold of a tree. The tree to which she clung was burnt through, and broke down, she falling with it. Every portion of her clothing was burnt off her body, excepting her garters and boots. The mother, who was scarcely able to walk, crawled down stairs to the first landing, and was found sitting on the last stair literally burnt to a cinder, her features not recognisable, and the stair upon which she sat was actually burnt through. The daughter was found lying in the garden, with the scalp of her head off, and her body dreadfully burnt. She lingered but a very short time. Dr. Taylor, of Derby, was quickly in attendance, but his services were of no avail. Mr Coroner Whiston held an inquest on the remains of the two bodies, and a verdict of accidentally burned to death was returned.

A FRENCH STORY OF THE CRIMEA.—An unlucky English traveller, dressed in the usual French garb, is thus dealt with:—"He was madly in love with a Scotch vivandière (petticoats leading M. Louis Noir astray) at Balaclava, and bored her with his addresses. The young woman, no longer able to endure the annoyance, forbade him the door. After many a vain attempt to over-rule the objections, the tourist determined to commit suicide, but, in presence of the great events which were being played out, in no paltry manner. Having first bequeathed his fortune to the vivandière, he caused a deep hole to be dug, in which he placed twenty pounds of powder; over this excavation a slab was placed, and upon it the rejected one, cigar in mouth, took his seat. He tranquilly finished his weed, which was no doubt a good one and not easily parted with, and then applied the expiring embers to the magazine below. 'L'explosion eut lieu,' and two minutes later a charred mass descending from the heavens fell into the port—a mass which astonished British seamen recognised as a human body, and proceeded to fish from the water. There was a general cry of 'A man from heaven!' some declared that he had been kicked out of the sun, others that he was an aeronaut come to grief. However, the man, whoever he was, came round, and the vivandière, touched by this proof of affection, capitulated." The blowing up is not so extraordinary as some may fancy, for, adds M. Louis Noir, Captain Pernier was blown up with his battery, and was found sitting 500 yards off, wondering what the devil had happened, and not in the least hurt.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN COVENT GARDEN.—On Sunday evening, between ten and eleven o'clock, a deliberate and most determined attempt was made by a young man named James Murphy, living at 8, Russell-street, a market salesman, to murder a young woman, named Mary Ann Jennings, barmaid to Mr Loader, of the Red Lion, at the corner of Russell-street and the Piazza, Covent-garden. The prisoner, Murphy, had been courting Miss Jennings for some years, and it is stated that there had been an engagement, which she had broken off, and that the disappointment had exasperated him to this act of violence. On Sunday evening Murphy was seen waiting about near the Red Lion for the return of Miss Jennings, who had gone out for the evening. He was noticed in front of the house about nine o'clock, by the police officer on duty in the Piazza, who shortly after saw him with her opposite the house. He was dragging her towards the market, and a young woman who had accompanied her home was in the act of rushing into the house for help. The officer hurried towards the spot, and found that Murphy had thrown Miss Jennings on the ground, and himself upon her. He heard her say, "I will strike you!" Murphy replied, "No, you will not." Rogers perceived that he was "working" with a sawing motion. The instant he reached the spot Rogers seized Murphy, and dragged him away from his victim. Her throat appeared to be cut, and her face and neck were covered with blood. She was removed to Charing-cross Hospital, where she was found to have a gash across the upper part of the throat and the jaw, a small piece of the ear being cut off. She had also a cut across the forehead. Her throat had been protected from further injury by a brooch in her neckerchief. Her fingers were cut, as if in an attempt to protect her throat. A razor, supposed to be the instrument with which the deed was committed, was found at Murphy's feet by the barman, who had hurried to the spot at the first alarm. When able to speak, the first thing Miss Jennings said was that she hoped they would let him go. Hopes of her recovery are entertained.

Marseilles journals extol a new tenor singer who has just appeared there, one M. Roussel. The effect made by him in "Guillaume Tell" is described as prodigious.

The next Mayor of Winchester will be the 682nd that has presided over that city. The first Mayor of Winchester was Florence de Lunn.

Messrs Macmillan have completed the sale of 50,000 copies of their "Globe" edition of "Shakespeare," a bibliographical fact which we have great pleasure in recording.—*Reader.*

The President of the Royal Academy, Sir Chas. Eastlake, who has been severely ill, is still in Milan. He progresses to recovery very slowly, and his state is still such as to occasion anxiety to his friends.

It is stated that one of the last acts of the late Lord Palmerston was to place on the Civil List the name of Mr Capern, the Bideford poet, for an additional £20 per annum.

On Monday, Mr Justice Lush was sworn into office, before the Lord Chancellor, as one of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, in the place of the late Mr Justice Crompton.

The Royal Bank of Dublin, after consultation with the law officers of the Government, has refused to honour the cheque of O'Leary, one of its depositors, who is in prison on a charge of high treason, but is unconvicted. He gave his cheque on Friday last to his solicitor for £300, and this cheque the Royal Bank dishonoured, alleging that the Attorney-General so ordered.

M. Garadin, of Lille, has lately been urging the importance of the flesh of the bovine animals slaughtered in enormous numbers in La Plata, as a manure. The beasts are now killed for the sake of their horns, skins and bones, but the flesh is left to rot on the pampas. This flesh, which does not appear to be suitable in any form for food, M. Garadin suggests should be dried and sent over to Europe, where, by being mixed with guano and other manures, it would be found a most valuable material for enriching the soil.

THE SOUTH YORKSHIRE COLLIERS' DEMAND FOR TEN PER CENT. ADVANCE.—Up to Saturday night the reports received from the out-districts were considered favourable by the officials of the Miners' Association, and the men appear confident of success. A refusal, therefore, will cause no small disappointment. It appears that the deputations who waited on their employers on Thursday last represented fully 5,000 persons, but all of them are not necessarily members of the Association. They base their claims for an advance on the grounds of "the advance of wages which has taken place in nearly all branches of labour during the present season, the rise in the price of coal, together with the high price of provisions." Under these circumstances, they ask for an advance of ten per cent. to all workmen "in and about the mine," to commence on the first pay-day in November. In the present state of the coal trade any collision between the men and their employers would be matter for deep regret, seeing that last year most of the collieries in the district were all but closed for nearly five months, owing to the strike and lock-out. An influential meeting of the colliery proprietors was held at Barnsley, on Tuesday, to consider this demand; and, after some discussion, a resolution was adopted declining to give any advance whatever to the men. It was stated at the meeting that the miners in South Yorkshire are paid much higher wages than are paid in other localities where the men work longer hours.

A French physician, Dr. Caunière, puts forth a theory which he says is universally accepted in India and in Madagascar, that the cholera is caused by the presence in the human system of exceedingly small animalculæ of a special kind, oviparous, and multiplying with exceeding rapidity. These (says Dr. Caunière) are suddenly formed in the humam intestines, where they breed. If the general hygienic state of the patient is strong enough to resist their attacks, they die out immediately; but if the condition of the human body is favourable to their propagation, they soon produce a disorganization, which increases with extraordinary speed, and terminates in the death of the person attacked. A Paris correspondent, noticing this doctrine, has very little confidence in its being anything more than one of those numerous theories which Dr. Velpeau, about the most eminent physician in Paris, told the Academy of Medicine the other day were all "vanity." Dr. Velpeau is a terrible sceptic about the treatment of cholera, and confesses that the faculty know no more about it than they did five and thirty years ago.

A POLICE FORCE ON STRIKE.—On Friday evening, the members of the Nottingham borough police force detailed for night duty, when mustered at the borough police station, refused to go to their respective beats unless an advance of salary, which they had been asking for months past, was conceded. Several members of the Watch Committee proceeded to the police station and remonstrated with the men, but for a considerable period with unsatisfactory results. It was feared that the disaffection was likely to spread, and that unless the Watch Committee showed more liberality, Nottingham might be in a day or two at the complete mercy of the thieves. The demand of the men was that 2s per week should be added to their wages, and as it was represented to them that this requirement could not be complied with until the meeting of the Town Council, which will take place in a fortnight from the present date, the men ultimately consented to go to duty, on the understanding that their claims would be considerately dealt with by the Corporation.—*Notts Guardian.*

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.—It is now time to begin to speak definitely of winter fashions, and coming first under our notice are the materials most in vogue: poult de soie embroidered certainly is one. They are no longer the same patterns as last winter, but are now embroidered in black and white, imitating lace, forming a sort of waved band crossing over stars, wreaths, or bouquets of flowers of all kinds. This pattern may be seen on blue, light brown, or violet, as also upon black; but then all the embroidery is white. The dresses need no trimming. Although many ladies have adopted the fashion of plain skirts, it must not be supposed that trimmed skirts are not well worn. Indeed, we have only to call our readers' attention to the variety of very elegant passementeries, to convince them this is by no means the case. The novelty of the moment consists in placing, above the hem, a wide band of passementerie, forming also a pattern up each breadth. We have seen this in black and gold upon a violet satin, and black and silver upon blue moire. We must still record that gold and silver are greatly in favour. Other passementerie trimmings are made in a series of rings or palm leaves interlaced, and put on in distinct ornaments upon each breadth. As to the plain skirts, they are generally scalloped round the bottom, and edged with thick cord, in which is twisted a thread of gold or silver. Linsey and knickerbocker are worn as early morning dress, and those heavy materials are made with a vest and waistcoat, or chemise russe of embroidered cachemire—the tight high body is not admissible; at least, only with basques, and opened in front over a waistcoat, perhaps of embroidered percale or plaited muslin. We have already mentioned double skirts as fashionable, but we must repeat the information, as every day brings fresh proof of its truth; and when the sleeves and underskirt are different to the upper skirt and low body, it produces a very stylish effect. What can be prettier than a dress of white silk, with an upper skirt or small boddice of blue, green, or cerise? By many ladies the Princesse or Gabrielle make are preferred, as the dress, being cut in one piece, is considered to give a more graceful flow to the train, which is worn as long or longer than ever. We have been asked whether there is anything fresh in the make of sleeves. It seems there is no change whatever; still the sleeve a coude—or small coat-sleeve—and certainly for the cold weather they are very suitable. However, the small fancy vestes of different shapes are likely to be much in favour. There will then be plenty of opportunity for making use of the very elegant lingerie which is now seen. We must not omit to mention that Cluny lace is much used for trimmings. The fashion of wearing a band outside tight-fitting casaques continues to be adopted; but they should never be worn with any but those of cloth, cashemire, or plush. Several ceintures suitable for this are made of Russian leather, with jet, pearl, or steel clous and buckles. The chapeau Empire has triumphed over the chapeau fanchon; and, although by no means so graceful as the latter, may be said to reign at the present moment. The principal trimmings are feathers and lace, but gold is still worn.—*Le Follet.*

