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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

A NEWSPAPER and ADVERTISING MEDIUM for Blackhill, Consett, Lanchester, Leadgate, Shotley Bridge, and District.

No. 382. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} CONSETT, SATURDAY, APRIL 4TH, 1868. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Wanted.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT.

BENFIELDSIDE DISTRICT.

CLERK.

THE BOARD will receive Applications for the Office of CLERK TO THE BOARD, at the Salary of £25 per year, up to SATURDAY, the 4th day of April, 1868.

Written Applications must be addressed to "The Chairman of the Benfieldside Local Board, Shotley Bridge," and endorsed "Application for Clerkship."

SURVEYOR OF HIGHWAYS & INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

The Board will receive Applications for the Office of SURVEYOR OF HIGHWAYS AND INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES, at the Salary of £35 per year, up to SATURDAY, the 4th day of April, 1868.

Written Applications must be addressed to "The Chairman of the Benfieldside Local Board, Shotley Bridge, and must be endorsed "Application for Surveyor of Highways and Inspector of Nuisances."

COLLECTOR OF RATES.

The Board will also receive Applications, on or before the 4th day of April, 1868, for the Office of COLLECTOR OF RATES, whose Salary will be paid by a Commission of 3½ per cent. on the amount collected.

Written Applications must be addressed to "The Chairman of the Benfieldside Local Board, Shotley Bridge, and endorsed "Application for Collector."

Further Particulars relating to the above Offices may be had on application at the Office of the Board, Front Street, Shotley Bridge. 222

To Let.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, and may be Entered upon at the May Term, all that Excellent and Commodious HOUSE and SHOP (suitable for carrying on any Business), centrally situated at Durham Road, Blackhill, now in the occupation of Mr. ROBERT STOKER, Grocer and Draper.

Apply to Mr. W. RAW, Auctioneer, Blackhill. 225

TO LET,

THAT desirable Residence, PONTOP HALL, with good Garden and Stable. Immediate possession can be given.

For further Particulars, apply at South Medomsley Colliery Office, Dipton, via Burnopfield.

March 18th, 1868. 228

LANCHESTER HIGHWAY DISTRICT.

TO LET.

THE LANCHESTER HIGHWAY BOARD are prepared to receive TENDERS for the REPAIRING and IMPROVING of the HIGHWAYS in the Township of Muggleswick, from April to December 31st, 1868.

Conditions, Specifications, Schedule of Quantities, &c., may be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained on application to Mr. G. DAVISON, Waywarden, Muggleswick, or at the SURVEYOR'S Office.

Sealed Tenders, marked "Tender for Works," must be lodged with the Surveyor on or before TUESDAY, the 7th day of April, 1868.

By Order,
W. DIXON,
District Surveyor, Newbiggen, Lanchester.

March 6th, 1868. 203

TO LET.

TO LET, and may be Entered upon Immediately a HOUSE containing Five Rooms, pleasantly situated at Leadgate.—Apply to JOHN MURRAY & SONS, Grocers, Leadgate. 107

TO BE LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

ALL that large and convenient HOUSE, situate at Blackhill, lately occupied by Mr. Thos. W. Wright, as a Beerhouse. The House contains Seven excellent Rooms, one of which is 32ft. long, and can be divided if necessary; good Cellar, Stable, and other convenience. One of the Front Rooms has a good Shop Window. The House will be let either for Shop or Beerhouse.

Apply to Mr. WM. RAW, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Blackhill. 123

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE FISHING of the HYSEHOPE and BURNHOPE BURNS and their tributaries, with such portions of the RIVER DERWENT as are included in the Manors of Edmondbyers and Muggleswick, being strictly preserved by the lessee, HARRIS HOLLAND, all Persons whatsoever are hereby warned against Trespassing, and all previous leave is withdrawn.

Edmondbyers, March 31st, 1868. 248

DERWENT VALLEY ANGLING ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Deputation granted by Mr. HOLLAND to the above Association has been withdrawn. Members are therefore requested to abstain from fishing in his water.

JOHN BOOTH, Jun.
F. B. THOMPSON. } Hon. Secs.

March 30, 1868. 246

A GRAND BALL WILL BE HELD IN THE TOWN HALL, CONSETT, ON EASTER MONDAY NIGHT. 249

SHOTLEY BRIDGE ANNUAL SPRING FAIR.

A FAIR for HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, will be held in a FIELD, adjoining Mr. C. G. Randall's Commercial Hotel, Shotley Bridge, on THURSDAY, April 9th, 1868.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY

Has been honoured with instructions from a Gentleman to Offer for PUBLIC COMPETITION, on the same Day, at One o'clock in the Afternoon, Six Pure Bred Ayrshire Incalving HEIFERS.

AN ORDINARY

Will be provided at Mr. RANDALL'S at Twelve o'clock. 223

"FIFE,"

A Thorough-Bred Stallion, will travel in the neighbourhood of Consett, Lanchester, Greenhead, Ebchester, Crookgate, and Tanfield for the season.

To be seen at Mr. J. BARRON'S Number One, Consett, where full particulars may be known. 240

NEW CO-OPERATIVE STORE.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

A FEW Working Men have been consulted on the desirability of commencing a PROVISION STORE in some central place (probably Leadgate) on the "Cost Book" principle, by which all the advantages of Co-operation are secured and many evils avoided. A Meeting will be called shortly when the principle will be explained.

N.B.—It is earnestly hoped that this will not be regarded as an undertaking in hostility to any existing Store. 224

COPPER, in Five Shillings' Parcels, can be had in exchange for Silver and Gold at the *Guardian* Office, Consett. 187

Public Notices.

ANNFIELD PLAIN, LEADGATE, AND SURROUNDING DISTRICT.

THE TRADE IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

THE FIRST MEETING of the above Society was held in December of last Year, and it was then resolved that the loose and indiscriminate Credit system, which has prevailed so extensively in the District be abolished, and that every encouragement be given to the thrifty and well-meaning Public. To this end it was unanimously resolved, that the members of this Society purchase in the first markets for Cash, and to give the Sum of One Shilling in the Pound upon all Goods (Flour excepted), to Cash Customers, thus, every advantage accruing from good buying, and judicious management is secured to the Customer.

The following is a List of Tradesmen, who have pledged themselves to act in conformity with the above resolutions.

GEORGE ROBSON, HARPERLEY.
HENRY HERDMAN, KYO.
ROBERT CLARK, MARLEY HILL.
ROBERT BEAN, Do.
THOMAS WESTON, PONTOP.
CHRISTOPHER CALVERT, DIPTON.
JOHN MADDISON, Do.
JOSEPH URWIN, Do.
ANTHONY RAMSAY, Do.
CHALES COOKE, ANNFIELD PLAIN.
JOHN HALL, Do.
EDWARD REED, Do.
THOMAS ROWE, LEADGATE.
THOMAS WALLACE, SOUTHMOOR.

TOWN HALL, CONSETT.

ON MONDAY, April 6th, 1868, a LECTURE, in aid of the New Wesleyan Chapel, Lanchester, will be delivered in the TOWN HALL, Consett, by the REV. PETER MACKENZIE.

Subject—"The Bible: its Authenticity and Value."

ADMISSION—Front Seats, 1s. 6d.; Back Seats, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

Doors open at Six o'clock; Chair to be taken at Seven by the Rev. R. PETCH. 234

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

THE CONSETT IRON COMPANY (LIMITED) are prepared to receive TENDERS for the Erection and Completion of TWENTY-TWO COTTAGE HOUSES and Works connected therewith, at Allendale, near Medomsley, in the County of Durham.

Plans and Specification may be seen at the Company's Colliery Office, in the village of Medomsley, on and after MONDAY, the 23rd instant.

Tenders to be sent in to the Consett Iron Company (Limited), Blackhill, County of Durham, not later than WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of April next.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Consett Iron Works, March 19th, 1868. 229

MONEY TO LEND in Town or Country, from £100 and upwards, for a term of years, on personal security. Interest, 5 per cent. Also, several sums on Mortgage of Freehold or Leasehold Property at 3½ per cent. No commission charged.—Apply to T. G. Wood, Esq., late W. Wood, Esq., solicitor, 15, Dover-place, London, S.E. Established 1828. 199

SHOTLEY BRIDGE GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all or any Person or Persons entering into the occupation of any House, Shop, or other building, to which Gas has been supplied to the previous occupant, upon such entry must first obtain the consent of the manager or other Officer of the Company before consuming the Gas supplied by the said Company. In default thereof, upon proof of the use of the Gas without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Persons will be prosecuted as the law directs.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN BELL, Secretary.

Shotley Bridge, April 6th, 1867. 47

NOTICE.

JOSEPH BARRON

IN returning thanks to the Public for the liberal support he received while Coach Proprietor, begs leave to inform the Tradesmen and the Public generally of Leadgate, Consett, Blackhill, Shotley Bridge, and surrounding villages, that he has made arrangements with the North Eastern Railway Company to

CARRY GOODS

Of all kinds to BENFIELDSIDE STATION,

Commencing on TUESDAY February, 11th 1868,

And for the better accommodation of the Public, he will run a trap every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNING, from Mr. HETHERINGTON'S, Leadgate, at Half-past Seven, calling at Mr. R. MURRAY'S Consett, and Mr. J. BECKWITH'S Blackhill, and arriving at Mrs. BROWN'S, Shotley Bridge, at Half-past Eight, to meet the Nine o'clock Train at Shotley Bridge Station, and will collect Orders and small Parcels on the route, and at the above inns.

Small parcels of importance, marked "special," sent to the Durham House, Cloth Market, Newcastle, will be delivered the same night, and heavy goods the following morning. Heavy Goods to be sent to the Trafalgar Goods Station. According to his arrangements he will be able to deliver goods at a reasonable rate, and trusts to gain liberal support. 161

For Sale.

SEED POTATOES.

JOHN WALKER, ALLANSFORD, has now on hand a quantity of SEED POTATOES for Sale. 247

SAND FOR BUILDING PURPOSES

ON SALE at KYO SAND QUARRY, at 1s. 6d. per Load, ready money.—Apply to ROBERT HENDERSON, Blacksmith, on the ground. 40

Business Announcements.

JOHN HUME & SON,
CORN MILLERS, BREAD BAKERS, AND FLOUR DEALERS,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

BEST FLOUR, 2s. 8d. per stone.
Every description of HORSE CORN and FEEDING STUFF.
A Supply of SPRING TARES.
Middle Street, Consett. 255

FIRST DELIVERY OF SPRING GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

A Large Assortment of FANCY DRESSES, and a Splendid Variety of WOOLLEN CLOTHS, AT R. HEDLEY & Co.'s, BLACKHILL. 242

DR. JACKSON,
SURGEON,
CATCHGATE.

Advice gratis on Mondays from 10 to 12 a.m. 241

BENFIELDSIDE BREWERY, BLACKHILL.

THOMAS W. WRIGHT begs to inform Families and the Public generally that they can be supplied with Good ALE, brewed from Malt and Hops, in any quantity above 4½ gallons, at 1s. 2d. per gallon, cash.

TRADE SUPPLIED. 216

Business Announcements.

ESTABLISHED 14 YEARS.

JOSEPH SIDDLE,
DECORATIVE PAINTER, GLAZIER, GILDER, PAPERHANGER, &c.,
MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT. 251

A FEW PLAIN WORDS ABOUT TEA.

THOMAS CARRICK, TEA DEALER, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, was the first to introduce into this neighbourhood Cheap Tea for Hard Times, to meet the wants of the poor. Since then he has had many imitators, but no rivals; for his TWO SHILLINGS TEA is unrivalled in the district, and many new customers have said that it is as good as that which had cost them 3s. 6d. For those who want a wider range of choice, the following List is supplied:—2s., 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 3s., 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., and 4s. per lb.

The FOUR SHILLINGS TEA is certainly the "cream of the bowl:" it is the admiration of all who take it, hence the demand is constantly increasing, proving that the price is nothing when the article is thoroughly good.

The TAEPING TEAS of this Season are confessedly the best imported. T. C. has received a Consignment from London, and they are now on sale.

Agent for THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE.
NOW ON HAND, THE CELEBRATED SHIELDS CURING SALT. 1

WATSON & RICHARDSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

HAVE on hand the Largest and Best assorted Stock of LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERIES in the District. 72

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

FORWARD TWENTY SHILLINGS to STEWARD, the Tea Dealer, and you will receive in return, carriage paid, Ten Pounds of the Cheapest TEA ever sold in England. Our profits will be so small on this Tea that it will not pay us to sell less than Ten Pounds. As a guarantee of the quality, we express our willingness to return the money should the customer not be satisfied. Should the quantity be too much for a small family, we suggest they should join with a friend. We are willing to put it up in such parcels as they may order. Post-office Orders to be made payable to

WILLIAM STEWART,
THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 32, MOSLEY STREET, AND AT THE NEW BRANCH,
83, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 81

ESTABLISHED NEARLY A CENTURY.

WILSON BROTHERS,
FAMILY TEA AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN, PROVISION MERCHANTS, BACON CURERS, &c., &c.,
FRONT STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

PURVEYORS OF PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Consisting of every requisite for the Breakfast, Luncheon, and Supper Tables, and Pic-nic Parties, prepared in the most Superior manner.
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN PICKLES AND SAUCES.
ITALIAN GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BRITISH WINES.
THE FINEST DESSERT FRUITS AND BISCUITS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE DISTRICT FOR
PETER MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL,
Which gained the Gold Medal at the Paris Exhibition, against 17 competitors, and is the finest oil extant.
Highly recommended by the faculty. 86

CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS, CONSETT, GATESHEAD

ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF

GLAZED PIPES.
CHIMNEY TOPS.
CHIMNEY VENT LINING.
RIDGE TILES, PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL.
GLAZED SINK STONES.
DO. WATER-CLOSET PANS & TRAPS.

TRUSSES.
FERNERY STANDS.
ORNAMENTAL VASES.
GARDEN BORDERS.
GAS RETORTS.
FIRE BRICKS, COMMON BRICKS, QUARLS, &c.

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.
R. DICKINSON & CO., PROPRIETORS. 30

JOHN MILLING & Co.

PURCHASE their Goods of the Manufacturers direct, for prompt Cash, and Sell Cheaper than any House in the North of England.

JOHN MILLING & Co.'s All-Wool Flannel at One Shilling per yard is thoroughly stoved, and warranted not to shrink, and is Sold by the Trade at 1s. 4½d. per yard.