MURDER IN CORNWALL.—A woman has just been murdered by her husband at St. Just's, Cornwall. About two years ago the accused, Sergeant Codyre, who had been shortly before discharged from the 36th Regiment, in which he was colour-sergeant, came to reside at St. Just, having been appointed drill-instructor to the 20th, or St. Just, Company of the Duke of Cornwall's Rifles. He came with the highest testimonials. His wife, who was the daughter of a sergeant in the regiment, had been married to a Sergeant Lane, who died at Barbadoes, and by whom she had one child, now aged eleven. In 1857 the 36th returned to Aldershott, and Mrs Codyre had twins—two sons—there, another son three years since, and a fourth child, a girl, at St. Just, in February last. There are now a motherless girl, three boys, and a baby nine months old. The deceased had fallen into very dissipated habits. On Tuesday week, as she had made a frock for her little boy, got through her washing, and seemed fatigued while she was nursing the baby, her husband gave her 6d. to buy some porter. This she went out to spend, and about eleven she returned home quite drunk. The little child Lane, who was left in charge of the house, said, "There was a candle on the table, and she jumped and played with her hands about the candle, but could scarcely speak." When Sergeant Codyre returned he found his wife insensible, and from this state she was only partially roused by the sergeant and his step-daughter. They urged the deceased to go to bed, but she would not. She sat on a box in the kitchen, and the others went upstairs. The child Lane went into Codyre's bed, while he sat on a box with his elbows on his knees and his hands before his face. When she awoke in the morning she found herself in her own bed, her step-father having, she supposed, carried her there during the night. The twin-brothers were in the father's bed. In the night the child Lane heard her mother call out, "Mary Ann;" but Codyre told her she should not go down. The sergeant says this was about three o'clock. He also says he awoke about four o'clock, struck a light, and went down. Lying across the window-seat was the body of the deceased leaning against the window-sill, with her clothes saturated with blood. It seemed as if the flow of blood had begun near the centre of the room, and that the deceased had staggered, her dress draggling in the blood, to the window-seat when she expired. In the afternoon a *post mortem* examination was made by Messrs Harvey and Cheshalls, surgeons, and the dreadful fact was elicited that some sharp instrument had been introduced into the deceased's body, at first gently, and then with such force as to cause an internal wound. The deceased had bled to death. The wound was triangular, and on the left side of the vagina. There was no doubt that it was the cause of death. The inquest was opened on Wednesday, when not the slightest suspicion pointed to Sergeant Codyre, who was examined as a witness. After the surgeon's evidence the case first began to assume its serious aspect, and an adjournment took place to Friday, when a sword was produced, bearing stains, supposed to be blood, and the weapon will be submitted to a chemical and microscopical examination. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Sergeant Codyre, and the warrant for his apprehension was delivered to the police as the bell tolled for the deceased's funeral. He was arrested as he was about to follow his wife to the grave. A few minutes afterwards the deceased, followed by her eldest daughter, was conveyed to the churchyard and interred.

The list of cases for the ensuing sittings of the Divorce Court presents an "improving" appearance, from a decrease in the number of cases. There are only 69 in the list, besides 24 standing over by consent of the parties.

The Board of Trade returns for September show an increase on the previous month. The value of exports was £21,142,000, against £21,944,000 last year. For the eight months the value was £11,500,000, against £11,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1864.

During the past week some navvies employed on the new railway at Doncaster in the course of excavation, struck into what appears to have been a large earthen jar containing a quantity of old coins which, when brought to light, were found to be all of silver, and of the Roman Empire. They were principally of the reigns of Adrian and Vespasian.

It is generally reported that the French army now in Mexico will be withdrawn by instalments, and that by August or September next year the whole will have returned to France. This resolution is said to be adopted, not only from a desire to afford no reasonable ground of complaint to the United States, but also on economical grounds. Economy, indeed, is said to be the order of the day; and all savings that can be made in the various branches of government, will, it is asserted, be carried out.

Some further experiments in what is termed grafting have recently been described by Dr. Bert in a paper forwarded to the French Academy of Sciences. He says that if the tail of a rat be cut off, skinned, and then inserted under the skin of the same animal it will continue to live and grow as before. If a fracture be effected, the fractured parts will join again exactly as they would if the tail were in its natural place; in short both physiologically and pathologically the grafted part follows the general law of nature.

A COINCIDENCE.—With reference to the storm which broke, and darkened Westminster Abbey, at the close of the services on the occasion of Lord Palmerston's funeral, attention has been drawn to "Miss Berry's Journal," in which the following occurs regarding Lord Nelson's funeral:—"The only really impressive moment was that in which the coffin first touched the ground. At that instant the sky, which but a few minutes before had been clear, poured down at once a torrent of rain and hail, and a sudden gust of wind arose, the violence of which was no less remarkable than the moment at which it took place."

Mr R. Arthur Kinglake gives an account of an experiment of the highest importance. This is a village hospital established at Wrington, a large village of some 1,500 people. It is simply a cottage, thoroughly clean, fitted up with beds and baths, and placed in charge of an experienced nurse. It has five beds for surgical cases, 24 for others, and gives advice to outdoor patients, while the entire cost of rent, nurses, coals, stimulants, and medicines was only £102. Each patient is expected to pay a small sum towards his maintenance, and this is readily given, the sick finding that they recover far more rapidly than in their over-crowded rooms. They are better attended to—doctors greatly preferring to visit centres where they can see many patients at once—while the very word hospital implies an obedience to medical orders which is seldom rendered in the cottage.

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—Dr Rae has written a letter on Mr Hall's alleged discovery of traces of the Franklin expedition. Like others who have recently written on the subject, Dr Rae is sceptical. Mr Hall's letter, he thinks, is a curious one, but, from the circumstances under which it is said to have been written, deserves every indulgence, and we must wait with patience for the promised details, which are to throw further light on this painful subject. In the meantime Dr Rae ventures to make some observations on the communications. "In 1854," he says, "I had, during two months of spring whilst at winter quarters, constant communication with the Esquimaux both of Repulse and Pelly Bays, several of the latter having come to visit us. I had previously seen these last at Pelly Bay itself—discovered and named by me in 1847—when travelling northward in 1854. The Esquimaux one and all, at and of both these places, assured us that they knew of no white man living among them, and that all the 'whites' or 'Kabloonans' had perished at least four years before. I offered them large rewards of saws, knives, files, and in fact everything they most valued, to be paid them at once, and promises of much greater supplies afterwards, if they could tell of any living white man, or could bring us to where he was, or him to us. But the answer was always the same, 'We know of none.'"

THE MANUFACTURE OF THE LYING LIST.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* gives a few particulars respecting the constitution of the "Associated Press" of the United States, from which it appears that that institution, which corresponds in some degree with Reuter's office in this country, is, and has been since the commencement of the war, the mouthpiece of the Government. All the bulletins of the war were given in this way—*i.e.*, through the War Department and with Mr Stanton's sanction, and it was in the same way that the notorious "lying list" was sent out. The Washington agent of the Associated Press received it from the War-office and immediately sent it to every journal throughout the States which subscribed to that institution. The inference is—and it is supported strongly by this correspondent—that the list was manufactured in the War Department of the United States, and that it was issued by Mr Stanton to serve some private end. The motives of American politicians are almost inscrutable, but there can be little doubt that the meaning of this publication was really the manufacture of political capital. It is only fair to add that, in a later issue of the *New York Times*, that journal denounces the imposture to which it had been made a party with considerable vigour, and accepts the denial put forward by the persons whose names figure therein as amply sufficient.