JOHN MILLING & Co., Nos. 20, 22, 24, 26, & 28, GRAINGER STREET,

Are the Largest and Best Stocked Drapery Premises within 250 miles of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

JOHN MILLING & Co.'s extensive Drapery Premises contain several Thousand more Feet of Counter Room than any House in the North of England, and can with ease and comfort wait upon One Thousand Five Hundred more Customers per Hour than any other Firm in Newcastle.

JOHN MILLING & Co.'s Stock of Dresses and Manchester Drapery Goods is the Largest, Cheapest and Best in the World.

☞ Note the Address—
JOHN MILLING & PARTNERS, Grainger Street (opposite Nun Street), Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 58

ROBERT JACKSON,
PRINTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, BOOKBINDER, &c.,
GUARDIAN OFFICE, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

EVERY description of LETTERPRESS PRINTING executed in the first style of typography, with accuracy and despatch, on the most reasonable terms.
SHOW CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, CONTRIBUTION CARDS, and TICKETS of all kinds.
WEDDING CARDS, FUNERAL CARDS, and MOURNING CARDS.
PAMPHLETS, CLUB RULES, AUCTIONEERS' CATALOGUES, and REPORTS and RULES of Public Institutions and Societies.
PROGRAMMES, BOOKS OF WORDS, and CONCERT BILLS in the most approved styles.
BALANCE SHEETS, INVOICES, and DELIVERY NOTES.
HAND BILLS, POSTING BILLS, PLACARDS, and WINDOW BILLS, of all sizes, in black and coloured inks, executed in a bold and effective style.
CIRCULARS, LETTER HEADINGS, and ORDER NOTES.
SERMONS, LECTURES, and all kinds of BOOK WORK neatly and quickly executed.
CHEQUE BOOKS of all descriptions made to order.
TEA PAPERS, TOBACCO PAPERS, and CLOTH and PARCHMENT TALLIES.
LITHOGRAPHING and ENGRAVING.
BRASS and ZINC WINDOW and DOOR PLATES.
BOOKBINDING in all its Branches.
A large Supply of LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, MINUTE BOOKS, and every variety of STATIONERY.

THE FOLLOWING ARE KEPT IN STOCK:—
OVERSEERS' COLLECTING AND DEPOSIT BOOKS.
HIGHWAY RATE BOOKS and HIGHWAY RATE RECEIPT BOOKS.
POOR RATE BOOKS and POOR RATE RECEIPT BOOKS. 9

JOHN JOHNSON,
JOINER, CABINET MAKER, &c.,
SHERBURN TERRACE, CONSETT,

BEGS to inform the Public that he has commenced Business as above, and hopes by strict attention to all orders entrusted to him to merit a share of their support.

Country Orders punctually attended to.

FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER.

A Furniture Show Room will be opened shortly. 191

GEORGE MUNRO,
GENERAL CARTMAN,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenced Business as above, and hopes by punctual attention to all Orders entrusted to him, together with moderate charges, to merit public support.

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

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

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

☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality.

EMIGRATION AGENT. 27

CLARENDON SCHOOL, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

JONATHAN C. WYLIE, MASTER.

MATHEMATICS, GRAMMAR, CLASSICS. 143

JOHN W. DAVISON,
CABINET-MAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

BEGS to call the attention of Parties furnishing and the Public generally to his Stock of FURNITURE, including Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses, Feathers, Flocks, Rabbit Down, Looking-Glasses, &c., together with a general assortment of IRONMONGERY GOODS.

PAPER HANGINGS AT MODERATE PRICES.
FURNITURE DELIVERED FREE OF EXPENSE AT ANY REASONABLE DISTANCE.

LIGHT! LIGHT!! LIGHT!!!
PARAFFIN OIL AND LAMPS.

The New SPONGE LAMP is adapted to all household purposes, and will be found useful and economical. A supply of Oil for the above. 11

CONSETT PLUMBING AND GASFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOHN R. SMITH,
PLUMBER AND GASFITTER,
SHERBURNE TERRACE, CONSETT,

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public generally for the support so liberally accorded to him since commencing Business, and respectfully solicits their future patronage.

Orders promptly attended to, and executed on the most moderate terms. 10

MR. E. BURTON,
DEALER IN PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS
PIANOFORTES
Direct from the best London and Parisian Makers.
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS
To Suit all Classes of Purchasers.
Lists of all Kinds of Brass Band Instruments on application.
PIANOFORTES, &c.,
Tuned, Repaired, or Taken in Exchange.
SHEET MUSIC, Newest at Half-price.
Residence:—POPLAR COTTAGE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE. 26

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. William Raw.

IMPORTANT SALE OF RAILWAY CONTRACTORS' VALUABLE PLANT.

MR. WILLIAM RAW

Begs most respectfully to announce to RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, COLLIERY OWNERS, BUILDERS, BLACKSMITHS, QUARRYMEN, &c., &c.,

That he has been honoured with instructions from MESSRS. MORKILL and PRODHAM, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, to

SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
8th and 9th April, 1868,

The remainder of the very Valuable Stock of

RAILWAY PLANT,

Used in the construction of the Blaydon and Consett Railway, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, now completed at the following Stations, viz.:—

BLACKHILL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, EBCHESTER, LINTZ GREEN, ROWLAND'S GILL, and SWALWELL,

COMPRISING 1 Tank Locomotive Engine, 12-in cylinder, 6 wheels, coupled by Manning and Wardle, Leeds; 1 Tank Locomotive Engine, 9-in. cylinder, 4 wheels, coupled by Neilson and Son, Glasgow; 1 Steam Engine, 6 horse-power, with Mortar Mill attached; 1 Stationary Engine, 7 horse-power; 3 Mortar Mills, complete; upwards of 300 Tons of Temporary Rails, from 36 to 42 lbs. per yard; 150 Joint Wagons, with malleable iron leading wheels; 60 Roller Wagons, with cast-iron wheels; 10 Pedestal Tip Wagons, with do.; 12 Ballast Wagons, with springs, malleable iron wheels, and Hopper bottoms; 6 Yard Wagons; 5 Side Tip Roller Wagons; 8 Stone Bogies, with malleable iron leading wheels; 2 Large Travelling Cranes; 5 Derrick Cranes; 2 Bogy Cranes; 2 Small Jib Cranes; 2 Winches, for steam power; Several Crab Winches, for double and single purchase; 1 Small Hydraulic Press; 2 Piling Frames, with 19 cwt. rams, complete; 1 10-Ton Road Wagon; 3 Timber Wagons; 1 4-Wheeled Stone Bogy; 4 Coup Carts; 3 Bogies, for shifting wagons; 2 Saw Benches and 15 Circular Saws; 1 Screwing Machine, complete; Malleable and Cast-Iron Plates; Bellows, Anvils, Vices, and a large quantity of other Blacksmith's Tools; a great quantity of Quarry and Earth Picks and Shovels; Quarry and Platelayers Bars and Hammers; Quarry Chains, Blocks, Scaffolding Poles, and Ropes; Brick, Navvy, and other Barrows; Planks, Battens, &c.; and upwards of 1200 superficial yards of ½, ¾, and 1-in. Boards; several Tons of Scrap Iron; a large quantity of Cart and Wagon Harness, little worse than new, 1 set of Gig Harness, 1 Riding Saddle, 1 Double Bridle, 1 set of Donkey Harness and Cart. Also, 22 Tons of first-class well-won rich Meadow Hay.

Detailed Particulars will be given in Catalogues, which are in preparation, and may be had on application to the CONTRACTORS or the AUCTIONEER.

Sale to commence each day at Ten o'clock; commencing the first day at Blackhill. Luncheon at One o'clock, Tickets 2s. each, returnable to Purchasers of £5 value.

Sale Office, Blackhill, County of Durham
March 24th, 1868. 236

By Mr. John Jenkins.

MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY, April 6th, 1868,
THE WHOLE OF THE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Belonging to Mr. MCNALLY, who is leaving the Neighbourhood.

MR. JOHN JENKINS, AUCTIONEER.

SITTING ROOM.—1 Mahogany Loo Table; 1 Mahogany Sofa, in hair seating; 1 Mahogany Couch, in hair seating; 6 Mahogany Baloon backed Chairs, in hair seating; 1 Toilet Table; 1 Mirror, 40 in. by 50 in., in gold gilt frame; about 25 yards of Brussels Carpet; 1 Hearth Rug; an assortment of handsome Pictures; Wax Fruit and Flowers; Electro-Plated Tea and Coffee Service; 1 Ornamental Chandelier; several sets of Vases; Fender and Fire-irons; 1 Window Cornice.

No. 1 BEDROOM.—Mahogany Drawers and Bookcase; Washstand and Dressing Table; Dressing Drawers and Glass; 1 Towel Rail; 1 Mirror; 1 Iron Bedstead, Mattress, and 1 Prime Feather Bed, Bolster, and Pillows; 1 Window Pole; set of Bedroom Ware; Drugget Carpet; Fender and Fire-irons; 3 Cane Chairs, &c.

No. 2 BEDROOM.—1 Iron Bedstead and Mattress, and Feather Bed, Bolster and Pillows; 1 Bedroom Drawers, Washstand, and Dressing Table, and Bedroom Ware; 1 Dressing Glass; Drugget and Hearth Rugs; 1 Large Mirror; 3 Bedroom Chairs, &c.

KITCHEN.—2 Kitchen Tables; 1 Arm Chair; 3 Birch Chairs; 1 Form; 1 Clock; 1 Desk; 1 Set of China; Poss Tub and Staff, Wash Tubs; Filter; Cocoa Matting and Cloth Hearth Rug; Fender and Fire-irons, Flat Irons and Tailors' Irons; Pots, Pans, and Ware; 1 Set of Trays; 2 Maps; Candlesticks; Passage Oil-Cloth, with a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

The Sale to commence at One o'clock.

J. J. respectfully invites intending Purchasers to an early inspection, as the Furniture is in good condition and the lots numerous. 239

Business Announcements.

JOHN HUNTER,
JOINER AND CARTWRIGHT,
KNITSLEY LANE, CONSETT,

BEGS to inform the Public of Consett, Leadgate, Blackhill, Shotley Bridge, and the Neighbourhood, that he has commenced Business as above, on the Premises of Mr. JOHN GLENDINNING, Blacksmith, Knitsley Lane, Consett. 231

GARDEN SEEDS AND BULBOUS ROOTS.

GEORGE BOWE, GARDENER AND SEEDSMAN, Victoria Street, Consett, respectfully announces that he has just received a Large Supply of GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS of the Best Quality.

Also, on hand a Stock of EARLY ROUND and KIDNEY POTATOES, EARLY and LATE CABBAGE PLANTS, GLADIOLI ROOTS, &c.

Agent for the Prudential Insurance Company. 163

THOMAS ANDERSON,
BONESETTER,
LOW SPEN, WINLATON,

WILL, on and after MARCH 7th, attend Fortnightly at Mr. GEO. ROUTLEDGE'S, Commercial Inn, Consett, from One o'clock till Four. T. A. was taught under Mr. ISAAC MILBURN, Bonesetter, upwards of 52 years experience. 42

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

D. IMRIE,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

HAS just received a Splendid Assortment of New SEEDS.

COME EARLY. 207

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL FLOUR DEALER, GROCER, DRAPER, & PROVISION MERCHANT,
HARPERLEY STEAM & WATER CORN MILL,
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.

FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE always on hand.

Now on Hand, a Large Quantity of Fine SEEDS, Peas, Tares, Barley, &c. 209

Business Announcements.

MR. E. BURTON, Professor of Music, Organist of ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, Benfieldside, TEACHER of the PIANOFORTE, ORGAN, HARMONIUM, &c. First-class References. Terms on application.

Removed from Trafalgar Street, Consett, to Poplar Cottage, Shotley Bridge. 25

DAVID IMRIE,
DRUGGIST, GROCER, CONFECTIONER, AND HARDWAREMAN,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

RETURNS his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received since this coming amongst the good people of Consett, and begs to assure his Friends that he shall still endeavour to merit their favour by supplying only Goods of the Best Quality and at Moderate Prices.

LICENSED DEALER IN BRITISH WINES.

⁂ Always on hand a very large Assortment of PAPER-HANGINGS at all Prices.

N.B.—Depot of the British and Foreign Bible Society. 19

NEW CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

T. ROWE & SONS,
CONFECTIONERS,

RESPECTFULLY announce to their Friends and the Public generally that they have opened the Premises

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

(Lately occupied by Mr. T. Potts,) with a large Assortment of CONFECTIONERY, ORNAMENTAL CAKES, FRUIT LOAF, &c., and hope by strict attention to all Orders entrusted to their care, to merit Public support. 66

DOWNIE'S
LIFE PRESERVING PILLS,
UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT,
ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM, and
INFANTS' TEETHING CORDIAL

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

DOWNIE'S INFANTS' TEETHING CORDIAL

Is the only Medicine fit for Infants—try it!

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

Sold by P. Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imrie, Druggist, Consett; John Reed, Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, Towlaw; W. Barkas, Blackhill; and of all Chemists, in Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.

Thomas Brown, smith, Fatfield, was completely cured of a frightfully bad leg of 30 years' standing.—January 14th, 1867.

John Brabban, North Biddick, Washington, was completely cured of a bad leg of 13 years' standing.—January 30th, 1867.

Joseph Armstrong, Gosforth, was cured of a sore lip of two years' duration.—October 13th, 1866.

Mrs. E. Bell, of West Cramlington, was cured of bad legs of 11 years' standing.—April 19th, 1865.

Mr. Robert Dixon, Chester-le-Street, Durham, says Downie's Pills and Balsam completely cured his wife of Asthma and difficulty of Breathing of many years' standing. 34

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, SPERMATORRHŒA, &c., has just published a NEW EDITION of 10,000 Copies of the WARNING VOICE, or Private Medical Friend. (138 Pages.)

This Work contains his highly-successful and only safe treatment, and is illustrated with hundreds of cases and testimonials from patients with plain directions for perfect restoration to health. Sent post-free to any address, secure from observation, on receipt of two postage stamps.

Letters, with details of case, promptly answered.

☞ Address, "DR. SMITH, 8 Burton Crescent, London, W.C." 36

INSTANT CURE OF TOOTH-ACHE. Bunter's Nervine gives immediate and permanent relief in ordinary tooth-ache. It also forms a stopping, and saves the tooth, thus rendering extraction unnecessary. It does not injure the other teeth.