MR CHARLES DICKENS AND THE NEW POOR LAW.—"In my social experience since Mrs Betty Higden came upon the scene and left it, I have found Circumlocutional champions disposed to be warm with me on the subject of my view of the Poor Law. My friend Mr Bounderby could never see any difference between leaving the Coketown 'hands' exactly as they were, and requiring them to be fed with turtle soup and venison out of gold spoons. Idiotic propositions of a parallel nature have been freely offered for my acceptance, and I have been called upon to admit that I would give Poor Law relief to anybody, anywhere, anyhow. Putting this nonsense aside, I have observed a suspicious tendency in the champions to divide into two parties; the one contending that there are no deserving poor who prefer death by slow starvation and bitter weather to the mercies of some relieving officers and some Union houses; the other, admitting that there are such poor, but denying that they have any cause or reason for what they do. The records in our newspapers, the late exposure by the *Lancet*, and the common sense and senses of common people, furnish too abundant evidence against both defences. But, that my view of the Poor Law may not be mistaken or misrepresented, I will state it. I believe there has been in England, since the days of the Stuarts, no law so often infamously administered, no law so often openly violated, no law habitually so ill-supervised. In the majority of the shameful cases of disease and death from destitution that shock the public and disgrace the country, the illegality is quite equal to the inhumanity—and known language could say no more of their lawlessness."—*Our Mutual Friend.*

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—On Saturday, at the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Police Office, a man, named Joseph Thompson, collier, formerly of Leicester, was charged with an attempt to murder George Whitnell. Prosecutor, a collier, who appeared in court with his left arm enveloped in surgical bandages, and apparently suffering from the effects of wounds in his left side, stated that he resided at Castle Greasley; and prisoner, a single young man, lodged with another married collier next door. A report having been circulated to the disparagement of Thompson, on Friday, the 20th October, an effigy of a woman and prisoner was prepared by the neighbours, and placed on a piece of ground near where the accused lodged. During the night prosecutor set fire to the effigy, and immediately he was shot by some person, and fell to the ground senseless, exclaiming, "Good God, I am shot." For a considerable time afterwards he could recollect nothing. Just before falling to the ground he saw prisoner at his chamber window, with a gun at his shoulder. After recovering consciousness, prosecutor found that he was severely wounded in the left arm, left side, both thighs, and in the body.—A policeman, named Sims, having heard of the outrage, went to the lodgings of the accused, and apprehended him. Upon instituting a search in the house, witness found a gun which had recently been discharged and which was again loaded, capped, and cocked.—A woman, named Mrs Denis, proved that prisoner borrowed the gun from her the same day under a paltry pretence, and when he was searched a quantity of powder, wadding, and percussion caps were found in his possession.—The prisoner was committed for trial.—Bail was granted, the accused in £100 and two sureties of £100 each.

THE STORY OF A SWALLOW'S NEST.—A correspondent of the *Scotsman*, writing from Loanhead, near Edinburgh, tells the following story:—"In June last, a pair of swallows, after reconnoitring the exterior of the village school here, found their way into the inside thereof at the windows (the upper sash of which is always a little lowered for the free admission of air), and having, doubtless, made a minute survey, had come to the conclusion that the cross wooden bar of either of the two larger and approved ventilators would afford an excellent and secure position for their nest. Accordingly they set to work with the usual materials. At first they seemed rather shy to venture in when the children were there, and if on such an occasion they happened to dash heedlessly through the open window, they would utter a loud terrified scream, drop their downy feather in the middle of the school, and skim out in a different direction. Soon, however, their work was accomplished; and during the process of hatching, the male lovingly fed his mate, and gallantly relieved her by turns. In due time they were blessed with a progeny of four little ones, and then all their former shyness seemed to have deserted them. As the nestlings began to be nigh fledged, the visits of the parents to supply their necessities became more frequent and assiduous—generally at the rate of three times per minute. When the weather was chilly, and insects scarce, they did not hesitate to sail through the school in pursuit of their prey, and always found their wants sufficiently supplied at the mouths of the ventilators. By-and-by, after much coaxing, they succeeded in luring their young from the nest, ripe and strong; and when they got them all outside (the most stupid being assisted by some enthusiastic boys), nothing could exceed their joy. At times the whole six would perch on the tops of the windows, when the cock would twitter, to the great delight of upwards of one hundred and fifty scholars, one of his prettiest and sweetest lays. For a few days they continued their circling and aerial flights to the the neighbourhood of the school. Gradually these became higher and less circumscribed—trying their strength, I suppose—when suddenly they disappeared. In the course of three days thereafter the old birds returned, and soon constructed a second nest in the other ventilator, and the work of lining being done by one bird only, the other being seldom or never seen. While the second brood was being hatched, the male bird one day brought back the whole of the first, which spent the day with us, passed the night in the school on their old perch, and next day he finally disappeared with them, returning, however, in a day or two alone to help forward a second brood of five gaping youngsters, with which in the meantime his loving spouse had presented him. These they reared and instructed in a manner similar to the first. Then all took their departure to another and more genial country, to be welcomed back next year, we would fain hope, as old and familiar friends."

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.

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

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

OUR AGENT (MR. R. JACKSON) intends Visiting the following Places during the Next Week, and will be happy to receive Orders for Advertisements, &c., for the *Consett Guardian*:—

Monday,	Nov.	6	Consett.
Tuesday,	,,	7	Leadgate.
			Consett.
Wednesday	,,	8	Shotley Bridge.
,,	,,		Blackhill.
,,	,,		Consett.
Thursday	,,	9	Dipton.
,,	,,		Catchgate.
,,	,,		Annfield Plain.
,,	,,		Lanchester.
,,	,,		Leadgate.
,,	,,		Consett.

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The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1865.

RANDOM THOUGHTS ON LOCAL SUBJECTS.

[☞ All communications intended for "OBSERVER" must be addressed to him, *Guardian* Office, Consett, and should arrive not later than Thursday mornings.]

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—A subscriber to the Consett Church Building Fund wishes to know how it is that no subscription list has yet been published in the *Guardian*. "It is quite usual," he says, "at other places, and our Leadgate friends published their list of subscriptions, and why are we to be behindhand with everything?" "Observer" presents his compliments to "A Subscriber," and feels very sorry to say that those who seem to be very desirous for publicity being given to accounts in connection with other matters,—such, for instance, as the late assistant-overseer's accounts, where they condemned most unmercifully the overseers for not publishing a full balance sheet of the income and expenditure of the township—are not always so ready to give the same information to those who have a right to know what has been done with the subscriptions. The result of such conduct will be that those who are inclined to give will "button up their pockets;" and unless a change takes place in these matters, I predict a great falling off in contributions.

I understand you have had a decided case of hydrophobia in the district recently, and that the mad dog bit several dogs in Shotley Bridge and Highgate. I am glad to know that the owners of about a dozen of the dogs which were known to have been bitten have had them destroyed; but I understand there are still some going at large, muzzled. I can only caution the proprietors of such animals that if anything serious takes place they will be held responsible. I am sorry to learn that the mad dog bit a gentleman at Shotley, who, I understand, has taken the necessary precaution by having the place well burnt. I hope no bad result will follow in such a case, but your readers must be prepared to see more cases arising from the bite of this animal.

I understand that there have been some peculiar doings amongst the ratepayers of Lanchester recently. The books of the assistant-overseer had to be overhauled by a committee to ascertain how far he was in arrears, and, after all the hubbub, it turns out that he is only £26 back in his payments. I very much regret to say that I am afraid that there is some party feeling at work in that usually quiet locality, in proof of which it may be stated that a few weeks ago a situation which that gentleman had filled for some time was taken from him and given to another person, at a salary almost double that paid to Mr Innes. I can hardly credit such statements, but I have no reason to doubt the credibility of my informant. The Lanchester ratepayers must bear in mind that I do not, for one moment, entirely exonerate the assistant-overseer for making such mistakes as were evident at the meeting on Thursday. I am informed the whole of these mistakes are against himself, and dishonest men do not generally fail to look after themselves in money matters. I fear that there will be an attempt made to oust Mr Innes from his office at the meeting to be held in the vestry, on Friday, the 10th inst., and I would strongly advise the whole of the ratepayers to be present at that meeting. I don't think that it would mend matters to change; I believe a little more care in keeping the books is all that is necessary, and I hope the ratepayers of Lanchester will not allow so small a portion of the ratepayers as were present at the last meeting to govern the township. The general feeling of the ratepayers towards Mr Innes is, I am happy to say, that of sympathy, and I fully expect the ratepayers will see that the right man is kept in the right place.

I am glad to know that a very respectable testimonial is to be presented to Mr George Thompson, our worthy superintendent, at Mr Armstrong's, on Tuesday evening, for the satisfactory manner in which he has performed his duties as inspector of nuisances to the nuisance removal committee. I fully expect a large number being present, and I have no doubt that next week's *Guardian* will contain a pretty lengthy report of the meeting. Mr Thompson has the entire support of the respectable portion of the inhabitants of the district for the straightforward and excellent manner in which he performs his various duties.

I understand that our Local Board have settled to put down a drain in John-street, running down until it reaches the foot of Nelson-street. I would like our Board to be as economical as possible in their expenditure, but true economy consists, I apprehend, in doing the work well at first. It may cost a few pounds more, but once well done is assuredly the least expensive way of doing it. I hope, therefore, that they will not put in a small drain at only a moderate depth from the surface, which will be a continual source of expense, but that they will put in a large drain at a good depth, and so secure the thorough drainage of the place.

I understand that we are at last to have a new Town Hall at Consett. If my information is correct, the shares for the undertaking are about all taken. We certainly need a suitable building for our various public meetings and amusements, and I fancy a good dividend will be secured by the shareholders in such a speculation.

OBSERVER.

A LUNAR RAINBOW.—A magnificent lunar rainbow was visible in Newcastle on Sunday night, the arch of which extended from north to south. It was seen at 8.55, and continued for several minutes. Half an hour after the above phenomenon, several flashes of lightning were seen, which were followed by one loud peal of thunder, somewhat unusual occurrences at this season of the year.