From the Medical Testimonials received, the following are selected:—

From J. Hounsell, Esq., Surgeon, Bridport, Dorsetshire.—"I consider BUNTER'S NERVINE a specific for tooth-ache. Very severe cases under my care have found instantaneous and permanent relief. I therefore give my testimony of having used it with invariable success, and recommend its use to the profession and the public as invaluable to all who suffer from tooth-ache.

From E. Smith, Esq., Surgeon, Sherston, near Cirencester.—"I have tried BUNTER'S NERVINE in many cases of severe tooth-ache, and in every instance permanent relief has been obtained; I therefore strongly recommend it to the public."

Ask for "BUNTER'S NERVINE;" it may be had of any chemist, at 1s. 1½d. per packet, or post-free for 15 stamps from J. R. COOPER, Chemist, Maidstone. 35

THE EASTER RECESS.—The House of Lords, it is understood, will not adjourn before to-day (Saturday), as their Lordships will have to meet for business of a formal character.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—According to present arrangements, the Queen is expected at Balmoral on or about the 19th of May. Already active preparations are being made for Her Majesty's reception.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM.—Her Majesty held a second drawing room at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday. A large number of persons assembled to witness the arrival of the royal and distinguished persons. The presentations were numerous. Among those in attendance upon Her Majesty was the Earl of Tankerville.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE POPE.—The *Patrie* of the 1st inst. says that alarming news of the Pope's health reached Paris yesterday evening; and it only "hopes" that subsequent intelligence may calm the anxiety felt on the subject. The *Temps* says:—"The alarming news which has been circulating for two or three days respecting the Pope's health, has been confirmed by intelligence which we have received directly from Rome, and which we have reason to rely on. The Holy Father is suffering from an intestinal complaint, which has assumed a disquieting character."

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.—At the Gateshead County Police Court on Tuesday, Euphemia Hamilton was summoned by Detective Trotter, of the North-Eastern Railway Company for trespassing on the Stanhope branch of the North-Eastern railway, near Washington Station, on the 17th March. Hamilton was gathering coals in the centre of the Stanhope yard, a very dangerous place. At times there are as far as a dozen people gathering coals there, and the engine drivers find it a great difficulty to drive their engines through, without running over careless people. Fined 2s. 6d. and costs.

FATAL STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION.—A telegraphic despatch from Cincinnati to the New York papers, dated March 18, says:—"The steamer Magnolia, of the Cincinnati and Maysville regular packets, which left here at noon to-day, with cabin passengers and a large amount of freight, exploded her boilers 12 miles above the city at half-past one this afternoon. The greater portion of the cabin was carried away, and the boat afterwards took fire. About 40 persons were killed, several of them being burnt to death. The Magnolia had 120 passengers and 40 members of the crew: 57 are known to have been saved. The boat took fire immediately after the boilers exploded, and after the remaining upper works were destroyed some powder in the magazine exploded, destroying all but the hall, which sank. Many of the passengers jumped overboard and were drowned, and others were burnt among them the captain."

Late Advertisements.

TO BE LET,
And may be Entered upon Immediately,

ALL that SHOP (with Plate Glass Window), DWELLING, and WAREHOUSE, situate in the Centre of the MARKET PLACE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE. Apply to Wm. BARKAS, Benfieldside; or I. DIXON, 135, Kirkgate, Wakefield. 252

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

IN pursuance of the 60th Section of the Local Government Act, 1858, I DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that JAMES RADFORD, Esq., will attend at the BOARD ROOM, LEADGATE, on TUESDAY, the 28th Day of April, now Inst, at One o'clock in the Afternoon of the same Day, for the purpose of AUDITING the ACCOUNTS relative to, and connected with the said Board, and that Seven Days previous to the said Audit all Books of Accounts, Contracts, Bills, Receipts, or the Documents therewith connected, mentioned or referred to in such Accounts, will be inspected at the Board Room, of the said Local Board, at Leadgate, and may be inspected thereat on application between the Hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. by all Persons interested therein, who are at liberty to take Copies thereof, and extracts therefrom without Fee or Reward.

Given under my Hand, this Third Day of April, 1868.

MATTHEW COUPLAND,
Clerk to the said Local Board.
253

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT.

TO BE LET, the CARTING of sundry quantities of Limestone, Slag, and Stone, as under:—

LIMESTONE.

Lot 1. From Cold Rowley Station to the Castleside and Consett Road.
" 2. " Carrhouse Station (Delves' Lane) to near Consett.
" 3. " Do. do. to Barrhouse Lane.
" 4. " Do. do. to Delves' Lane.
" 5. " Do. do. to Knitsley-mill Lane.
" 6. " Do. do. to Carrhouse Lane.
" 7. " Medomsley Depot to near Broomhill.

SLAG.

Lot 8. From Consett Slag Heap to Knitsley Lane.
" 9. " Do. Consett & Howden Lane.
" 10. " Bradley Slag Heap to Shaw Lane, Ebchester.
" 11. " Do. to Spring House Lane, Ebchester.
" 12. " Do. to Ebchester Hill.

STONE.

Lot 13. From Butsfield Burn to the Five-Lane-Ends.
" 14. " Do. to Dyke-nook Lane.

Terms and Conditions for the above Works may be seen on application to the undersigned (after the 11th inst.) at his Office, West Wood House, Ebchester, Burnopfield, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., by whom Tenders in writing for the same will be received up to the 27th day of APRIL inst., at 12 o'clock at Noon.

By Order,
M. COUPLAND,
Surveyor of Highways.

West Wood House,
Ebchester, April 1st, 1868. 254

STOLEN OR STRAYED

FROM CAPTAIN'S HOUSE, near Iveston, on MONDAY Evening or early on TUESDAY Morning, a DUN HORSE PONY, with black stripe from head to tail, about 12 hands high, and spawned on both hind legs and knopped on each knee, with white mark near the near shoulder, and a white mark on near side of face. Anyone bringing the Pony to GEORGE THOMPSON, near Iveston, will be REWARDED, and if detained after this notice will be prosecuted. 255

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1868.

Local and District News.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.—The usual monthly meeting of the Shotley Bridge County Court is appointed to be held at the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Monday, April 6th. The business of the court commences at ten o'clock.

George Purdy was on Monday committed for trial by the Auckland Magistrates, on a charge of feloniously assaulting a gamekeeper on the Howtish Hall estate. The particulars of the murderous assault have already appeared in the *Guardian*.

On Monday, a little girl, about six years of age, daughter of Mr. William Lowes, shoemaker, residing in Framwellgate, Durham, while temporarily left alone in her father's house, set fire to herself, and was so severely burned that her life is despaired of.

BILLINGSIDE TOWNSHIP MEETING.—The ratepayers in the township of Billingside assembled at the vestry of Medomsley Church, on Monday afternoon, for the purpose of nominating overseers of the poor, &c.—Rev. E. J. Midgley in the chair. Messrs. George Clark and Edward Shotton, were nominated overseers; and Rev. E. J. Midgley, was appointed waywarden.

MEDOMSLEY TOWNSHIP MEETING. — The annual meeting of the ratepayers of the township of Medomsley, was held in the Vestry, Medomsley, on Monday afternoon,—Rev. E. J. Midgley, presiding. Messrs. Thomas Cuthbertson, James Hunter, and John Elliott Simpson were nominated as overseers of the poor. Mr. Edward Shotton was appointed churchwarden, and Mr. M. Coupland, assistant overseer.

THROUGH GOODS TRAINS TO BLACKHILL.—The first through goods train to Blackhill from Darlington and the South entered the Goods Station Blackhill on Tuesday morning, and caused some commotion amongst the residents who were naturally somewhat alarmed at the explosion of fog signals, and by other tokens of joy made use of by the railway *employes*. These trains are now running daily, and ere long the passenger trains at present running from the Carrhouse Station at Consett (Stockton and Darlington) will run from the Benfieldside Station.

BLACKHILL CATTLE MARKET.—At this market on Monday there was a great improvement both in the number and quality of animals exhibited for sale. The price for fat beasts was from 8s. to 8s. 6d. per stone. Sheep at from 9d. to 9½d. per lb. Pigs from 6s. 6d. to 7s. per stone. Rather over 30 store cattle were sold by one gentlemen at prices varying from £6 to £8 10s. each. There was a good demand for fat cattle, which were all sold. Sheep also moved off quickly.

IVESTON VESTRY MEETING.—On Wednesday evening the annual meeting of the ratepayers in the township of Iveston was held at the house of Mr. Longstaff, Leadgate, —Mr. Edward Charlton, presiding. After the notice convening the meeting had been read over by Mr. Coupland, assistant overseer for the township, a list containing the names of nine gentlemen qualified to act as overseers was submitted to the meeting and the following gentlemen from that list were then nominated for that office: Messrs. John Bland, Humphrey, Hetherington, and George Rippon. Mr. Coupland was unanimously re-elected assistant overseer at his present salary. Some conversation then took place as to the place in which to hold the parish meetings in future, and as the public houses had all had a turn, it was thought desirable to suggest to the overseers the desirableness of holding the parish meetings at the Board-room, Leadgate. A resolution was then passed unanimously by the meeting to request the overseers to act in accordance with the suggestion, after which the meeting seperated.

GRAND AMATEUR ENTERTAINMENT AT CONSETT.—On Monday evening the members of the Consett Amateur Dramatic Society gave a performance in the Town Hall, Consett, to a large and respectable audience. Sheridan Knowle's celebrated drama of "the Wife" was the first piece produced, with Miss Edwins, from the Theatre Royal, Newcastle, as Marians, who went through her part so admirably, as to call forth repeated applause from the audience. The impersonation of the the princes of Mantua by Messrs. R. Ord and W. Surtees was the result of careful study, and seldom has it been our lot to witness the representation of these two characters by amateurs in such masterly manner. Mr. Robson, of North Shields, as St. Pierre, was a part in which he displayed great dramatic ability, and his portrayal of Swiss scenery was rendered with commendable good taste. The above being ably assisted by Messrs. R. Surtees, Malcolm, J. Wilson, O. Nichol, N. Ward, and J. Skelton, of Consett,—Robinson, Leadgate, and T. Robson South Shields.—Between the pieces the audience were favoured with songs by Messrs. J. Wilson, Robinson, and O'Nichol, which were well received. The amusing burlesque of "Bombastes Furioso" concluded the evening's entertainment, the chief characters being ably sustained by Messrs. A. Brodie, R. Ord, and Malcolm.

The Durham County Foxhounds will meet on Monday, April 6th, at Knitsley Mill, at a quarter to eleven o'clock.

The man who was apprehended in the horse fair at Durham, charged with robbery from the Three Tuns Inn stables, on Wednesday last, has been committed to gaol for three months, with hard labour.

THE REV. PETER MACKENZIE AT CONSETT.—We beg to remind our readers that the Rev. Peter Mackenzie, of Gateshead, a gentleman whose reputation as a minister of the Wesleyan denomination is deservedly widespread, is to deliver a lecture in the Town Hall, Consett, on Monday evening, on "The Bible, its Authenticity and Value." We can assure our readers that if they neglect this opportunity they will loose a great treat. The object of the lecture is to aid the funds of the new Wesleyan Chapel at Lanchester, a building which promises to be one of the neatest in the whole district.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.—On Tuesday, the three men who found the hidden money in the slag heap were sent for by Mr. Dale, and on their arrival at the Consett offices, were presented by that gentleman with £20 each, as a reward for their honesty, who intimated to them as they had proved themselves honest men, they might rely on having constant employment under this company. Another creditable part of the matter is, that one of the men who was so singularly fortunate, immediately repaired to a grocer to whom he owed nearly the whole sum, and on the grocer receiving the amount he made him a handsome return.

THE OHIO MINSTRELS AT CONSETT.—This sable troupe, who a short time ago appeared with great *eclat* before the Earl and Countess of Durham, and suite, at Lambton Castle, gave an entertainment in the Town Hall, Consett, on Saturday, to an appreciative, though not large audience. The songs, duets, jokes, and conundrums of the "darkies" were heartily applauded. Mr. T. Conway's clog dancing created quite a *furore* among the admirers of this art, who evinced their approval by repeated calls before the curtain. The Tyneside songs of Mr. W. Simpson were deservedly applauded, and on more than one occasion was honoured with an *encore*. After the exhibition of Ching Chang, which created much amusement, the entertainment concluded with a burlesque.

LOVE AND LAUDANUM.—As the poet has it, "the course of true love never did run smooth." In illustration of the saying, a story has come to light in reference to a young collier living in a village in the neighbourhood of Bishop Auckland. He had courted the maid-servant of the village inn, and had his affection repaid. The fair one some months ago left the inn for another place, and her youthful admirer looked forward to the time of meeting. But "time changes a' things," and when the young woman, the other day, returned to the village in question she had changed the object of her love. The young collier, in a gush of expectancy, called upon her, but stood aghast at finding that she would not speak to him. So, after the manner of the penny novels, he despairing and disconsolate, "knew an apothecary," from whom he purchased sixpennyworth of laudanum, which he went home and swallowed. His friends, finding out what he had done, rushed for the village surgeon, who, aided by the stomach pump and other remedies, brought the youth round—to sounder views, it is to be hoped, of love and laudanum.—*Newcastle Daily Chronicle.*

STEALING AT BISHOP AUCKLAND.—At the Bishop Auckland Police Court, on Monday, Wm. Hopps and Chas. Jennison, both of West Auckland, were charged with stealing a silver watch and gold guard from the person of Mr. John Dobson, of Blue Row, on Saturday morning last. It appeared that a number of men, amongst whom were the prisoners and the prosecutor, were at the Blue Bells Inn, drinking and playing at dominoes all night on Friday. The landlord noticed prosecutor asleep and his watchguard hanging down, and also that Hopps was sitting next him and Jennison on Hopps' right hand. He also overheard Jennison say, "Take it from him," and a short time afterwards Hopps had left the room. He roused Dobson up, and they discovered that the watch was gone and also the guard. The watch and guard were afterwards found "planted" in a field near Cockton Hill. Hopps was committed to take his trial at the coming quarter sessions at Durham, while Jennison was discharged.

CAPTURE OF TWO NOTORIOUS CHARACTERS AT NEW DURHAM.—On Monday, a man named John Churchhill Tweddell, a notorious burglar and shop breaker, was forwarded from Durham to Hexham, to answer a charge of burglary preferred against him. It appears that information was received on Saturday at the County Constabulary Office, Durham, from Supt. Stephenson, of Hexham, stating that Tweddell was "wanted" there, for an extensive robbery of clothing from a tailor's establishment, in conjunction with a man named Campbell, then in custody. The matter was placed in the hands of Inspector Dunn, who, reinforced by Sergeants Thompson and Caygill, found that Tweddell resided at New Durham, and on going into his house the inspector found not only the man he was in search of, but also a man named Jonas Sharpe, a notorious poacher belonging to Durham, who was lying in hiding from a conviction made against him by the county magistrates in January last. On seeing the force of police in the house, the men submitted quietly, and were removed in custody, Tweddell being forwarded to Hexham as recorded, and Sharpe consigned to the county gaol for two months.