MURDEROUS ATTACK AT DARLINGTON.—Another murderous attack, following upon one committed a week since, was made in the same neighbourhood, Albert-hill, on Saturday night last. A man named John Carline had been drinking at a small beer-house, and on leaving at half-past eleven o'clock, asked another man, Wm. Earl, who had also been drinking, and was standing at his own door next the beer-house, for a light. Earl refused to give one, when Carline took hold of him. Earl then made an attack on Carline with some blunt instrument, which fractured his skull, and when the unfortunate man fell down senseless, his blood flowing freely, his savage opponent set to worrying him with a dog. On his being taken away some time after, Carline's injuries were considered to be of so dangerous a character that the last offices of the Roman Catholic Church were administered to him. Some two or three hours after Earl was taken into custody. On Monday he was brought before the magistrates and remanded. A certificate from a medical man represented Carline as being now improved, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Local and District News.

HARVEST THANKSGIVING.—On Sunday last, after the usual sermons in Tanfield Church, a collection was taken as a harvest thank-offering, the whole of which will be distributed amongst the poor of that parish.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT DUDLEY COLLIERY.—On Monday evening a hewer, named Joseph M'Millan, was being drawn up the shaft of the pit at Dudley, when his head came in contact with a beam, and he was knocked out and sustained severe injury, which resulted in death.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon, an accident of a serious character occurred near the Durham House, Cloth Market, Newcastle, to Mr Siddle, butcher, of Shotley Bridge. It appears that Mr Siddle was returning home from the cattle market, and had got on the coach, when from some cause, he overbalanced himself, and fell on to the pavement. His injuries were such as to compel his removal at once to the Infirmary, where we understand he soon recovered.

PRESENTATION.—On Monday evening, about one hundred of Mr R. Stephenson's friends met at the White House Inn, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle, and partook of an excellent supper, given by the host on his retiring from public business. Mr Derbyshire presided. After the usual toasts, Mr Cowan rose to give the toast of the evening, "Success and long life to Mr R. Stephenson," and presented the worthy host, on behalf of his friends, with a handsome tea and coffee service, of the value of twenty guineas. The evening's amusements were wound up with a concert of vocal and instrumental music, under the direction of Mr Derbyshire.

THE CRAMLINGTON STRIKE.—Since the appearance of the nine persons, who were accused at the Moot Hall Court on Saturday of being concerned in the riot at Cramlington on the 13th ult., and whose trial was postponed until Monday first, there has not been any particular occurrence at Cramlington calling for special mention. We understand that the result of the interview with Mr Potter has been that that gentleman states that he expects to meet the Coal Committee on Saturday to consider the subject. It has been arranged that a meeting will be held on Monday evening when Mr Potter is expected to state the result of the conference of Saturday.

ACCIDENT AT PONTOP COLLIERY.—On Thursday, an accident took place at this colliery to a lad named Andrew Holmes, residing at Harelaw. It appears that he had been jumping upon the bogie which takes the rope down from the Pontop Colliery to the Bank-foot, when he fell and the wheels passed over the hinder part of his foot and leg, almost severing the heel and the calf of the leg from the bone. We understand that the men and boys have continually been cautioned against riding up and down in this bogie, but they neglect to attend to such warnings. The present accident may deter a few for the time, but we hope that the masters will severely punish any person caught in the act in future.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—In compliance with the request of the Primitive Methodist body of Consett, the Rev. W. Nation, of South Shields (formerly of Shotley Bridge), visited that place on Sunday last, and preached two sermons in their chapel. In the afternoon Mr Nation's subject was "The Ark of the Testimony," and in the evening he discoursed upon "The Offering of Christ." Both his sermons were well illustrated, and attentively listened to by good audiences, the unfavourable state of the weather considered. A collection was taken at the close of each service, and a tolerably good sum was realised, which was devoted to the chapel fund. An interesting fruit banquet was held in the same place on Monday evening, Mr M. N. Ward presiding. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. W. Nation, Dr Carr, Messrs J. Brodie, W. Bowe, T. Fenwick, and W. M. Patterson. There were upwards of 200 persons present.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND ADJOURNED MICHAELMAS SESSIONS.—An adjourned meeting of the above sessions was held in the Moot Hall, on Thursday. There were present—R. B. Sanderson, Esq. (chairman), Jesmond; John Coppin, Esq., North Shields; Thomas Anderson, Esq., Little Harle Tower; and Capt. Blackett, Wylam. The only business of public interest transacted was the presentation by the committee of a report on the cattle plague. It sketched, at much length the progress of the disease in the county, and concluded with several suggestions, the chief of which were that all fairs and markets for the sale of store cattle and sheep be prohibited for a limited period; that the importation of live cattle and sheep be prohibited, except for the purpose of immediate slaughter; that the importation of live cattle and sheep be confined to certain specified ports; and that certain places be considered and dealt with as "suspected." The report was adopted, and a copy was ordered to be sent to the Home Secretary.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Shotley Bridge Young Men's Temperance Association was held in the Primitive Methodist School Room, Shotley Bridge, on Monday night. Mr G. Gardner, Blackhill, occupied the chair, and several addresses were delivered in an able manner by members of the society. The great need of having in this country the Permissive Bill was ably advocated. There was also an appropriate piece of poetry recited, styled, "Speak kindly to the fallen." Mr G. Kendall, of Blackhill, more particularly alluded to the origin of teetotalism, and showed the good results that spring from it, while on the other hand he said drunkenness was detrimental to all religion. Mr G. Farriage, of Cutler's Hall, briefly touched upon the amount of pleasure it gave him to attend teetotal meetings, and gave a statistical sketch of how many publicans, wives, servants, and children were kept by the honest, hard working and industrious classes of the neighbourhood. At the close of the meeting, another joined the ranks of the society.

A meeting was held in Gateshead on Wednesday night for the purpose of adopting steps to promote the establishment of a working men's club in that town. Mr Lucas read a correspondence that had taken place between Mr Swanson, the secretary, and the Archdeacon of Durham, consequent upon the latter gentleman having been asked to support the proposed club, and attend the public meeting held for that purpose on Wednesday week. The Ven. Archdeacon declined to comply with either unless he were assured that Mr Lucas would have no connection with the future management of the club. He expressed his approval of working men's clubs, but could not conscientiously assist the movement so long as Mr Lucas was connected with it. The acting committee stated in their replies that, although sorry they could not obtain the Archdeacon's aid, Mr Lucas had given them very valuable assistance, and they could not allow their civil and religious liberty to be interfered with. It was agreed to ask Mr Tennant to become president of the club, and Mr Mawson treasurer.

DRINKING AND ITS RESULTS.—On Tuesday morning, as a pitman, belonging to Leadgate, was going to his work, he stumbled over something, and on returning to see what it was, found a man apparently dead on the road. Assistance was at once obtained, and he was removed to the lock-up, where, after considerable attention had been paid to him, he began to show signs of life. He was subsequently conveyed to the Lanchester Workhouse, where he so far recovered as to leave on Wednesday morning, and he stated to several parties that he had been turned out of the workhouse. Being evidently unfit to go at large, he was on the same day conveyed back. It appears, from his own statement, that his name is William Molineaux, and that he has resided for a short time at Derwent Cottages. On Monday evening he went into a public-house at Leadgate, and he remembers nothing more until Thursday morning, when he found himself in bed at the workhouse. It is almost unaccountable for him not to remember being at Leadgate, as one of his legs is very severely burnt (probably by his falling asleep in the public-house, and lying in front of a hot fire). His burns were not discovered until Wednesday evening, and Dr. Wilson is, we understand, at present in attendance on the unfortunate man.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—On Tuesday evening, as Mr Mason, worsted merchant, Stokesley, and Mr Kirkup, in the employ of Messrs Brodie, of Consett, were returning home in a gig the property of Mr Turner, Blackhill, about half-past seven o'clock in the evening, the wheel suddenly entered a large hole in the middle of the road leading to the Consett Railway Station, which flung down the horse and broke its knees. On examining the hole, it appeared that the roof of an old drift, formerly used by the Consett Iron Company to obtain coals, had given way. Fortunately the part which had given way was only small, but below was a great yawning cavity. Inspector Thompson and Mr Gledstone were soon upon the spot, and having procured assistance, filled up the hole as well as they were able. The hole was about eighteen inches square, right in the centre of the road, and from the fact of the glare of light arising from the furnaces of the Iron Works, it was not perceptible to the parties driving. When probed, it appeared to be about eight or ten feet deep. The horse, which is valued at nearly £30, had his knees broken in such a manner as to render him valueless. The gig also is much injured. It is well known that there are several drifts running across this road, and they ought to have been looked to before this time, especially since the traffic on the road has become quadrupled. It is to be hoped, however, that the drifts will now be looked to and secured.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Guardians of this Union was held in the Board Room, Lanchester, on Thursday. There were present:—Rev. J. Thompson (chairman), Messrs J. Calvert (vice-chairman), Major Joicey, R. H. Gee, D. Baileny, W. J. Joicey, G. Alder, J. Bowey, T. Elliott, and G. Hobson.

The minutes of last meeting having been confirmed, letters were read from Messrs Roddam and Pridham, stating that they were ready to go on with the valuation of the township of Hedleyhope, if the Board would give them instructions. The Clerk was authorised to send word to both of these gentlemen to commence with the valuation at an early date.

Major JOICEY proposed that the two arbitrators appoint an umpire before proceeding to the valuation.—Mr GEE seconded the motion, which was carried.

The CHAIRMAN announced to the Board that the amount in the hands of the treasurer to the Union was £1,239 18s. 10½d.

In answer to the Chairman, the CLERK stated that the expense of keeping the inmates of the workhouse amounted to 4¼d. per day, including clothing.

Major JOICEY proposed that in future the balance sheet be made up by the treasurer up to eleven o'clock in the morning of the day of meeting, and that such report be laid before the reporter.—Mr J. CALVERT seconded the motion.—Carried unanimously.