SHOOTING MATCH.—On Saturday, a shooting match came off at the Fenham Park Grounds, between Davison, of Castleside, and Dunn, of Shildon, for £50, at 25 pigeons each, 1oz. of shot, 21 yards rise, and 60 fall. The competitors stand very high in the estimation of those who profess to know something of shooting, and their merits were considered to be very evenly balanced. There was considerable speculation on the match at evens, Davison for choice. Mr. Dalkin of Shields was the referee. The shooting of Mr. Dunn was of a most excellent character. He killed the first four birds, missed two, hit one, missed two again, killed ten in succession, missed the two next, and killed another, making 16 kills out of the 22 shots. Davison killed the first two, missed the third, killed three in succession, missed the next, killed the next, missed the following three, hit five in succession, missed the next, killed the next, and missed four, making 12 hits out of the 22 shots. As the favourite saw he could not then possibly win, he retired.

SHEEP STEALING AT WOLSINGHAM.—Benjamin Lawson and John Loftus were brought before the Rev. G. P. Wilkinson, at Harperley Park, last week, charghed with stealing three Leicester Sheep, of the value £6, from a field near Wolsingham, the property of Mr. John Stobbs, farmer, Harelaw. The prisoners are butchers, and occupy a shop at Crook. On the day in question they were up in Weardale buying sheep, and had purchased six of Mr Ridley, of Peakfield, near Frosterley. When returning, near midnight, they increased the number by taking the animals they were accused of having stolen, as they were seen in possession of the prisoners when they were leaving a beerhouse near Wolsingham. They were apprehended on the 19th ult. at Crook, by Sergeants Thubron and Greathead. The sheep were found in the possession of a man named John Waggit, on Sunday, the 22nd ult., near Bradley. Waggit, who is a lodger with the prisoner Lawson, was apprehended by Sergeant Thubron the same day, on the charge of receiving the sheep, well knowing the same to have been stolen. The prisoner Loftus was defended by Mr. Hutchinson, Lawson and Waggit were defended by Dr. Carr, barrister. After hearing the evidence, the prisoners were committed for trial at the next Quarter Sessions at Durham.

UTTERING COUNTERFEIT COIN IN NEWCASTLE.—Newcastle appears to be besieged at present by a numerous gang of coiners. The police have apprehended several of them, who were brought up at the Police Court on Tuesday morning.—John Loftus, a middle-aged man, who has lost the sight of his right eye, was charged with uttering a base half-crown.—John Collins, of the Albert Hotel, Pilgrim Street, stated that on Tuesday night the prisoner came into his bar and tendered a half-crown in payment for some drink. It was, however, found to be a base coin and was returned to the prisoner. He then seems to have gone to the shop of Jane Abbott, also in Pilgrim Street, where he purchased a half-pennyworth of milk. He gave the half-crown in payment, and received 2s. 5½d. in change. The prisoner, who alleged he got the money from a woman, was committed for trial.—John Connor, an old grey-headed man, was brought up on remand, charged with passing counterfeit coin. On the 23rd he went to the shop of James Caldwell, in the Cloth-market, and purchased a pair of stockings. He likewise afterwards went to the shop of Messrs. M'Kane and Briggs, in Grey Street, where he obtained some silk thread. In each case he tendered a five-shilling piece, which was counterfeit. He was also committed for trial.—Elizabeth Green and Margaret Armstrong were then charged with a similar offence. Mr. Bush defended the prisoner Green. This was also a remanded case. Captain Sylvester stated that the prisoner Armstrong had some weeks ago, taken a room in the Old Dead House, New Road. The utterers of counterfeit coin at present in the town appeared to be acting in concert with one another. The men seemed to manufacture the base coin, while the women uttered it. The prisoner Green was very violent when apprehended. The police believed that she was a returned convict, and that she had not been long at liberty. Armstrong was committed for trial, and Green again remanded until more definite information could be obtained respecting her.

THE RECENT ELOPEMENT FROM DURHAM.—On Monday night, John M'Culloch, whose wife recently eloped from Milburngate, Durham, with a crippled fiddler, presented himself at the Durham Railway Station and demanded to know the earliest time he could be forwarded to Stockton. He stated that that morning he had given his wife £7 to buy some furniture, but no sooner did she find her "lord and master's" back turned than she made her way to the railway station and booked herself for Stockton, with the evident intention of rejoining her paramour. Inquiries made of the railway officials sufficiently confirm this statement to make it apparent that M'Culloch has been twice bereaved of his partner in life, and also of his funds in hand.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—With the changing season it is prudent for all to rectify any ailment afflicting them: but it is incumbent on the aged, suffering under ulcerations and similar debilitating causes, to have them removed, or worse consequences will follow. This Ointment is their remedy; on its powers all may confidently rely; it not simply puts their sores out of sight, but extirpates the source of mischief, extracts the corroding poison, and stimulates nature to fill up the ulcer with sound, healthy granulations, that will abide through life. Under this treatment bad legs soon become sound, scorbutic skins cast off their scales, and scrofulous sores cease to annoy. Such hope for the diseased was unknown in former days.

DESTRUCTIVE STACKYARD FIRE NEAR BISHOP AUCKLAND.—On Friday afternoon, about four o'clock, a fire broke out in the stackyard of Mr. William Hume, Etherley Dean, near Bishop Auckland. Eight large stacks were speedily in flames, consisting of five corn stacks put in one, ready for steam thrashing, and four or five large hay stacks, and three of straw. Mr. Hume was not at home, and all the stacks have been destroyed, the value being about £1,000. The proprietor is partly insured. The engine from the Shildon Works was playing upon the fire, but was found to be inadequate, the flames having got a thorough hold before its arrival. The fire was thus left to exhaust itself. A small portion of hay had been got away on Sunday, and taken into an adjoining field, which is the only remains of the whole of the stacks, which have been totally burnt to the ground. Hundreds of people have visited the scene which is one complete mass of ashes and rubbish.

STORY OF GILPIN WITH MODERN ACCOMPANIMENTS.—A vender of "wise saws and modern instances," in the shape of books and newspapers, at a station near an ancient town on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, on Thursday last mounted the step of the van attached to the twelve o'clock train, for the purpose of speaking with the book-manager of Messrs Smith & Son as the train had just moved off. So far "all right." But when our hero was about to descend, he found himself completely circumvented by a goods train travelling in a contrary direction, so there was nothing for it but to "move on" to the next station, as the train was now nearly at full speed. Our luckless wight in due time returned to his starting point minus his chapeau, but thanks to the fates, not like his great prototype without his wig, that being of heaven's planting, instead of, as in the real Gilpin's case, the perruquier's stuck to its *habitat*, and beyond the unpleasantness of the *contretemps* no damage, happily was done to horse or man.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NEWCASTLE AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.—On Saturday forenoon, an engine driver employed in the North-Eastern Company, named Edward Atkinson, belonging to Newcastle, met with a shocking accident at Hexham. He was driving a goods train going west, and had stopped at Hexham to take in water, when the morning passenger train from Carlisle to Newcastle came up. The driver of the latter saw Atkinson stooping down in the act of oiling the engine, and on the approach of the passenger train on the other rails, he seemed to raise himself; then, as if missing his hold, he fell backward a little, whereupon the buffer of the engine struck him and knocked him athwart the rails. He was run over, and sustained injuries from which he died about three o'clock. On Monday afternoon, an inquest was held at the Hexham Union Workhouse, on the body of the deceased, before L. M. Cockcroft, Esq. After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "accidental death," and the following addenda was also added to their verdict:—"And the jury most earnestly request that the coroner will represent to the authorities of the North-Eastern Railway Company the present defective and most dangerous arrangements at the Hexham Railway Station, by which Atkinson met his death, and trust that the company will give it their immediate attention, with a view to remedy the evils complained of." [The deceased, who was well esteemed, was highly known at Consett, and had been engaged in driving one of the engines which bring mineral to Consett Works.]

DISPUTED WAGES CASE.—PUDDLERS SUMMONING THEIR MASTERS.—On Tuesday, at Darlington, Andrew Whitehouse summoned Mr. William Barningham, of the ironworks, for the sum of 3s. wages. This was a case on which a large number of others depended. Mr. Robinson, instructed by Mr. Kane, president of the Ironworkers' Union, appeared for the complainant. The dispute was as to the price to be paid for a certain class of work. It was contended, on the part of the complainant, that the men should receive 9s. per ton for puddling old cast iron, whilst for common iron they should receive 7s. per ton, and for ordinary pig-iron 8s. It appeared that about a month ago some dispute arose when the foreman stated that the pay for this iron should be 9s. per ton, and for one week the complainant and his fellow workmen were paid at that rate. Afterwards without giving them any notice of reduction was made to 8s. On the part of the defendant it was alleged that 9s. had been paid by mistake; that it was not burnt iron for which extra was paid, but that it was better than pig, as a man turned out 34 or 35 cwt. per shift as against 23 or 24 cwt. of pig, and yet they wanted more money for it. It was grey iron, forming part of castings, which had been lying in the works, and which had been broken up partly to give the men work. Mr. James Barningham stated that the men had made 17s. per week more by puddling this iron than they had the other sort. Several witnesses were called on both sides. At the conclusion of the case the Mayor said the opinion of the Bench was that the complainant had agreed to work this iron at 9s. per ton, and having no notice to the contrary, perhaps through accident, was entitled to the amount claimed.

CHURCH EDUCATION IN DURHAM.—Returns to the National Society's statistical inquiry into church education have been obtained from all the parishes and ecclesiastical districts in Durham except three. There are nine parishes which have not Church, National, or parochial week-day schools locally situated within their respective boundaries, of which four are reported as not having provision for daily education in schools under church management. Arranging these four according to their populations, it is found that one has fewer than 300 inhabitants; two have more than 700, and fewer than 1,000; the remaining one (St. Thomas, Bishopwearmouth, has a population of 7,000, in which the only reported provision is that afforded by private adventure schools. Of the remaining five out of the nine parishes referred to above three have Church, dames', or cottage schools, and the population in each case is less than 200. The two remaining parishes are adequately provided for by schools in adjoining parishes. As regards the numerical quantity of Church education now as compared with what it was ten years ago, the following figures represent the case:—In 1856-7 the number of Church week-days scholars in the county was 24,844, or 1 in 18·5 of the entire population of the county at that time; in 1866-7 the number of such scholars was 30,218, or 1 in 19·5 of the population of the county in December, 1866, this population having been estimated by the Registrar-General. In 1856-7 the number of Sunday School scholars in the county was 13,316; in 1866-7 it was 20,605. In 1856-7 the number of evening school scholars was only 750; in 1866-7 it was 1,724. In this particular county, in consequence of the co-operation of other religious bodies than the Church of England, a census of education is attainable, but it must be carefully borne in mind that this census is an understatement for the present time. In Church week-day schools there are, as ascertained by actual enumeration, and as shown above, 30,218 scholars; in Roman Catholic week-day schools at the present moment there are, as also ascertained by actual enumeration, 7,648 scholars; in Wesleyan (Old Connexion) day schools, as ascertained in like manner, 3,708 scholars; in British and all other day schools under committees or boards of management there were in 1858, as ascertained by enumeration, 4,381, which is of course far below the number for the present time. But the number of scholars in seminaries, academies, and every description of private adventure schools must be added. Going back to the census year 1851, when the population of the county of Durham was more than 200,000 fewer than at the present time, there were found by enumeration 19,468 week day scholars in such schools. The total number of day scholars in the county is, therefore, 65,513, which as compared with the population of the county in 1866—namely, 591,575, shows the result that one in nine of the whole population of Durham is under education. But this, it is obvious from the preceding statement, is a less favourable account than that which might be given had there been a more recent enumeration of private adventure schools. Several large "colliery" schools and schools connected with great ironworks are not strictly Church of England schools, and, therfore, are not included in the returns tabulated by the National Society for Durham.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

The usual monthly meeting of the members of the Consett Local Board was held in the Board-room, on Wednesday. Present:—Messrs Priestman (presiding), John Calvert, John Dickinson, J. W. Davison, George Wade, Edward Spencer, John Seymour, John Murray, John H. Hudson, John Collinson, and E. Charlton.

The minutes of last meeting having been confirmed and signed,

The CHAIRMAN read over an application from the Trustees of the Shotley Bridge Road for £9, the amount apportioned to the township of Ebchester as their share of keeping the highway in repair, which the Board ordered to be paid.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The SURVEYOR reported that there had been no work in the district during the past month calling for special remark, except the improvement in the Consett Hall road, which he expected to be completed in the course of a week or ten days. Since the last meeting of the Board he had settled with the Lanchester Highway Board and handed in a cheque for £2 12s. 6d., being the balance due to the Township of Conside and Knitsley. He had that day received the section and plan of the proposed new road to Blackhill, but from the limited time he had been unable to go into the whole of the details of the estimate, but thought it would cost over £800. He handed in an application from treasurer of the Derwent road for composition due from Township of Ebchester, and also submitted Form of Lettings for carting material.

The pay bills for the past month were then handed in and ordered to be paid, viz:—

	£	s.	d.
Conside and Knitsley	49	19	6
Ebchester	20	18	6
Iveston	3	2	8
Total	£70	0	8

NEW ROAD TO BLACKHILL.

A section and plan of the intended new road to Blackhill by pasture drift were submitted to the members. The survey of the ground had been made and it was proposed that the road should cross the line of railway a short distance below the Tin Mill pit and then join the road from Blackhill to pit, which would then become a public highway. A calculation of the expense of forming such road had been made and it was ascertained that it would require between £800 and £900 to complete the road. This did not include the cost of laying the gas pipes. There was also a level crossing where a man would have to be stationed.

Mr. E. CHARLTON said that the Consett Company could not think of keeping a man there.

Mr. J. H. HUDSON was of opinion that if the expenses of making the road could be kept down by putting the limestone on in smaller quantities it would be better.

Mr. CHARLTON said that in the estimate for road there was only 3in. of covering calculated for.

Mr. J. MURRAY thought that it had better be left alone at present.

Mr. E. CHARLTON: Who has charge of the present footpath over the pasture drift to Blackhill?

Mr. GLEDSTONE said as it had been intimated that that road was under his care he would look after it.

Mr. J. DICKINSON thought that it would be well to try first the road they were at present improving, rather than expend more money in making new roads.

The CHAIRMAN expressed himself of a similar opinion to Mr. Dickinson.

Mr. J. CALVERT said there was a very good road at present, and if they began to make the other road they would bring a great amount of extra traffic upon that road which would bring a great deal of expense upon this township.

Mr. JOHN COLLINSON'S opinion was that the proposed road would be a great advantage to the whole of the inhabitants, and whether it was decided to do it or not at present, the subject would no doubt come before them again. They could probably borrow the necessary sum, and repay the same in 28 or 30 years.

The CHAIRMAN: By allowing the matter to lie over for a time none of the members of the Board could consider the matter settled for any length of time. If they borrowed the money how long would they be allowed to repay it back?

Mr. COLLINSON thought that they could get the money, and repay it in thirty years.

Mr. CALVERT said that the sum was too small for such a length of time; twenty years would probably be the longest term which they could get the money for.

Mr. E. SPENCER: The present foot-path is a better road for persons walking to Blackhill than the projected road; it was much shorter, and for persons driving a few yards made but little difference.

Mr. J. H. HUDSON said that above one-half of the ratepayers were in favour of the new road.

Mr. E. CHARLTON; how does it happen that no one mentioned the matter at the parish meeting.

Mr. J. CALVERT considered it very strange that only one-tenth of the ratepayers signed the requisition to make the road.

Mr. JOHN MURRAY proposed that the subject lie over for the present.

Mr. GEO. WADE seconded the motion.

Mr. J. CALVERT moved as an amendment that all thoughts of the road should be delayed until after the tramway from the Tin Mill pit be done away with.

Mr. J. SEYMOUR seconded the amendment.

Mr. JOHN MURRAY then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. J. COLLINSON as a further amendment proposed that the road be commenced with at once, but no seconder was found to his amendment; and the amendment of Mr. Calvert was carried almost unanimously.

THE INSPECTOR'S REPORT

stated that since last meeting the kerb-stone and channelling on Medomsley Road had been executed as per contract; the earth-work adjoining the road was nearly made good, and the footpath was being completed. He expected the slagging and limestone for Middle Street to be completed this week. The sewer in course of construction in Thomas Street would probably be completed in ten or twelve days from that time. He would require the authority of the Board to make the street and footpath, and also to give notice to the proprietor of the adjoining land to be sewered to rid that part of Consett of offensive standing pools. He strongly recommended the land behind Foundry Row and the field belonging to Mr. Seymour at Blackhill to be drained when the weather was favourable. He also requested the authority of the Board for the removal of a blank wall and privy at the foot of John Street. Notices had been served on the proprietors of property in Victoria, Melbourne, Church, Raglan, Rippon, and Havelock Streets, to finish these streets with limestone. He had, since last meeting, joined the Water Company's wastepipe and the sewers, and intended while the weather was fine to join another to other sewers. He had paid during the month £7 15s. 9d., and had received for private improvements £8 which he produced. He further reported that Mr. Johnson's property was completed and fit for occupation, also that the sanitary condition of the district was good.

Mr. CALVERT though it would be well to give their Inspector power to proceed at once against the owner of the blank wall at the foot of John Street; no doubt it was a great nuisance.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the highway committee should see the place first. There were two kinds of nuisance, one of which should be removed at once; the other should be made more easily to the owner of the property.

The Inspector was instructed to attend to the case.

SPRINGFIELD LANE.

In reference to the complaint made by Mr. E. O. Tregelles, Mr. CALVERT remarked that he had seen it some time ago; it was all right then.

The CHAIRMAN in reply to Mr. E. Charlton said that he passed along it yesterday (Tuesday) and he was not at that time aware that it was one of their roads, he noticed that the slag had not been broken small enough, and as it now appeared that it was their road, he though it ought to be kept better in that respect. The slag had probably not been put on at the proper time.

DR. RENTON'S QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE THE SANITARY CONDITION OF CONSETT.

I am again able to report satisfactorily on the healthy state of Consett. The district is entirely free from zymotic disease, and the mortality still continues below the average. In the late epidemic of hooping-cough the death-rate among infants has been rather high, particularly in the overcrowded districts of William Street, Pitt Street, Thomas Street, and Gibson Street, where the houses are densely packed together in narrow streets, admitting of but scanty ventilation, and it would appear that in these localities drainage is most defective, as in the large open waste space behind these streets there is a never evaporating accumulation of putrid moisture in a chronic state of fermentation. This filth must naturally gravitate and search under these houses, so that their foundations are literally impregnated with a disease producing element.

The board decided to attend to the suggestions contained in the report.

Cheques amounting to £138 0s. 5d. were signed and the Board then adjourned.

On Monday, an Irish drover, of the name of Tarry McGowan, was sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment by the Durham Borough Magistrates, for grossly ill-using a cow on Saturday last in the Market Place.

PRESENTATION AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.

The friends of Mr. Peter Simpson, overman of the South Derwent Colliery, met at the colliery office, on Thursday last, to present to that gentleman (and to Mrs. Simpson) a testimonial of their appreciation of his character as a man and fellow-workman during the period of upwards of 10 years he has occupied his present situation. The testimonial consisted of a gold albert guard and locket to Mr. Simpson, and a superb tea urn and coffee service to Mrs. Simpson. The tea urn bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Mrs. Peter Simpson, together with a tea and coffee service, as a token of respect by a few workmen and friends.— South Derwent Colliery, March 19th, 1868.

The deputation chosen by the subscribers to meet Mr. Simpson consisted of the officials of the colliery, together with the viewer, Mr. W. Dickinson, of Shotley Bridge; Mr. Swallow, viewer of Pontop Colliery; Mr. Bell, viewer of South Moor Colliery.

Mr. DICKINSON was called upon to make the presentation, and in doing so, expressed the satisfaction it afforded him in thus presenting to their overman and to Mrs. Simpson the handsome present which was now before them. He was glad to find that such an amicable feeling existed between the officials and the workmen as evinced by that present, which carried the conviction that Mr. Simpson, whilst having studied his employers interest during the many years he had been in their employ, had also, by his attention to the wants and conditions of the workmen under him, gained the approbation and esteem of both. This he considered highly satisfactory, as it was a difficult matter to please all parties. It therefore afforded him the greater pleasure to hand to the respective recipients the presents which had been subscribed for, hoping that Mr. and Mrs. Simpson would continue for many years to enjoy the use of them, and that they would descend to their successors and be the means of stimulating them to walk in the footsteps of their parents, and that they would now look upon this present with the greatest amount of satisfaction as having been giving to appreciated worth.

Mr. SIMPSON thanked the party in a suitable manner, trusting that the good feeling which had always existed between the employer and employed would still be continued. That whilst it became his duty primarily to carry out his employers' intentions and wishes, he had not been unmindful of the interests of his fellow-workmen. He esteemed the gift most highly, and it should be treasured up by himself and Mrs. Simpson during their earthly sojourn, as an exponent of their good wishes, and that whilst he held the responsible situation in which he was then placed, he should consider it his duty to conduct himself so as to still further secure the approbation of all those with whom he came in contact—not only to those with whom he was immediately connected with as servant and fellow-workman, but also in the more extended sphere of private life. He thanked them for the handsome present they had made Mrs. Simpson and himself.

The proceedings were of the most harmonious description, at the termination of which the deputation partook of refreshments provided by Mr. and Mrs. Simpson.

DURHAM DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETIES.

The half-yearly meetings of the Diocesan Church Societies were held in Bishop Cosin's Library, Durham, on Thursday, March 26. Present—the Lord Bishop of Durham (in the chair), the Archdeacon of Durham, the Archdeacon of Northumberland, the Archdeacon of Lindesfarne, the Hon. and Rev. F. R. Grey, the Rev. Canon Chevalier, &c., &c.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The committee reported that during the past year (1867) they had voted grants for five new schools, and for the enlargement of three existing schools, viz., £30 to Newbiggen-by-the-Sea, in the parish of Woodhorn, for 200 scholars, cost £1,000; £30 to Pensher, for school to accommodate 80 children, cost £350; £20 for an infant school at Bishopwearmouth, for 350 infants, cost £1,290; £35 to Tudhoe, to accommodate 150 scholars, cost £600; £30 to Merrington, for 120 children, cost £600; £10 to Gateshead National Schools, for two class-rooms increased accommodation for 40 boys and 40 girls, cost with other improvements £405; £10 to St. Hilda's School, South Shields, for two class-rooms for 40 boys and 40 girls, cost £160. Additional grants were voted to the following schools, the buildings of which are now completed:—Eglingham, £15, in addition to a former grant of £10; Spennymoor Infant School, £10, in addition to a grant of £15; Stanley-in-Tanfield, £10, in addition to a former grant of £30; Haverton Hill, £10, in addition to a former grant of £15. The following grants were voted for the general purposes of education:—£25 to the Durham Training School for masters; £20 to the Durham Training School for Mistresses; £17 to Winlaton; £5 each to the schools at West Rainton, Newfield Lynnack, and Knaresdale; £3 each to the schools at Ingoe, Greenhead, and Ludworth. Thus the grants for five new schools to accommodate 900 children, amount to £145; grants for enlargement to accommodate 186 additional scholars, £20; additional grants to four new schools built for 350 children, £45; grants to the Training Schools, £45; grants for general purposes (eight in number), £36—total, £291. Amount of subscriptions and collections for 1867, £124 16s.; County School Fund, £64 4s. 8d.; one-fifth of the Earl of Eldon's donation, £100—total, £289 0s. 8d. Owing to the Earl of Eldon's generous contribution to the society, the committee have been enabled to increase the amount of grants to the new buildings, and thus to give greater encouragement to the promoters of new schools. The committee would be thankful should this example be followed by others, and adequate means be placed at their disposal for the important work before them—the giving the children of the poor in this diocese useful secular instruction; but first and foremost, educating them in the fear of God, and in the faith and practice of Christianity, in conformity with the teaching of our beloved Church. At this meeting additional grants were voted towards building three new schools, £30 to Stanhope, for 200 scholars; £25 to Acomb (St. John Lee), for 150 scholars; £20 to Leamside (West Rainton), for 77 scholars; £10 to Cornhill, for the enlargement of the school, 40 additional scholars, and for general purposes; £45 to the Training School; and £5 each to the schools at St. John's (Darlington), Bill Quay (Heworth), Leadgate, and Eglingham; and £3 each to Firtree, West Rainton (Girls's school), and Thornley Sunday School.

DIOCESAN CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY. — The Secretary stated that the following grants had been paid in 1867:—Parent Society, £111 18s. 6d.; Cornhill Church, £15; Hartlepool (St. Hilda), £100; Darlington (St. Cuthbert's, 3rd grant), £30; Eglingham, £20; Old Bewick Chapel, £55; Jarrow, £100; Corbridge, £50; Etherley, £60; total £541 18s. 6d. The out-standing grants are:—Cramlington, £110; Ryhope, £100; Walker, £50; Rainton, £40; Bedlington, £5; St. Edmund's (Gateshead), £100; Whitburn, £60; Frosterley, £60; Middleton-one-Row, £60; total £585. To meet this: funds in hand, together with the subscriptions for 1868 now due, £721, and the Dean and Chapter of Durham have given £100 on the occasion of the jubilee of the Parent Society—half to the Parent Society and half to the Diocesan Society. The Archdeacon of Northumberland has also made a donation of £10 10s. to the Diocesan Society. The following grants were now voted:—£100 to Egglestone, for building a new church with 200 sittings, all free, estimated cost, £1,500; subscribed, £1,100; population, 800—£50 towards building a church at Piercebridge in the parish of Gainford, population, 360; 2½ miles from the Parish Church; number of sittings, 147, all free; estimated cost, £900; subscribed, £535—£30 additional grant (former grant £110) to Cramlington Church, now completed, there being a deficiency of £400; sittings, 380, all free; population, 2,300—£25 to Willington Church, for the completion of the tower, and obtaining 32 additional free sittings in the nave—and £25 to Holy Trinity Church, North Shields, for restoration and additional sittings; population, 7,000; sittings in this church, 1,000. The following resolution, moved by the Archdeacon of Durham, was passed unanimously:—"That any incumbent sending an offertory or collection to any of the diocesan societies have for that year the privilege of a subscriber to the society to whose funds such offertory or collection shall have been sent." The conditions being accepted, the Berwick and Border Branch is now merged in the Diocesan Society.

A FARMER LOSING BOTH HANDS.—A very serious accident happened the other day to Mr. Hutchinson, farmer, Braiksland, about five miles from Ayr, whereby that gentleman was deprived of both hands. Mr. Hutchison's servants had been working at a straw-cutting machine, when it suddenly stopped, and Mr. Hutchison was applied to put it right. While in the act of doing so the machine went off, dragging with it his left arm, and tearing it off a little below the elbow. On feeling that his left arm was entangled, Mr. Hutchison put forward his right hand to endeavour to stop the machine, when it too was dragged in, and so much shattered that on surgical aid arriving it was found necessary to amputate the right arm between the wrist and elbow. He still lies in a precarious state—On the same day, on the farm of Kirklandholm, near Ayr, a little boy, son of Mr. Wallace, Farmer, there, put his right hand into an oat-sowing machine while it was at work, and had his hand and arm very much shattered, and one of his fingers taken off.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

STORMY MEETING IN NEWCASTLE.

On Tuesday night, a public meeting was held in the Lecture Room, Newcastle, to support Mr. Gladstone's resolutions respecting the Irish Church. The place was crowded, working men constituting the greater part of the audience. There were on the platform—Councillor Harford (in the chair), Councillor Joseph Cowen, the Rev. J. H. Rutherford, the Rev. J. C. Street, Mr. W. Bainbridge, Mr. T. Eustace Smith, Mr. Josiah Thomas, &c.

The Rev. J. H. RUTHERFORD read letters apologising for absence, from the Mayor, who pleaded indisposition as his excuse, and Lieut.-Col. Perkins, who expressed it as his hope that Mr. Gladstone's resolutions would be passed by a convincing majority. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN then expressed his full concurrence in the objects of the meeting saying that the English Church in Ireland must be dis-established if they hoped to maintain peace in Ireland. (Applause.)