John Wardroppen, a young lad who had been on trial for one month in the situation, was then bound to Mr G. Hobson.

The expenditure for the last fortnight was £120 5s. 4d. Number of inmates, 86.

The Board then proceeded to the relief of the poor, during which

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

met and examined several bills, amounting to £67 12s. 8d., including £75 12s. 6d. lunatic asylum account, which were ordered to be paid.

The various tenders and samples of goods forwarded to the workhouse were then carefully examined, and the contracts secured by Mr John Carr, of South Moor; Mrs Agnes Alder, of Cornsay; and Messrs J. Collinson and Son, Durham.

The Board then adjourned.

CONSETT DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD.

A special meeting of this Board was held at the house of Mr John Seymour, Puddlers' Arms Inn, Consett, on Wednesday afternoon. There were present:—Messrs John Calvert (presiding), John Collinson, John Murray, John Davison, Edward Spencer, John Seymour, John Gledstone, and John Dickinson.

The CHAIRMAN stated to the Board that the object of their meeting was to adopt measures for

THE DRAINAGE OF JOHN STREET.

Several houses in that street were in a sad state for want of a drain being put down, and he hoped the Board would decide on draining it at once.—After a long discussion on the subject, Mr J. GLEDSTONE proposed that a drain be put down, commencing in John-street and terminating at the foot of Nelson-street.—The motion was carried, and it was decided to lay down 15 in. pipes, and that the drain should be 7 feet deep.—The inspector was authorised to prepare specifications and to advertise for tenders.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr J. CALVERT gave notice that he intended to move a resolution at the next meeting of the Board for "the draining to be continued across Medomsley-road, and behind the house property in the township of Ebchester, at or about the gateway belonging to Mr R. Denholm."

The Board then adjourned until Wednesday, the 15th inst., at the same time and place.

DERWENT VALLEY ANGLING ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting was held at the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Monday, the 30th ult., for the purpose of receiving the report of the Provisional Committee appointed at a former meeting, held in May last, to communicate with the landed proprietors along the banks of the river as to the degree of support they would be willing to give the association, and to frame rules for its government.

On the motion of Mr. Booth, Mr. WILSON, of Shotley Hall, took the chair. In explaining the steps which had been taken by the Provisional Committee since their last meeting, Mr Wilson stated they had received promises of support from the principal landed proprietors and others having rights of fishing in the Derwent, quite sufficient to warrant them in commencing operations for the protection of the River in the beginning of next season, which according to the rules framed by the Provisional Committee, was proposed to commence on the 16th March. Besides encouraging honest angling, one of the objects of the association was to prevent netting, liming, and other illegal and unsportsmanlike modes of taking fish, and this so far as the funds of the association would enable them to do, the subscribers and members might be assured the committee would spare no pains to effect. It would be for the meeting to fix the amount of annual subscription to constitute ordinary membership; and in doing so it must not be forgotten that the expenses of the association in watching would be considerable. At the same time, their desire, he was sure, was to exclude no fair angler. He thought no working man, for the privilege of fishing in the waters which might be deputed to the association, would be unable or unwilling to pay an annual subscription of 10s. The income from the sale of members' tickets they could not expect would at first realise anything near the expenses the association would incur; for the difference they must look to subscriptions from the friends of the association, and from those who would encourage angling as a healthful recreation. The provisional committee, appointed at the public meeting held in May, had since framed rules, which this meeting would revise and sanction, after which it would be necessary to elect officers for the ensuing year.

The rules were then considered by the meeting *seriatim* and passed. The annual subscription was fixed at 10s, and the fishing season it was determined should open on the 16th March and close on the 1st October each year.

Thomas Wilson, Esq., was elected president of the association, who, with the following gentlemen, will constitute the committee of management for the ensuing year:—Annandale Town, Esq., Rev. W. Featherstonhaugh, Rev. James Cundill, George Pelle, Esq., Thomas Richardson, Esq., W. Renton, Esq., Thomas Ramsay, Esq., Mr Thirlwell, and Mr Charlton; John Annandale, Esq., hon. treasurer; and Rev. F. B. Thompson and John Booth, Esq., hon. secs.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding, the meeting separated.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN NEWCASTLE.

PUBLIC MEETING.

On Thursday, at noon, a public meeting, convened by the Mayor, was held in the Guildhall, to consider the circumstances in which the cowkeepers have recently been placed by the ravages of the cattle disease, and to take such steps as would be most advisable for assisting them. Ald. Nichol, Deputy Mayor, occupied the chair.

Mr GEO. HEDLEY, in moving the first resolution, spoke of the various modes of treatment which had been adopted for the prevention of the spread of the disease, and said that the modes of treatment used by Dr. Smart, at the Edinburgh Sanitorium, was the most successful. Up to Wednesday morning, 148 cows had died, at a total loss to the owners, and 63 had been slaughtered. That was to say, 211 cows had died out of 750 which were kept in the town. He would suggest that every cowkeeper be compensated according to his loss and circumstances. According to the present number of deaths, and taking each cow to be worth £14, it would take £1,318 6s 8d to give compensation of two-thirds of the value of the cattle. But if the number of deaths in the next six weeks was doubled, which was not unlikely, then they would require at least £2,700. Mr Hedley concluded by moving a resolution to the effect that the meeting heard, with much regret, of the severe losses sustained by the cowkeepers, in consequence of the death of their cattle by the plague, many of them having no other property but their cattle, which had been purchased from their hard-earned savings.—The Rev. Mr ROBJOHNS seconded the resolution.

The VICAR OF NEWCASTLE (the Rev. C. Moody, M.A.), proposed, and Mr THOMAS HODGKIN, banker, seconded a motion to the effect that a subscription should be entered into for the relief of the sufferers.

Mr W. PEARS, Fenham Hall, then made a lengthened statement, in which he complained bitterly of the conduct of the Government and the local authorities in the adoption of measures to stay the progress of the plague. He was called to order by the chairman, who gave an emphatic denial to the charges brought against him and his colleagues.

Mr HODGE, solicitor, also denied Mr Pears' statements, and alluded at some length to the filthy condition of some of the town byres. He considered that, while the public generally were willing to relieve the cowkeepers, they themselves should do what they could to prevent the further extension of the disease.

Mr JOS. POLLARD then moved the appointment of a committee, which resolution was seconded by the Rev. W. MAUGHAN, who thought that, as Christians, they were bound to "bear each other's burdens."—Mr NICHOLSON said the condition of many of the byres in the town was not nearly so bad as had been represented.

A subscription list was then commenced, and a considerable sum was obtained at the meeting.

ROYAL VISIT TO KNOWSLEY.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived on Monday at Knowsley, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby, which has been previously announced. They are to stay a few days, one of which will be spent in Liverpool. Great preparations have been made to receive them. The old mansion-house has been recently decorated for the occasion, and many improvements have been effected, more particularly in furnishing the banqueting-hall. The suite of rooms known as the King's chambers, which once were occupied by the fourth George when Prince of Wales, are reserved for the use of their Royal Highnesses. A large and distinguished party have been invited to meet the Royal party. The list includes the names of the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath, Lord Stanley, M.P., the Earl and Countess of Dalkeith, the Earl and Countess of Tankerville, Lady Constance Stanley, Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, Lord and Lady Royston, Lord and Lady Skelmersdale, Lady Emily Villiers, Lord Hamilton, Lord Courtenay, the Hon. Adela Wilbraham, and Lord Mahon. It was arranged that their Royal Highnesses should arrive at Hayton by the train due at 4.50. Steps were made for their Royal Highnesses to alight, and the pathway to the carriage in waiting was carpeted with crimson cloth. By this pathway and in other parts of the station flowers and shrubs were disposed. The arrangements to give a village welcome were under the direction of a special committee, and were carried out with commendable spirit. Immediately outside the station and at various points on the route through the village triumphal arches and platforms were erected, and large numbers of spectators flocked thither from Liverpool, Warrington, and also from all the surrounding villages. They took up their stations at every point of vantage on the road, and as the day was beautifully fine everything was seen to the best advantage. Lord Derby and Lord Stanley arrived at Hayton at 4.35, accompanied by the carriages intended to convey their Royal Highnesses to Knowsley. The Royal train arrived a few minutes before five o'clock.

Precisely at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning, the Prince and Princess and party left Knowsley, passing through West Derby village and West Derby Road, proceeding direct to the south end of the Prince's Landing-stage, where their Royal Highnesses, together with the Mayor of Liverpool and the Earl of Derby, embarked on board the fine steamer Woodside, which had been placed at the disposal of the Mayor by the Birkenhead Commissioners. Along the whole route the streets and open spaces were strongly barricaded, so as to prevent any dangerous pressure from the large crowds which congregated at all the principal points of the route. The Volunteer forces of the town assembled under the command of Colonel Bourne, M.P., senior Volunteer officer, in strong force, and were posted in line along the most central portion of the route. The embarkation took place at noon. After a cruise on the river, their Royal Highnesses returned to the Town-hall to luncheon, which was of a strictly private character. From the Town-hall the Royal guests proceeded by way of Dale-street to the Free Public Library and Museum in William Brown-street, after inspecting which they crossed over to St. George's Hall, where there was a short organ performance by Mr Best. At the close of the performance their Royal Highnesses returned to Knowsley. In both going to and leaving the town the Royal party were driven slowly, in order that all classes might have an opportunity of paying their respects to the Prince and Princess, and that their Royal Highnesses might see how cordial their welcome to Liverpool was. The only place where the public was accommodated in any number to see their Royal Highnesses was at St. George's Hall. In the evening there was a select dinner party at Knowsley, and subsequently a dance.

Law Intelligence.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before H. C. SILVERTOP, A. TOWN, and T. WILSON, Esqrs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—*Thomas Brown*, Berry Edge, was charged by Superintendent Thompson with being drunk and disorderly in the streets at Berry Edge on the 29th October. Fined 5s. and costs.

A RIOTOUS GUEST.—*Wm. Brian*, Blackhill, puddler, was arrested by P.C. Smith on a charge of refusing to quit the house of Mr John Jopling, innkeeper, Berry Edge, on the night of the 29th October. Mr Jopling stated that on the night in question the defendant was drinking in his house, and at closing time was told he would have to leave the house, when he became very abusive, and whilst Mr Jopling was in the act of ejecting him out of his house, P.C. Smith came up at the time and took the defendant into custody. The Bench considered the case proved, and fined the defendant 10s. and costs. He was also further fined 2s. 6d. and costs for assaulting Mr Jopling at the same time and place.

BASTARDY.—*Peter Shovelin*, Berry Edge, labourer, was charged by Ann McConin, single woman, of the same place, with being the putative father of her illegitimate child. Order made for 2s. per week and costs.

TUESDAY.—Before A. TOWN, Esq.

ANOTHER DISORDERLY GUEST.—*John Harris*, Blackhill, puddler, was charged by P.C. Scott with refusing to quit the house of Sarah Ann Osborne, innkeeper, Shotley Bridge, on October 30th, when requested to do so. Fined 10s. and costs.

WEDNESDAY.—Before A. TOWN, Esq.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—*James Thompson*, a tramping shoemaker, was charged by P.C. Alderson with being idle and disorderly in the streets at Leadgate, on the 31st October. Committed to gaol for 21 days.

MOOT HALL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.—Before R. BURDON SANDERSON and G. C. ATKINSON, Esqrs.

THE CRAMLINGTON RIOTS.—*Thomas Waters*, Backworth; *Robert Heale*, Seghill; *John Brown*, Dudley; *John Lowther*, Dudley; *William Younger*, Shankhouse; *John Alexander*, Cramlington; *James Lee*, Cramlington; *Samuel Brown*, Dudley; and *Thomas Ellison*, Cramlington, were charged with riot and assault at Cramlington on the 13th October last. Mr W. S. Daglish prosecuted; and Mr Blackwell, barrister, instructed by Mr Joel, defended the prisoners. The case created a good deal of excitement, a considerable number of men and women from Cramlington being present.—Mr Sanderson said that, as there were still nine men at large who were charged with being concerned in the riot, if evidence were adduced that day against those at the bar, it would require to be repeated when the trial of those not yet in custody took place. If it was agreed to adjourn the proceedings, he thought there should not be any objection to the amount of bail. He thought it would be unreasonable to ask a large amount on a charge of this kind, the position of the men preventing them getting a large amount of security. He thought that they might accept a personal security for £100, and two other sureties of £50 each, for the re-appearance of the prisoners.—Considerable conversation ensued on this proposal, but ultimately Mr Blackwell and Mr Daglish offered no objections, and it was then agreed to adjourn the trial till Monday, 6th November, at eleven o'clock.

MR GLADSTONE AT GLASGOW.

Mr Gladstone, M.P., paid his promised visit to Glasgow on Wednesday, and experienced, at the hands of that thriving and industrious city, a hearty and magnificent reception. At one o'clock the right hon. gentleman received an address from the Parliamentary Reform Union of the city. In replying, Mr Gladstone paid a high compliment to Scotland, and then referred very cautiously to the great subject which gave its title to the association. He simply asked them to put faith in the representatives of the people, trusting that their wants and convictions would be heard. The question was sure of a settlement, conformable on the whole to public justice, and Parliament would approach it with prudence, but at the same time with manliness and courage. They would seek, by any provisions they might incorporate in the law, neither to continue, nor to set up, nor in any manner to favour dominion or undue influence of one class as compared with another, but, in a fair adjustment of common rights and common interests, to make provision for the happiness and for the strength and prosperity of the country.

In the afternoon the freedom of the city was presented to Mr Gladstone in the City Hall. The Lord Provost presided, and in a graceful speech made the presentation. Mr Gladstone, in reply, first returned his thanks for the gift. Reviewing, he said, the position in which the country stood, he could not at the same time but confess to them that perhaps a predominant feeling in his mind at that juncture was a feeling of solitariness in the struggles and in the career of public life. Sad, numerous, and wide had been the blanks which death had made in the ranks of their public men. He referred at some length to the death of the Prince Consort and of Richard Cobden, and then alluded to the demise of that distinguished and extraordinary man whose loss at that moment the whole community in every class and in every corner of the land deeply and sincerely deplored. At least with respect to him they had the consolation that it had pleased the Almighty to afford him strength and courage which carried him to a ripe old age in the active service of his country. After referring to the other losses which the country had recently sustained, he said he trusted he was not going beyond the liberty of such an occasion when he ventured to express his confidence personally in the state of the Government of the country. Her Majesty had chosen Lord Russell to fill the place of Prime Minister, and he presumed to say before them that the name of Earl Russell was in itself a pledge and a promise to the people. A man who had fought for British liberty, for the improvement of the institutions, and the strengthening of the laws, on a hundred fields, was not likely now—when he numbered more than 70 honourable years—to unlearn the lesson of his whole life, to change the direction of his career, and to forfeit the inheritance which he had long ago secured in the hearts and memories of his countrymen. He therefore hoped that the country had reasonable assurance that the wise and enlightened spirit which had for the last thirty or thirty-five years distinguished in the main the policy of British legislation, and the conduct of the executive Government, would still continue to be exhibited by those who had the responsibility of public affairs. Mr Gladstone then referred at length to the legislative measures of late years, the most fertile result of which might be described in the familiar and beloved monosyllables, "Free Trade." He then dwelt briefly on the benefits of this policy, and said the most painful, the most frequently recurring sentiment of public life, must be a sense of inadequacy of resources, inadequacy of physical strength, inadequacy of mental strength, to meet its innumerable obligations. But they had the assurance that they served a sovereign whose confidence was given to all her ministers, and acted for a people who leniently regarded their errors, and generously and warmly recognised their services. The right hon. gentleman concluded in an eloquent peroration, and sat down amid enthusiastic applause.

In the evening, Mr Gladstone received an address, in the Scotia Music Hall, from the working men of Glasgow. In his reply, Mr Gladstone referred to the protective system which prevailed thirty years ago, and also to the taxes upon the necessaries of life, pointing out that the principal constituents of their dwellings and food and raiment were now free. Speaking of the present duty upon stimulants, he did not think the exigencies of the country would at any time permit them to look forward to a great diminution in that class of taxation. He also alluded to the better wages received by working men, and the improved condition of those in the various departments of Her Majesty's service—an improvement which none would grudge. He spoke of the benefits conferred upon the country from our cheap press, and believed that the day was not far distant when they might be permitted to indulge the expectation of witnessing further progress in the direction of Parliamentary reform.

THE CHOLERA.

The Registrar-General, in his return for the past quarter, just issued, states: "In the face of the cholera epidemic, which is gathering in threatening clouds around us, the deaths from that disease, and from the allied diarrhœa, deserve careful study. Every year since 1837, when the causes of deaths were first registered, a certain number of deaths from cholera have been recorded. Such cases, often called English, but more properly summer cholera, as they are met with all over Europe, prevail chiefly during July, August, and September. One hundred and thirty six cholera deaths were registered in London; and in his quarter's notes a certain number are mentioned by the registrars in every division except the North Midland. One case, at Wilsden in Yorkshire, was registered Asiatic cholera, and another in the Rillington sub-district, fatal in twenty-four hours, presented every feature of Asiatic cholera. All such cases are of ordinary occurrence, and are inexplicable only by those who deny the spontaneous origin of sporadic cases. The number of cases at Southampton since the end of the quarter leaves no doubt of the appearance of the epidemic form of cholera, which may either pass over England, or develop in the course of the next twelve months its usual destructive tendency. It is gratifying to know that London and some of the other large towns are now in a far better condition to encounter the epidemic than they were either in 1848-49 or in 1853-54, when the disease killed 55,181 and 24,256 persons of both sexes and of all ranks in England and Wales. Cholera, like small-pox, is one of those zymotic diseases which exist in all climates. Under favourable conditions their products assume an active form, capable of inducing, in other bodies the same morbid changes by which they were generated. For all practical purposes it may be assumed that the discharges of patients in the epidemic, either casually touching the mouth, or entering in dust and vapour through air or water, induce diarrhœa or cholera in a certain proportion of those exposed to their influence. Now London was supplied with the sewage water of a river by several companies in 1848-49; all except one got their water beyond the reach of the London sewage in 1853-54; and the mortality fell proportionately as the water became purer. At the time the water of all the companies is comparatively little contaminated by zymotic pollution. The London pumps have also been placed under inspection. The drainage is in rapid progress. Analogy justifies the hope that, as the city is purified, and as the means of diffusion are cut off, the destructiveness of the disease will be diminished. The epidemic has hitherto commenced generally about October, and has only proved excessively fatal in the following summer. Thus all our towns have six months' notice and the whole winter for the preparation of defensive works. Every district in the kingdom should at once appoint its health officer.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Dr. Lindley, the botanist, is dead.

The *Star* publishes, in large type, a letter from "An M.P. below the gangway," hinting that no Cabinet will be satisfactory to those who sat near him, which does not include Mr John Bright, and suggesting his appointment to the Secretaryship of State for India.