Mr. W. BAINBRIDGE proposed the first resolution, which was as follows:—"That in the opinion of this meeting, it is necessary that the Irish Church, as an Established Church, should cease to exist, and that the State should resume the endowments of the Church and apply them, regard being had to existing interests, to national and unsectarian purposes. (Applause, and slight counter hisses.) The history of the Established Church in Ireland was written in blood, massacre, almost in extermination. It was composed of about one-eighth of the population of Ireland, and had the whole of the ecclesiastical revenues of that island. He denied that the Irish people were disloyal, and pointed out the folly of endeavouring to treat a free as a conquered nation. It was no sentimental grievance, but it was a grievance that they felt with the iron in their soul. (Applause.) Some called it a missionary church, but he could not regard it as having done any good, for, even with it, the number of Protestants in Ireland was decreasing. Others said the Church in England would fall with the established church in Ireland. For his own part, as a churchman, he would rather see the established church in England perish than it should be built upon oppression and tyranny, and not upon the common principles of justice. (Cheers and counter hisses continued for some time.) He would have nothing to do with a persecuting church. (Renewed cheers.) It should be remembered that the English Church had a great many elements of discord in itself, and that the danger lay within and not without itself. (Loud applause.) It would not pass through the furnace that awaited it if it continued associated with the Church in Ireland. A ship in danger should sever the rope that attached it to a wreck. (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Bainbridge concluded by pointing out in an eloquent peroration the impetus that would be given to religion by the disendowment of the Church in Ireland.

The Rev. J. C. STREET seconded the motion.

The Rev. S. ATKINSON, of Eighton Banks, a clergyman of the Church of England, then proceeded to the platform to oppose the object of the meeting. He spoke at considerable length, and got a fair hearing in a general way. He argued that the Church was quite entitled to the revenues which it received, and that it was a missionary church and making progress. He gave a great many authorities in favour of his view, that disendowment of the church could not be effected without revolution. He was an Irishman, and felt strongly attached to the church. Its friends would fight every inch of the ground. (Loud applause. They would not submit to anything that was unworthy of honest men dealing with honest men upon a great question. They would fight to the last. If they were beat they could not help it. He proposed as an amendment, "That this meeting declines to pronounce an opinion in favour of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions on the Established Church in Ireland. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. J. W. NEIL, a scripture reader, seconded the amendment.

Mr. JOSEPH COWEN, jun., in supporting Mr. Bainbridge's motion, contended that a large part of the revenues now in the receipt of the Irish Church originally belonged to the Roman Catholics. The Protestants by force and arms took the revenues from them. (Loud applause.) He denied that a missionary church should be supported by the State, and said that it was a gross injustice to endow a church whose members numbered only one eighth of the population, and if attempted to be perpetrated in this country would not be allowed to continue a month. (Enthusiastic applause.) He did not believe in fighting with shame or with gloves, and it was his opinion that the Church of England must also be disendowed in the course of time. (Renewed applause and hisses.) He also believed that a great many other grievances would be done away with by a reformed Parliament. (Applause.)

Mr. STRACHAN supported the amendment. He said that the Irish Church cost nothing, and argued that no one was compelled to go into it unless he pleased. He contended that the question of the Irish Church made a nice piece of political clap-trap for Mr. Gladstone and his friends. They had tried Reform and failed, and at length resorted to that subject.

[This speaker was often interrupted, and the meeting was rapidly becoming more and more uproarious.]

The amendment was then lost by a large majority, and the motion was carried by quite a forest of hands' only some 40 or 50 hands being held up against it. The result was hailed with tremendous cheering.

Mr. T. EUSTACE SMITH then moved—"That, recognising the honest application of the great principle of religious equality to Ireland as the best means of placing its civilisation and its religious liberty on an enduring basis, this meeting thanks Mr. Gladstone for his resolutions on the Irish Church, and pledges itself to support him in the just and liberal policy to Ireland, which these resolutions are intended to begin." (Applause.) The speaker made a neat and eloquent speech in support of the resolution, in which he contrasted Mr. Disraeli with Mr. Gladstone in favour of the latter, and called upon the people to support Mr. Gladstone.

Mr W. MEIKLE seconded the motion.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

The Rev. J. H. RUTHERFORD next proposed a petition to the House of Commons based on the foregoing resolutions. It regarded "the Established Church in Ireland as a great political injustice, a fruitful source of national disaffection, the occasion of social disorder, and opposed to the best interests of the Irish people." He was glad that there was a statesman at the head of the Liberal party earnest and honest enough to nail his flag to the mast. (Applause.) He spoke of the Irish Church as a badge of insult, expressed it as his belief that it would not much longer exist, concluding by moving that it should be presented to the House by Mr. Cowen, M.P., and that copies of the resolutions should be sent to Mr. Gladstone and the local members.

The CHAIRMAN stated that he understood Mr. Headlam would give a right hearty support to the resolutions.

Mr. ANDERSON seconded the adoption of the address, saying he was glad to hear that Mr. Headlam had changed his opinions on the subject.

A vote of thanks was awarded to the Chairman, three hearty cheers were given to Mr. Gladstone, and the meeting then quietly separated.

DURHAM SCHOOL.—Mr. W. L. Hetherington has been elected Chancellor's medallist for this year at Cambridge. He was formerly Captain of Durham School, succeeding in that post Mr. John Gent, the Ireland and Hertford University Scholar, at Oxford. Mr. Thomas Hindmarsh, late of Durham School, has also been elected to the first of the two open scholarships at Trinity College, Oxford.

MEETING OF CONGREGATIONAL CHOIRS.—On Tuesday night, what has been called a "Service of Song" by the choirs of the Congregational Churches of Northumberland and Durham, was held in the New Town Hall, Newcastle. The choristers, male and female, to the number of 550, occupied and completely filled the orchestra, which had been enlarged for the occasion. The gallery and side elevations were well filled; the area about half filled. At seven o'clock the Mayor of Newcastle (Mr. Henry Angus) took his seat in one of the side elevations, and was accompanied by several Congregational ministers of the neighbourhood. The Mayor, in opening the service, hoped that the meeting of the choirs there that night would conduce to beneficial result, and that the psalmody in the respective churches from which they had come would be materially improved. The service, which was long, was then commenced. The singing was excellent, taking into consideration the large number, and the difficulties in the way of the rehearsing with which they had to contend. The singing of the lady choristers was excellent, only needing a little more strength and precision to make it perfect. The choruses and chants were finely executed. The part singing somewhat lacked strength and vigour. The audience were peculiarly demonstrative in their applause, considering the whole service was of a sacred character. The Rev. George Stewart (Newcastle), and the Rev. J. Goodall (Durham), and other gentlemen, by prayer and addresses took part in the service. The anthems sung were "O come all ye faithful," and "The Earth is the Lord's," and the chants, "God is our refuge and strength" and "O give thanks unto the Lord." The remainder of the service was principally hymns. The proceedings concluded with the singing of the "Old Hundred," and the audience engaging in prayer. Mr. Hall wielded the baton very effectively, and Mr. Rea presided at the organ.

INUNDATION OF PONTOP COLLIERY.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE MINERS.

TWENTY-THREE HORSES AND TWENTY-EIGHT PONIES DROWNED.

GREAT DESTRUCTION TO PROPERTY.

Yesterday (Thursday) morning, considerable anxiety was felt by the inhabitants of Annfield Plain and district on hearing rumours that Pontop Colliery the property of the Marley Hill Coal Company, and situate at Annfield Plain, had been inundated, and that the men had with great difficulty escaped with their lives. On our arrival at the spot we found that the reports, although correct, were far below the extent of damage which had been caused by this appalling and unlooked for catastrophe. It appears that there are employed at the colliery about 200 men and boys on the day shift, and that during the night very few men are engaged, whose work appears to be to have the pit all ready in the morning for the men who are engaged in hewing, putting, &c. By far the greater number of persons employed in this pit have latterly been working in the north-west corner of the pit. When the men ceased their duty on Wednesday night, the entire working appeared as safe as could have been desired; and no change was discernible at two o'clock on the following morning when the deputies—John Errington, John Foreman, and William Bell—made their customary round of inspection previous to the admission of the fore-shift men some couple of hours later. On the strength of this apparent security, other six men were allowed to proceed with their preliminary duties. These were Jas. Smith and Thomas Starford, stonemen; Jonathan Dixon and Robert Wilson, horse keepers; and Wm. Forster, and Cuthbert Wilkinson, horse-crank drivers. The seam where the men were then engaged is the main seam some 70 fathoms from the surface, above which is the Hutton seam, from whence it is supposed by some the water had burst. Below the main seam of Pontop Pit, some thirty fathoms deeper, is the Busty seam, which has been filled with water for about ten years.

At three o'clock that morning the above-mentioned men were considerably alarmed by a loud report, which shook the earth around them, and immediately afterwards an immense volume of water burst into the workings, which cover a large space—between two and three miles, it is said. Immediately the men—William Bell and John Foremen—working near the place, where the water was rushing into the pit with a fearful impetuosity became conscious of what had happened they at once hurried to inform the other workmen who were at a considerable distance from the shaft, on going to them the water met them in a wave which reached up to their knees. By this time the whole of the lights had been put out, and the poor fellows accompanied by those whose lives were owing to the noble-heartedness of those two men, made the best of their way to the shaft, the water still rising with alarming rapidity; fortunately, one man, William Bell, deputy, had a box of matches in his pocket. These he struck until they reached the shaft mouth, and by that time the water was within nine inches of the top of the seam. As might be expected, the poor fellows were greatly exhausted—Forster who had swallowed a large quantity of the water in consequence of falling from the tubs, becoming insensible—but restoratives provided by the kindness of their friends at the bank, speedily put an end to all fears of evil consequences from the immersion. Within a few minutes of this time, and in less than an hour and a quarter from the outbreak, the water was at least fifteen feet up the shaft. There were fifty one horses and ponies in the colliery, valued at £1,200 or £1,300, and these, of course, were drowned in their stables; but another stud of seven horses, which were fastened up 36 feet above the level of the shaft bottom, are expected to be saved, if they do not succumb to the pangs of hunger before the water falls sufficiently to enable them to be released. The arrival of Mr. R. T. Swallow, the viewer, and Mr. Joseph Bowes, the overman seemed to inspire the assemblage with confidence, and presently after Mr. Cuthbert Berkley, head viewer for the Marley Hill Company, was on the ground. Messrs. Thomas Bell, South Moor; W. R. Dickinson, viewer, Thomas Simpson, under-viewer, South Pontop Colliery; Peter Kaye, under-viewer, Oxhill; Thomas Shield, Quaking House, and other gentlemen were speedily on the spot, and ready for any emergency. The alarm spread rapidly throughout the village, and as many people imagined that the fore-shift gang—comprising fifty men and seventy lads—had descended before the outbreak took place, the excitement became intense.

Great was the joy of the poor wives and children at the safety of their husbands and sons. When the men arrived at the bank from their perilous position, it was found that many of them had had to leave their clothing and watches behind, and at that time the workmen were waiting to descend to their day's work. Fortunately, it was before four o'clock, as by that time 200 men and boys would have been in the pit, almost all of whom would have perished.

As soon as the men were out the tubs were put on to lift out the water; but although the engine was drawing at the rate of 300 gallons a minute, at six o'clock in the evening the water had reached six fathoms up the shaft, and at that time Mr. two men were about to descend the shaft to see whether the water was rising or not. The cause of the flooding is attributed to the chocking up of the "levels" in some old workings in the west district, and the liquid, having accumulated in the Hutton seam over a period of perhaps a hundred years, had at length been of sufficient weight to break through the six fathoms of strata lying between it and the excavations in the main coal. Of the quantity of water poured into the mine, no accurate estimate can be formed; but judging from the fact that it spread over the whole two miles of the district occupied by the workings in less than two hours, the inflow must have been many millions of gallons per minute. The water can be run off into Pont burn by means of a water level drift, at the rate of 6,000 gallons per minute, and 300 gallons per minute more can be drawn up the shaft with the tubs and cage, it is expected the mine will be entirely clear in about a week. The unfortunate occurrence has thrown out of employ above 250 men and boys, who will be compelled to remain idle for a short time. The estimated damage is laid at between £3,000 and £4,000.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

THURSDAY Night.

Mr. H. Walker, back-overman, and Mr. John Errington, deputy, descended the pit shaft as far as the Hutton seam which is about ten fathoms from the main coal seam, when it was found that communication with the interior of the workings was still completely cut off. No hopes are now entertained of saving any of the horses alive. The water continues to be drawn out of the mine by means of two large tubs capable of lifting about a ton of water per minute. The depth of the water at present is about 20 feet.

FRIDAY Morning, 9 a.m.

Up to 12 o'clock last night there was very little alteration in the depth of the water, since then, however, it has rapidly diminished, there being now only about eight feet of water in the pit shaft. Hopes are now entertained that in a day or so the water may have been so far overcome as to allow an entrance to be made into the workings of the pit.

DISPUTE BETWEEN THE MAYOR AND TRADESPEOPLE OF NEWCASTLE.—The Newcastle spring races took place on Thursday, and the Mayor (Mr. H. Angus) appointed that afternoon to be observed as a holiday. His conduct called forth much criticism and great dissatisfaction, particularly among tradespeople, and on Tuesday a counter-notice was extensively circulated, signed by the principal tradesmen, who thus made public their determination not to take any notice of the Mayor's "appointment."

CLEVELAND IRON TRADE.—At the weekly iron market, held at Middlesborough, on Tuesday morning, a healthy and satisfactory tone prevailed. Manufacturers reported that for shipbuilding iron the demand still continues good, and that inquiries are tolerably numerous from Scotland, and from the local shipbuilding firms. The plate and angle mills are now working full time in the majority of cases. The demand for rails is improving. It is understood that the Caledonian order for 9,000 tons has been obtained by a Stockton firm. There has been a moderate accession of other rail orders on home and Continental account. Advices from the continent are more encouraging, and there seems a prevailing impression that the rail mills will be kept in tolerably regular operation for the next few months. Prices, however, have not yet shown much indication of improvement, and the consequence is that the trade is likely to remain in an unremunerative state until the works get into much more general occupation throughout the country. In pig iron, forge numbers were in good demand for country delivery, though makers showed little inclination to book orders except at considerable advance upon current rates. The various patentees of Cleveland steel are about to exhibit specimens of their production, and altogether the gathering at the second quarterly meeting to be held by the North of England trade, is likely to be one of great interest and importance. Prices are quoted as follows:—No. 1, 47s. 6d.; No. 3, 43s. 6d.; No. 4, 42s. 6d.; net cash, or 1s. per ton extra for bills. Makers' stocks of pig iron are understood to be decreasing. Shipments continue to be tolerably well maintained, but for some parts of the continent the demand is rather less active at present.