THE MINISTRY.

The Queen will hold a Council at Windsor Castle to-day (Friday) at one o'clock.

The *Times* says it seems that the present Cabinet is complete, with the exception of a single office. The difficulty of re-constructing a Ministry is shown by the delay which has occurred in supplying one of its least offices. As the Duchy of Lancaster has no duty, nobody can be said to be particularly suited for it, and, on the other hand, nobody need be so extravagantly modest as to consider himself disqualified. Such being the nature of the post, it must needs be a little surprising to those who are not behind the scenes that it has remained vacant even during the fortnight which has succeeded the death of Lord Palmerston.

The *Star* alludes to the remarkable unanimity of the London press on the following two points—namely, that the question of Reform must decide the durability of the Cabinet, and the next is the imperative necessity of a re-construction of a Ministerial *personnel* in the House of Commons, if the Cabinet is to face the new Parliament with any decent show of influence and debating power. Earl Russell will commit a grave mistake if he supposes England is wanting in the material from which the recent Liberal losses might be supplied.

MR GLADSTONE IN GLASGOW.

The *Daily News* says the speeches at Glasgow on Wednesday bear the stamp of Mr Gladstone's new position, and have the tone of authority and responsibility which his previous speeches did not possess. The course to be taken by those who want a reform of Parliament is plain and clear. His address at the City Hall was marked by a felicitous union of pathos and strength. Tender feeling passes by insensible gradations into courage, as Mr Gladstone thinks of the many noble workers for their country who have been cut down, and remembers how much there remains to do, and how rich the country has always been in men fit for its service. In truth, there has never yet been in the history of the world a nation truly free that has found a want of men to defend its institutions. This is a truth which some of us were in danger of forgetting.

ARCHDEACON PREST ON THE INSPIRATION OF THE SCRIPTURES.

The lecture session of the Church of England Institute, Newcastle, was opened, on Monday evening, by a lecture by the Ven. Archdeacon Prest on "The Inspiration of the Scriptures." The lecture room of the Institute was crowded. Sir John Fife was in the chair, and after prayer had been offered up he introduced the lecturer. After some introductory remarks, the reverend lecturer said that he believed it prevailed, in our day, to carry free thinking as to the Bible to a great length. In regard to the Pentateuch, so intimately were the five books interwoven into the rest of the sacred volume, that to abandon them was really to imperil the whole book. Our Lord quoted texts from the five books of Moses, as from the Word of God. If all the Bible failed, their whole hopes failed with it. If they could not rely on the Scriptures of God, there was nothing to take their place. He would divide the subject into three parts—the Divine element in the inspiration, the human element, and then the combination of the two. He would first consider whether the inspiration extended over the whole Bible. St. Paul said that all Scripture was given by inspiration of God. The word Scripture or Scriptures was employed fifty-one times in the Bible, and in every instance it alluded to what was known as the oracles of God. When St. Paul spoke of "all scripture" he included, without doubt, the whole of the Old Testament. He (the lecturer) would make no exception of the historical books. There was no portion of the whole volume, if he had to speak as to their inspiration, on which he should be better pleased to meet an opponent than upon the historical portion of the Old Testament. Christ perpetually referred to the books of Moses as being the Word of God. If there was a portion of the whole volume which might be said to have pre-eminently our Lord's seal and authority, that portion was the Pentateuch. They never could abandon the Pentateuch until they themselves ceased to be believers in Christ. The New Testament was also included in the expression, "all scriptures," for every book excepting three had been written at the time St. Paul wrote those words. The impugners of the Old Testament, hitherto, had not generally attempted to deny the inspiration of the New Testament. The conclusion to which he was brought was that they had no right to make an arbitrary and invidious selection from the Word of God; the parts were delicately interwoven one with another. He believed the whole Bible to be inspired. The next point was, was this inspiration equal throughout? Some men had entertained the idea of a graduated scale of inspiration. In the subject matter of the Bible there were the widest possible distinctions. There were first the direct communications from God. Secondly, they had a very large class of passages which were given by the inspiration proper; that was to say, human men were used as the medium of conveying God's will, as in the prophets. The words were Divine, but the medium was human. There was a third class of passages, in which various sayings and doings of uninspired men were interspersed with miracles, and other works of God's hand. Was it not altogether unfair to quote such passages as being inconsistent with inspiration? They could not claim inspiration for the errors which they uttered; but they did claim it for the authorship of the book. All was called the Word of God. The third point was whether the inspiration extended to the words of the Bible. It would be most dangerous to receive a part and to reject a part; there was an inter-dependence between part and part. He found certain quotations in the Bible, the value of which depended upon verbal accuracy. There were passages where words were quoted quite independent of the context. It was quite clear that the prophets in many cases did not exactly understand their own writings, and therefore the value of the property depended upon verbal accuracy. In support of the infallibility of the inspired word the lecturer cited several passages from the Bible. In speaking of the second part of the subject, the human element, the lecturer said that it was written that holy men spake as moved by the Holy Ghost. The Bible contained as much evidence of the human mind and character as if uninspired. There was a great variety in the books, which put aside the idea that the writers were mere copyists. All the emotions of the human heart might be found in the Scriptures, forming part of the inspired word, and were expressed as if there was no such thing as inspiration. There was also an account of personal experiences. The human element was as plain as the Divine. They had God's true will presented to them, with human doings, and feelings; but it was free from human error. As to the combination of the Divine and human elements the lecturer said that was a subject which baffled all persons.

Sporting Intelligence.

WORCESTER AUTUMN MEETING.

TUESDAY.—A PLATE of 30 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. One mile and a quarter, the Old Course.

Norma, 5 yrs, 7st 7lb	Clement	1
Fisherman's Daughter, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb	Elphick	2
Queen of Trumps, 4 yrs, 6st 8lb	Carter	3
Moulsey, 4 yrs, 6st 9lb	J. Grimshaw	4

Even on Moulsey, 3 to 1 agst Fisherman's Daughter, and 9 to 2 agst Norma.—Won by two lengths, bad third.

The HURDLE RACE (handicap) of 5 sovs each, with 40 added. Two miles, with six flights of hurdles.

Mr Nightingall's Surrey, 6 yrs, 12st	Owner	1
Mr Halford's Love-letter, 3 yrs, 9st 9lb	Mr Halford, jun.	2
Mr Turner's Knave of Trumps, 5 yrs, 11st 5lb	Castle	3

True Heart, The Roadster, Garus, Jesuista, Trincomalee, Church Militant, and Guildhall, also ran.

2 to 1 agst Surrey, 4 to 1 agst Guildhall, 6 to 1 agst The Roadster, 7 to 1 agst Knave of Trumps, and 12 to 1 agst Garus. Won by a length; same between second and third.

The NURSERY PLATE HANDICAP of 50 sovs. Straight half mile.

Mr Brayley's Chicken Hazard, 6st 5lb	Murray	1
Mr J. Dawson's Mdlle. Cleopatre, 6st 4lb	Cameron	2
Sir C. Rushout's c by Prime Minister, 6st 12lb	G. Sopp	3

Drum, Sportsman, Kenilworth, Ella, Belmontine, Professor Anderson, Edgbaston, King of Spades, and Pakington also ran.

100 to 30 each agst Chicken Hazard and King of Spades, 9 to 2 agst Drum, 6 to 1 agst Belmontine, 8 to 1 agst Kenilworth, 9 to 1 agst Mdlle. Cleopatre, and 100 to 8 agst any other. Won by a neck; same between second and third.

The WORCESTER AUTUMN HANDICAP, a sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, with 100 added. One mile and three furlongs, on the New Course.

Mr Backhouse's Wild Poppy, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb	Cameron	1
Mr Beadman's Stockinger, 6 yrs, 8st 8lb	Heslop	2
Lord Bateman's Dean Swift, 4 yrs, 7st 11lb	J. Grimshaw	3
Lord Uxbridge's Arkansas, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb	Carroll	4

Scamander, Claxton, Fisherman's Daughter, and Madame Walton also ran.

5 to 2 each agst Stockinger and Arkansas, 7 to 1 agst Wild Poppy, 8 to agst Dean Swift, and 9 to 1 agst Madame Walton.—Won by a length; eight lengths between second and third; neck between third and fourth.

A SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 30 added. Five furlongs, straight.

Count Batthyany's Cairngorm, 2 yrs, 5st 8lb	Cameron	1
Mr Payne's Dulcimer, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb	J. Grimshaw	2
Mr Turner's Reinfrid, 3 yrs, 7st 4lb	Clement	3

9 to 4 on Cairnworm, 4 to 1 agst Dulcimer, and 5 to 1 agst Reinfrid. Won by two lengths; bad third.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each, with 25 added. About one mile.

Lord Bateman's Dean Swift, 4 yrs, 6st 11lb	J. Grimshaw	1
Mr Treen's Holkar, 3 yrs, 5st 12lb	C. Curtis	0

5 to 2 on Dean Swift.—After proceeding about half a mile Holkar threw his jockey, having ran against a post.

WEDNESDAY.—A HANDICAP PLATE of 40 sov, for all ages. Five furlongs.

Professor Anderson, 6st	Murray	1
Brown Doe, 7st 8lb	H. Clark	2
Polkar, 7st 6lb	C. Page	3

Thais, Danaus, and Ada also ran.

5 to 4 on Professor Anderson, 9 to 2 against Holkar, 5 to 1 agst Danaus. Won by two lengths.

The SHORTS SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 30 added. T.Y.C. (A straight half mile.)