Correspondence

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.

THE LATE ASSAULT CASE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—In referring to your report of the assault case tried at Lanchester last Thursday, may I ask you to correct an error. Complainant swore that I seized him on one side, and Edmund Balleny attacked him on the other and struck him; also, that I said "old as I am I can dance on your guts." Ann Dent, complainant's own witness, proved that *Edmond never interfered with him*, nor spoke to him except saying "don't strike my father"—so much for the gentleman's veracity. Ann Dent also declared that I did not use the disgusting language about liars and guts; that I did not strike complainant, that I only pushed him against a table, and that, notwithstanding complainant's irritating language, which was proved by Sarah Forster, whose evidence you omit entirely, I did not even get out of temper with him. Now, sir, though fined for an assault which I deny ever occurred, and which Mr. Wilkinson, the magistrate, said was a very trivial one, and which, if it did transpire at all, was in attempting to rid myself of the annoyance of a person not going the direct road to Mr. Sudden's house, as he asserted, but attempting to force his way into my garden. I shall regret the circumstance less, if it has the effect of relieving me from the gentleman's future investigation of my private grounds, poultry yard, &c.

I can only account for complainant being acquitted of trespass by the supposition that, the worthy magistrates (with about the same amount of intellect evinced by the policeman who, in attempting to prove an alibi, expressed his opinion that, because "the bed was very much tossed nobody could have slept in it") were by a mode of argument peculiar to themselves, enabled to arrive at the conclusion that, because a man was detected tramping through the plantations, and attempting to destroy the fastening of a garden gate belonging to another, no trespass could possibly have been committed.

I am, sir, your very obedient servant.

D. C. BALLENY.

THE BISHOP OF CAPETOWN IN DURHAM.

On Monday evening, a public meeting took place in the New Town Hall, Durham, in aid of the funds of the church in South Africa. The Rev. Temple Chevallier, occupied the chair; and amongst those present were the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Capetown, and a number of clergymen and laymen belonging to this district.

The CHAIRMAN having addressed the meeting at some length,

The Bishop of CAPETOWN said he would for a single moment, before he touched upon the work which he believed God had given us to do, dwell upon the peculiar position in which those churches which we, of this Church of England, had sought to plant in our distant possessions, stand at the present moment. It was some time before we were undeceived as to the colonial churches being branches of the Establishment; lawyers, statesmen, archbishops, and bishops were mistaken, for the law declared that those colonial churches were not part of the Church of England as an establishment, and had no legal connection with it, but were voluntary associations—in the same position, than other religious associations—that was to say, instead of being Established Churches, they stood precisely in the same position as Wesleyans, or Independents, or Roman Catholics. What they had to do was to bow to their decision—they could not do otherwise. He had sometimes been charged as having himself subverted the churches in our colonies as establishments. It was not he that did it, it was the Privy Council. But that being the position, which it was declared to be, so far as the law and the establishment were concerned, the colonial churches felt it to be their duty to endeavour to bind themselves anew to their mother Church (from which they never, in any portion of the colonial possessions desired to be separated) by spiritual bonds. And this had been the chief reason why our present beloved Archbishop called together the bishops of the whole of our Anglican communion. The object was to consider, in the first place and chiefly, how they should more closely connect the different churches in our own possessions with the mother Church; and then what further steps ought to be taken to bind together, in still closer communion, all the branches of the Anglican communion throughout the world. That had, he believed, been accomplished, as far as the Conference could accomplish it. They had done, under the changed circumstances—which had not been a change affected by the Colonial Churches but by the decisions of the Law Courts—all that they could to bind themselves that Church from which they had derived their origin, and with which they desired to be connected for ever. (Loud applause.) With respect to the falling away from the faith of Christ, on the part of his own once beloved brother—and he might say so still, because he trusted he prayed for him that he might be recovered—he spoke now of Bishop Colenso—it would be in the recollection probably of many there that when he (Bishop Gray) was last in England, he was beginning to publish all those books which caused so great an excitement in this country. No sooner were they published, in London, than he (Bishop Gray) as the metropolitan of the Church in Africa, was appealed to from all parts in the country to take proceedings. He declined to do so. He attended a great meeting of the Bishops of our Church—English, Irish, Colonial—and he was unanimously urged to take some steps. He replied that it was impossible; he should be both judge and accuser too; but that if, on his return to South Africa, charges were brought by the clergy or by others, he should feel it is duty to hear those charges and to adjudicate upon them. Everybody knew that those charges were brought and were heard, and that the whole body of Bishops of the Church in South Africa, upon whom the responsibility lay, declared that they believed those charges were proved—that their brother had widely departed from the faith which he had himself sworn to teach and to defend. Notwithstanding the Bishops' declaration that this was the case, and that Dr. Colenso must be deposed from the exercise of his spiritual functions in the Church, and his wide departure from the faith, he persevered; and then they separated him from their communion. From that time he had still continued, and he was still continuing, because there was no power in the Metropolitan or the Bishops of South Africa, to deprive him of the letters patent. The Crown attempted to give that power to the Metropolitan to issue letters patent, giving him express powers in that respect, but those letters patent were declared to have exceeded the power of the Crown, and that there was no power in the Chief Pastor of a voluntary religious association to destroy such a document as the letters patent; and, although these letters patent could convey nothing but a title, and created nothing but a lay Corporation—gave no diocese, and no sphere of action, but simply gave a title—it was impossible that they could be destroyed by any voluntary associations any more than letters patent for a steam engine or anything else could be so destroyed, and therefore the letters patent remained. That was the present state of things; and he apprehended that, from various causes, at no very distant day, in all human probability, legal proceedings, in one shape or another, would be taken in order to destroy the effect of those letters patent—(applause)—not by himself, because it was impossible he should do so, but, he believed, by the Bishops of the Church of England or by others. But that was for the Bishops to consider; and they were prepared, immediately after Easter, to take the subject into their very serious consideration. (Applause.) He did not think it needful to dwell further upon this point, or to allude to any of those trials and difficulties by which his course had been surrounded during these last 20 years; but he might be permitted to say that he believed they had all tended to the furtherance of the Gospel of Christ; and he had no doubt whatever that, if they did their duty—and just in proportion as they did their duty—let whatever circumstances befall them, God would bless them, and all would work together for the extension and strengthening of His Church, the upholding of His cause, and the winning of souls to Him. (Loud applause.) The Bishop then gave a most interesting account of the mission work in South Africa; and it appeared that great progress was being made, and that the results were most encouraging.

A collection was afterwards taken in aid of the objects of the meeting.

EXPLOSION OF VITRIOL IN LIVERPOOL.—A carboy of vitrol on the deck of the ship Victoria, in Canada Dock, exploded on Wednesday, and nearly suffocated Inspector Tomlinson and one or two policemen.

HEXHAM.—On Tuesday evening, as a wind-up of the Penny Reading season, the committee of the Hexham Temperance and Working Men's Institute, gave an entertainment in the New Town Hall, consisting of instrumental music, character songs, and recitations; and the principal item in the programme, and that in which the interest of the evening culminated, was the performance, in character, of the trial scene, "Bardwell *versus* Pickwick," (by Dickins) the principal characters in which were sustained by two young men from Newcastle, namely Mr. John Teasdale as *Serjeant Buzfuz*, and Mr. John Martin as *Serjeant Snubbin*, the other characters being supplied by gentlemen belonging to Hexham. The Hexham Quadrille Band played several selections of music in finished style, and Miss Martha Stainthorpe played the piano accompaniments. The proceedings were closed by the band playing the National Anthem.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

MONDAY.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone introduced the resolutions of which he had given notice, in reference to the Irish Church, in a speech of an hour and thirty-five minutes. He declined going into details, but sketched briefly the basis of the measure by which he meant to accomplish his object. After disestablishment and disendowment had been carried out, he calculated that from three-fifths to two-thirds of the Church property would remain in the hands of the Anglican community. The residue he proposed to treat as an Irish fund, applicable to the interest of Ireland. He defended himself against a charge of sudden apostacy, and maintained that disestablishing the Irish Church would be immeasureable gain to the Church of England. He assured the House that his object was not so much to press the final decision upon the present Parliament—which must be left for the reformed Parliament—but to suspend all applications to vacancies in the higher ranks of the Establishment, with a view to leaving the field clear for the future Parliament. Lord Stanley, who was received with loud cheers from the supporters of the Government, denied that it was wished to get rid of the resolutions by an artifice. They did not decline to meet the issue raised, but desired the question to be approached calmly and with gravity. Disestablishment, he pointed out, was one thing, and disendowment another; and it was preposterous to ask the house to adopt a resolution, about the principle of which its supporters would quarrel the next morning. While no one pretended that the ecclesiastical arrangements of the Irish Church were satisfactory, it was strange that, without consideration the House should pronounce its condemnation, especially as a commission was sitting on the whole subject. They were asked to legislate almost without a day's notice on a subject which Parliament for thirty-four years had declined to deal with. He denied that morally or constitutionally they were entitled to pledge the future. After pointing out the political and party character of the resolutions, his lordship said that Mr. Gladstone denied that his opinions had undergone any change for the last 25 years. How came it, then, that during these 25 years the right hon. gentleman had never attempted to give effect to his opinions, but had only just now discovered their extreme urgency and importance? He concluded by moving the amendment of which he had given notice. Mr. Baillie Cochrane, Lord Cranborne, Mr. Laing, and the Solicitor-General were the most important speakers who followed.

TUESDAY.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Malmesbury called attention to the report of the committee which had been appointed to inquire into the manner of conducting the business of the House, and in accordance with the recommendation of the committee, he moved a new standing order to discontinue the use of proxy votes. After a short conversation, the motion was agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy opened the debate in the House of Commons on the Irish Church, replying with considerable energy to the criticisms of Lord Cranbourne. While he questioned that Mr. Gladstone's resolutions were the result of mature judgment, he said they evaded the real difficulty, namely, the apportionment of the Irish Church revenues. It was inexpedient, he contended to deal with the mass of property involved in a hasty manner, and without an opportunity of consulting the country upon it. He denied that Roman Catholics had increased since the relaxation of the penal laws, the reverse being the fact. The Protestants, he said, were equally entitled to protection with the Catholics; and although on the receipt of the report of the commission now sitting, he might, if cause were shown, modify the temporalities, he would under no circumstances be a party to the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Mr. Goschen, who followed, said the policy of Mr. Hardy was quite different to that of Lord Stanley. It was only when Conservatives were in power that such questions could be introduced with a chance of being settled. Several gentlemen having spoken Mr. Bright engaged the attention of the House for a length of time. Mr. Roebuck moved the adjournment.

WEDNESDAY.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Adderly reported that the fever in the Mauritius was decreasing. The Religious Site Bill was read a second time, after which the House entered upon the discussion of Sir C. O'Loghlen's Libel Bill. Sir R. Collier drew attention to the clause which made a speaker responsible for every word he spoke as if it were written. He stated that in committee he would move that the clause be struck out. The Attorney-General said the clause exempting *bona fide* reports of speeches from libel involved an important principle, and must be carefully discussed in committee. Mr. Ayrton argued that the clause, if adopted, would lead to the employment of mere mechanical short-hand writers. Mr. Milner Gibson was opposed to the clause affecting the liability of speakers for slander, as restricting the liberty of speech, forgetting that as the law stands the liberty of the press is seriously restricted. The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced the bill for enabling the Postmaster-General to acquire and maintain the telegraphs in the country. The right hon. gentleman explained that the bill was not compulsory. It, however, any undertaking was injuriously affected by the action of the Postmaster-General, it was proposed to compel that personage to purchase the rights of the concern injured, the compulsory power being limited to a period of twelve months. The bill was read a first time.

THURSDAY.

In the House of Lords the Lord Chancellor presented several petitions from Ireland, in favour of the Irish Church. The Earl of Malmesbury then intimated that to-night (Friday) he would move the customary adjournment during the Easter recess. The Mutiny Bill, after a lively discussion, was read a second time. The Duke of Cambridge regretted that no punishment had been substituted for flogging which had a beneficially deterrent influence in certain circumstances. Earl Grey severely commented on the fact that the leading members of the late Government had not voted on Mr. Otway's motion in reference to flogging. Earl de Grey attempted to defend the members of Earl Russell's Cabinet referred to, after which the debate was continued for some time. The bill was ultimately read a second time, without modification.

Contrary to the general impression, the debate on the Irish Church has been adjourned until to-night (Friday), when the first division, the question may be expected. Lord Stanley's reply to a question put by Mr. Yorke last night in the House of Commons, completely sets at rest his rumoured resignation. Mr. Roebuck, who opened the debate, having, during his political career, opposed an Established Church, said he would vote for Mr. Gladstone's resolutions, exposing at the same time the Whigs in office and the Whigs out of it. Mr. Henley denounced Mr. Gladstone's resolutions as spoliation and violence. Gen. Peel pointed out that it was not justice to Ireland, but quite the reverse of it, to establish principles in that country which would destroy all confidence in the rights of property and the validity of the pledges of Parliament. He was willing to redress anomalies when the Royal Commission had reported, but he should oppose both the resolutions and amendment. Mr. Lowe, who followed, made a speech, inspired, evidently in its references to the Liberal party, by Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Horsfall, Mr. Clive, Mr. Lefroy, Sir J. Gray and Lord Claude Hamilton having spoken, Mr. Bernal Osborne said he agreed with Mr. Roebuck in regretting that the question was made a party tournament, for Ireland had gained little from these party fights. When they had served their purpose the ancient Whigs, so wakeful in opposition, were apt to nod in the relaxing atmosphere of office. Mr. Coleridge moved the adjournment.

HEXHAM BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—On Tuesday, the usual fortnightly meeting of the above Board, was held in the New Town Hall, Hexham, the Chairman (Mr. T. P. Dodds) presiding. There was a very large attendance of Guardians. With respect to the alleged ill-treatment of a child in the Workhouse by the schoolmaster, in reference to which a communication was read from the Poor Law Board at last meeting, the committee reported that, beyond the boy receiving a little chastisement in the month of August last, there was no foundation for the complaint.—Mr. C. G. Grey moved that an answer be returned to the Poor Law Board, to the effect that the Workhouse committee had inquired into the charges, but found that they were so frivolous that they could not be substantiated, and that the Board was satisfied with the result of the inquiry.—Mr. J. Johnson seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.—After a lengthy discussion on the improvements proposed to be carried out at the Workhouse, Mr. Jos. Lee moved "That, as the day-room accommodation in the Workhouse was insufficient for the number of inmates, and the vagrant wards and reception-rooms were insufficient and inconvenient, while there is more dormatory accommodation than is required, the alterations proposed in the plan drawn by Mr. Herdman in accordance with instructions of the Board for the purpose of providing sufficient day-room, vagrant-ward, and reception-room accommodation, without additional building, be carried out, with such modifications as may be ordered by the Board, and that £400 be borrowed for the purpose of carrying out the proposed alterations." Mr. J. Johnson seconded the resolution which was carried. After some other routine business had been transacted, the Board adjourned.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.