Cotillon, 5st 8lb	H. Clark	w.o.

The AUTUMN FLYING STAKES, a handicap of 5 sov each, with 40 added. Rather more than half a mile.

Sir C. Rushout's Cedric, 3 yrs, 6st 8lb	H. Clark	1
Mr Lincoln's Ziscs, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb	Carroll	2
Mr Mather's Papoose, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb	Elphick	3

Goldylocks, Gipsy Girl, Molly Carew, Liston, Blackbird, Lufra, Fairyland, Antimacassar, Purity, Princess of Wales, Pakington, Lady Calthorpe, Pink, and Vision also ran.

5 to 1 agst Antimacassar, 11 to 2 agst Gipsy Girl, 8 to 1 agst Cedric, 9 to 1 agst Papoose, 10 to 1 each agst Zisca and Molly Carew, 12 to 1 each agst Blackbird and Fairyland, 20 to 1 each agst Lufra and Pink. At first 7 to 1 was taken about Liston, but 66 to 1 was offered at the finish. Won by three-quarters of a length, half a length between second and third.

The VISITORS' PLATE of 40 sov, a handicap for all ages. About a mile.

Tilt, 8st 11lb	Carroll	1
Betsy Copeland, 6st 9lb	Jackson	2
Madame Walton, 6st 6lb	H. Clark	3

Sahara, Antoinette, Danaus, Thais, Guildhall, Brown Doe, and Chicken Hazard also ran.

2 to 1 agst Sahara, 3 to 1 agst Antoinette, 9 to 2 agst Tilt, and 100 to 15 agst Madame Walton. Won by three lengths, a length between second and third.

The GRAND STAND PLATE (Handicap) of 100 sov, for all ages. About a mile.

Mr Barnett's Norma, 5 yrs, 6st	Clements	1
Mr Backhouse's Wild Poppy, 3 yrs, 7st 11lb	Carroll	2
Mr Beadman's Stockinger, 6 yrs, 9st	Heslop	3

Colt by Prime Minister—Cynthia, and Edgbaston also ran.

11 to 8 agst Stockinger, 5 to 2 agst Wild Poppy, 3 to 1 agst Norma. Won by half a length, bad third.

The SEVERN BANK STAKES of 5 sov each, with 25 added, for hunters. Three miles on the steeplechase course.

Mr Summers' Allescott, 6 yrs, 11st 7lb	Mr Pickerby, jun	1
Mr Calder's Farnborough, 11st 7lb	Mr Woods	2
Mr Daniel's Basilisk, 5 yrs, 12st	Mr T. Parker	3

Sly Fox, Katie, No Name, Agnes, and Jesuista also ran.

2 to 1 agst Jesuista, 5 to 2 agst Farnborough, 11 to 2 agst Agnes, 8 to 1 agst Basilisk, 10 to 1 agst Allescott. Won by a head; bad third. The winner was objected to on the ground that Mr Pickerby was not a gentleman jockey. Jesuista broke down.

THURSDAY.—The HUNTERS' PURSE of 40 sovs. Two miles.

Nidderdale…… 1 | Truant…… 2 | King Alfred … 3

Seven ran.

A HANDICAP HURDLE RACE. One mile, three furlongs.

Church Militant 1 | Guildhall …… 2 | Betsy Copeland 3

Eight ran.

TWO YEAR OLD SELLING STAKES. Half a mile.

Money c …… w.o.

A SELLING STEEPLECHASE. Two miles and a half.

Screw…… 1 | Redwing…… 2

Three ran.

The GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLECHASE. About four miles.

Mr Land's Ironsides, aged, 11st 9lb	1
Mr Morgan's Enoch, aged, 10st 5lb	2

Two ran.

A FREE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE. Two miles.

Serious Case …… 1 | Trincomalee…… 2

Two ran.

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—A good demand for wheat, at 1s. per qr advance on Saturday's rates, making the advance 3s per qr on both English and foreign since this day week. Malting barley firm. Grinding sorts scarce. Oats rather dearer. Other articles the same as on Saturday.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 94 head of cattle and 261 pigs from Ireland, also 44 beasts were from foreign. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 221 beasts and 1,150 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, some nice heifers were from Ireland, but generally speaking, that of cattle was inferior, a considerable portion on offer were more suitable for wintering than for the shambles; while both sheep and lambs were middling. The health of the stock at market to-day was excellent; but the town's dairies were worse up to Sunday night. Since then there has been a decided change for the better. The supply of beef comprised 1,190 head. There is little or no change to note in the finest descriptions of heifers, and also bullocks for shipping purposes; but for all other sorts trade was slow, at drooping rates, and prices were irregular, with a heavy finish, and a large number remained unsold. The number of sheep and lambs was 6,640. The mutton trade was in a sluggish state, and prices receded from ½d to ½d per lb from the rates of this day se'nnight, with a slow, dull finish, and part remained unsold. Lambs.—The lamb trade is drawing to a close, and a small amount of business was done to-day. Prices underwent little or no change from Tuesday last, with a fair, good clearance. Pigs.—560 were shown. The pork trade ruled brisk, and all were disposed of at extreme currencies.

Numbers shown.—Beasts, 1,190; sheep and lambs, 6,650; pigs, 560; store cattle, 0.

Prices this day:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 0d.; secondary sorts, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 3d.; inferior sorts, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 9d.; good steers, 8s. 0d. to 8s. 6d.; middling, 6s. 9d. to 7s 6d.; cows, 5s. 3d. to 7s. 0d.; stags, 6s 0d to 6s 0d; pork 8s 0d. to 7s. 3d.; ditto, small, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 6d. per st. of 14lb. Sheep—good vendable wedders, 9d to 9d.; large fat 8½d to 8¾d; middling, 7d to 7½d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 6½d to 7d; lambs, 8d to 9d per lb sinking offal.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Old land hay	4	14	0	to	6	12	0	⅌ ton.
Do. this year's growth	4	0	0	to	5	10	0	"
New land hay	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Do. this year's growth	4	8	0	to	7	0	0	"
Clover hay	4	0	0	to	4	4	0	"
Wheat straw	0	2	0	to	0	2	6	⅌ thrave.
Barley straw	0	2	0	to	0	2	2	"
Oat straw	0	2	3	to	0	3	0	"

Carts at market; Hay 168; straw, 54.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Notices of births, marriages, and deaths are inserted free of charge. Such notices must be left at the *Guardian* office, Consett.

BIRTHS.

NEWCASTLE.—At 24, Picton-place, on the 31st ult., the wife of Mr Wm. Field, of a daughter.

At 41, Stanhope-street, Barrack-road, on the 1st inst., the wife of Mr David R. Turnbull, compositor, of a daughter.

WEST JESMOND.—On the 28th ult., the wife of Mr. J. W. Bell, of a son.

SUNDERLAND.—At 11, St. George's-square, on the 31st ult., the wife of Commander Basil Hall, of H.M.S. Active, of a son.

At 6, St. George's-square, on the 24th ult., the wife of Mr Modlin, of a son.

NORTH SUNDERLAND.—On the 29th ult., the wife of Mr John Ewing, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

NEWCASTLE.—At St. Paul's Church, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Jas. Snape, Mr James Henderson, of Glasgow, and formerly second master of the Royal Grammar School, Newcastle, to Margaret Isabella, eldest daughter of Mr Thomas Wallace, of this town.

At St. Peter's Church, on the 31st ult., Mr Wm. Collis to Esther Annie, only daughter of the late Mr John Smith, jun., ship broker and coal fitter.

LONDON.—At St. John's Church, Lewisham High-road, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. A. L. Mayer, Hendrick P. van Castel Meyer to Isabel, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Stoker Dixon, Esq., shipowner, of Sunderland.

DEATHS.

NEWCASTLE.—At 18, Terrace-place, on the 30th ult., aged 3, Mary Jane, youngest daughter of Mr Peter Anderson, joiner.

At 72, New-road, on the 31st ult., aged 2, William, son of Mr Michael Harkin, tailor.

At 17, Blenheim-street, on the 28th ult., aged 28, Mr Charles Blair, compositor.

At New-road, on the 28th ult., aged 76, Mrs Margaret Carrigan.

At New-road, on the 27th ult., aged 70, Mr Christopher Nesbit, cordwainer.

At Byker-hill, on the 30th ult., aged 74, Mr W. Watson, cordwainer.

At 31, Gibson-street, on the 25th ult., aged 81, Rosetta Collingwood, wife of Mr Jonathan Illingworth, boiler builder.

At 16, Elswick-row, on the 29th ult., aged 87, Susannah, relict of the late Mr John Crook, both of whom were for upwards of 39 years in the family of the late Mrs Rawlinson, of Benwell, much respected.

GATESHEAD.—At Melbourne-street, on the 29th ult., aged 30, Jane, wife of Mr Thomas Stokoe, tailor.

At Sheriff-hill, on the 30th ult., Mr John Patterson, eldest son of the late Mr Thomas Patterson, earthenware manufacturer.

In Oakwellgate, on the 14th ult., aged 56, Mr William Gellis, much respected.

KING'S LYNN.—On the 27th ult., aged 36, Gerald Oswin Cresswell, Esq., fifth son of the late Francis Cresswell, Esq., of King's Lynn.

DUNDEE.—On the 22nd ult., aged 45, the Rev. Archibald Wilson.

FRANKLIN, U.S.—On the 17th ult., aged 47, Mr Davison Bell, a native of Hexham.

DROWNED AT SEA.—On his passage from Wyborg, aged 36, Captain Robert Robertson, of the barque Palestine, of Shields.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1865.

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