TOULON, March 28 (Evening).—A fire broke out at the railway station of this city to-day. The waiting rooms and offices were destroyed. The place was completely gutted, and nothing but the bare walls remain.

PARIS, March 31.—Tranquillity was disturbed yesterday at Grenoble for a short time. 300 young men sang the "Marseillaise" in front of the Prefecture of Police, the Bishop's Palace, and the College of Jesuites. They dispersed quietly.

ITALY.

ILLNESS OF THE KING.

TURIN, March 29.—The King has had several fits of appoplexy, and has been bled several times. His Majesty is in a weak state of health, which creates uneasiness.

ALLEGED GARIBALDIAN ARRESTS.

ROME, March 30.—The *Osservatore Romano* of to-day reiterates the statement that Italian emissaries are present in Rome seeking to encourage desertion among the Papal troops. It says the police have recently arrested two Garibaldians and other individuals who were pursuing that object. Emissaries are still leaving several Italian cities for Rome, but the Pontifical Government will be able to unmask their intrigues.

AMERICA.

IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Mr. Butler opened the prosecution of President Johnson before the Senate Court, to-day, on the charges of impeachment. The impeachment managers offered in evidence copies of the original appointment of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of the War Department, and also President Johnson's message to Congress, assigning reasons against his impeachment.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Chief Justice Chase, who presided at the trial of President Johnson, has claimed judicial power during the trial. The impeachment managers and some senators opposed the claim, but the Senate sustained the Chief Justice.

BELGIUM.

THE COLLIERY RIOTS.

BRUSSELS, March 28th.—Despatches received here state that a riot commenced yesterday morning at the villages of Farciennes and Lambussart, and extended to Tamines. The rioters dispersed in the evening, declaring that they would return to-day to put a stop to the work at the collieries.

BRUSSELS, March 28th (Evening).—A despatchment of the regiment of the Guards is under orders to start for Brussels for the province of Namur, where it is reported that considerable excitement prevails among the colliers.

The *Etoile Belge* says that fears are entertained of a renewal of the disturbance in Charleroi. Gatherings of armed workmen are said to have taken place at Baulet. Troops have been sent thither.

BRUSSELS, March 29th.—The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to the governors of the provinces on the subject of the disturbances. Up to noon to-day, no further outbreaks had taken place. There have been great gatherings of workmen at Hamuet and Namur, owing to it being Sunday, but no further disturbances.

CHARLEROI, March 28th.—A serious disturbance took place to-day in the coal district near the town. A detachment of carbineers and a squadron of chasseurs under the orders of Count Floquelmont, left Charleroi at three p.m. for the scene of the disturbance. The Chasseurs and gendarmes charged the rioters twice. Some of them were wounded, and several of the ringleaders were arrested, and have been brought into Charleroi.

CHARLEROI, March 29th.—An official proclamation has been posted up in all the coal mine districts, prohibiting assemblages of more than fifteen persons.

BRUSSELS, April 1st (Afternoon).—Advices from Charleroi state that apparent tranquillity prevailed yesterday, throughout the districts on strike, but underhand agitation continues. Labour has been stopped where men were still at work on the previous day. Money is said to have been distributed to agitators. It was refused by the working men at Gouffre, but accepted at Bault. Indictments against captured rioters are being prepared.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Representatives, M. Delhomyre asked the Government for explanations respecting the participation of the military in the suppression of the disturbance at Chaleroi. M. Pernez replied that the interference of the military had been rendered necessary by the apprehension for a moment entertained of a general rising. The conduct of the troops had been admirable, and the strikes had been stopped. Ten lives altogether had been lost.

BRUSSELS, March 30.—The *Echo du Parlement* states that the excitement in the Charleroi mining districts has quite calmed down. 1,500 workmen have resumed work, and 2,500 others will do so to-morrow.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

The *Globe* has received from the representatives of the *New York Herald* in London, the following message from their special correspondent with the Abyssinian expedition:—

"Ashangi, March 16th.

"We have arrived here. A hostile chief is camped on the height overlooking the English camp. He refuses to give provisions, and dares Sir Robert Napier. The chief has sent a message to Sir Robert Napier, stating that Theodorus prefers friendship. Jacoub, friendly chief, persuades the general not to believe him. We are now within six days' march from Magdala. There is no grain, grass, or straw. Hostile chiefs have devastated the country. King Theodorus ravages far and wide. Desolation of the country universal."

Sir S. Northcote has received the following telegram from Sir R. Napier, dated Antalo, March 9:—"Head-quarters and 1st brigade march towards Ashanghi on the 11th and expect to reach on the 16th. News from the prisoners up to 7th February, all well. Theodore, with guns and mortars, on tableland of Talanta. All going on well."

THE WAR IN THE BRAZILS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 4th.—The allies have have passed the fortress of Humaita, and have taken Assuncion. General Flores has been assassinated. Colonel Lorenzo Battle, the Minister of War, has been elected President of Uruguay in his stead.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 30th. The treaty of commerce between Spain and the North German Confederation was signed to-day. The state of the Grenada has been raised.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

MALTA, March 28th. Captain Ramsey and eleven of the crew of the barque Maude, of Shields, which foundered on the 23rd ult., have just arrived here in the steamer Atlantic from Alexandria, received from the Prussian brig Emma.

BAVARIA.

POLITICAL RIOTS.

MUNICH, March 28th. Advices from Transstein, Upper Bavaria, announce that the object of the meeting summoned to examine the lists of the Landwehr in the Bavarian districts, ceded to Prussia by the treaty of 1866, has been frustrated by disturbances. The call of the civic guard to arms, and the reading of the Riot Act proved useless, the militia remained inactive. The town hall was demolished, and the houses and shops in the streets were closed. The gendarmes were ill-used by the mob. Troops have been sent for from Munich. Similar excesses have taken place at Frostberg, the cry of the rioters being "We will not become Prussian."

HUNGARY.

PESTH, March 30th. At a meeting held yesterday by the members of the Corps Honveds, R. Perczel declared M. Kossuth to be a traitor to the country. This statement appeared to meet with the approbation of the majority of the meeting.

BIGAMY NEAR HARTLEPOOL.—At the Castle Eden Police Court, on Monday, Lawson Atkinson, a miner, belonging to Easington, near Hartlepool, was charged with intermarrying with Sarah Lawson, whilst his former wife was still alive. Superintendent Scott produced the certificate of the marriage of the prisoner with Mary Howell on the 26th June, 1854, at Holy Trinity Church, Hartlepool. This person was still alive. He also produced another certificate of the marriage of the prisoner with Sarah Lawson, on the 16th ult., at Easington. The prisoner and his former wife had been separated for some time, and he had become acquainted with Lawson, and after a short courtship married her. He never told her he was a married man. On the day of the wedding the prisoner's first wife happened to be in the village on a visit to some friends, and her presence was the cause of much astonishment to the bride-elect when the circumstances became known.—The prisoner reserved his defence, and was committed for trial.

Spirit of the Press.

THE GREAT DEBATE.

The *Times* advises those who have lamented that the Opposition was composed of leaders who would not lead and followers who would not follow, to take heart. If the Opposition has been disorganised, the Ministry certainly cannot boast that they form a body at unity with itself. On Monday night Lord Stanley moved his amendment to Mr. Gladstone's resolutions. Nothing could be plainer, though nothing was more guarded than his attitude. He acknowledged the necessity of dealing with the temporalities of the Irish Church, and that with no timorous hand. He was perplexed, and we were led to infer that the Ministers of the Crown were perplexed, as to the ultimate disposition of the endowments of the Irish Establishment, but the necessity of withdrawing them from their present uses was plain and unequivocal. The Home Secretary has now given the House of Commons another view of the intentions of the Government. In a speech rarely equalled within the Palace of Westminster, and never for effect excelled, for it expressed, if ever words expressed, the clear and determined conviction of the speaker, Mr. Hardy eloquently repudiated all that Lord Stanley had said on the previous evening, and insisted upon the inviolability of all the possessions of the Irish Church. He declared that he did not assent to the abstraction of any part of its endowments, or if ever, by dire mischance, he should be forced to acquiesce in an act of spoliation which he abhorred, he would yield only under compulsion, and protest in the shades of opposition. "A house divided against itself cannot stand," and the divisions of the Ministry are by this time too plainly apparent. The Government, as Mr. Bright remarked yesterday, speaks with a different voice from night to night, and as Mr. Hardy on Tuesday answered Lord Stanley on Monday, Mr. Disraeli may not improbably be expected to reply on Thursday or Friday to Mr. Hardy, or any other minister, who may sacrifice himself in the interval. What Mr. Disraeli will do is now the question of the moment. Will he revert to his Dartmouth Letter and proclaim himself the uncompromising champion of all that is venerable, sacred and hallowed by the conspiracies and rebellions of three hundred years? This would be a noble but a fatal mission. A small but united party, strong in the respect of their opponents, but weak in the House of Commons, might, under such circumstances, follow under his banner. Will he, admitting to the utmost the necessity of modifications in the distribution of the revenues of the Irish Establishment, profess his readiness to defer in any fashion that may appear necessary to the opinion of the nation as manifested by the result of the election next spring? It would be impossible that the Lord Chancellor or the Home Secretary could consent to such a declaration, if any reliance is to be placed on parliamentary speeches or professions of principle. We may be tolerably confident that the first minister will avoid either extremes. He will repudiate with becoming scorn the notion of being unfaithful to the principle of Church and State, while he will recognise the necessity of conforming institutions to popular wants and national aspirations. He will be mysterious, epigrammatic, reticent. He will prove the identity of the Dartmouth Letter with the speech of "heedless rhetoric" pronounced below the gangway; he will reconcile all possible propositions with the elastic terms of Lord Stanley's amendments; and confident in his ingenuity, will insist upon the propriety of deferring to a Reformed House elected by Reformed constituencies the essential questions involved in Mr. Gladstone's resolutions.

It is with surprise and pain that the *Standard* finds Lord Cranborne coming forward to strengthen the hands of his natural enemies against his natural allies. The noble lord advocates what we fear is the impossible policy of preserving the Irish Church on its present footing. Yet he lends the weight of his influence and his eloquence to those who are labouring for the annihilation of the system he upholds, and against those who, by judicious improvements, would render its position sound and tenable. May not those who count themselves the most earnest defenders of the Irish Church discern a salutary warning in the coincidence which links them with the party of abolition? Is it not an ominous portent, when the upholder of the Establishment, as it now stands, finds himself ranged against those who, more or less, sympathise with him, and in temporary alliance with the advocates of immediate disestablishment and disendowment? Lord Cranborne can do justice to the "perfect candour and openness" of Mr. Gladstone. Was it altogether fair, was it in good taste, to class a statesman like Lord Stanley among those who "shelter themselves behind ambiguous motions and dilatory pleas?" Are we to conclude, too, that in the estimate of the noble lord the interests of the Irish Church will be better served by "the perfect candour and openness" of a proposition for immediate disestablishment and disendowment, than by a counter proposition in favour of careful consideration and deliberate procedure? Lord Cranborne, continues the *Standard*, can afford to fight for a theory, but a Government cannot shut their eyes to facts. There are anomalies in the Irish Establishment which ought to be righted, and he is surely its wisest and most faithful champion who would fit it for the rough encounter which lies before it, by strengthening its weak points, and making it as far as possible invulnerable. All abuses are a cause of weakness; all deficiencies and anomalies are invitations to attack. The Government is fighting the same battle as Lord Cranborne, but we venture to think that the position as it has assumed is more tenable and defensible than that to which the member for Stamford adheres with such pertinacious courage. It is the principle of the union between Church and State which is at stake, and Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues are fully alive to the fact, but they are wisely unwilling to embarrass their line of defence by the contention that the Irish Church is incapable of improvement, and that it is the policy to which they would be committed if they adopted "the straightforward negative" favoured by Lord Cranborne.

Looking at the matter from our own point of view, says the *Nonconformist*, we can as heartily congratulate the friends of religious equality on the advance of their new parliamentary leader as on the welcome announcement that he—in this matter, at least—had resolved to place himself in their ranks. Mr. Gladstone is accused of undue eagerness, of heated haste, and of such like weaknesses; but, in this instance, he seems to have displayed the prescience and the practical sagacity of the calmest statesmanship, in combination with the pure and lofty aim of the unselfish patriot. He has measured the magnitude of the operation which he has commenced. He has seen with a clear eye, while he is impelled by the pulsations of a generous heart. He acts with firmness, but it is as considerate as he is decided—as conciliatory as he is just. He does not profess to be able at the present time to produce a perfect plan, and he wisely reserves for future discussion much that will need to be considered with the utmost care and scrupulousness. But he lays down broad and intelligible principles, in the light of which we can see our way to the end of the work in all its completeness; and, in taking the first step, he makes the next and each succeeding step comparatively easy, because the path is wisely chosen, and the ground is firm beneath the tread.

We do not find in Mr Gladstone's speech, observes the *Guardian*, a sufficient answer to the question why this great matter was just at this moment forced on Parliament. The hour might have come for him to make up and declare his mind on the subject, and it may be quite true that the weak and lame policy of the Ministry might have no claim on our forbearance. Parliament and the country had; and he did not make it clear what objects he proposes to himself by suddenly making the subject of a debate, when it will not be really discussed on its merits. Nevertheless, the *Guardian* goes on to say, an Established Church which is not in any reasonable sense a church of the nation is an anomaly which nothing can get over: and the Church of Ireland is such an Establishment, and its defensive struggle in vain to disengage it from this radical fault in its position. The Irish Churchmen inherit a position created and kept up for centuries for the benefit of England; and the English legislators have no business to turn round on them now, and visit on them ruinously the consequences of English bad policy. But a great sacrifice will probably be cheaply made, even if it involves the British Church from a connection with the State which has been injury and dishonour. It was well worth Irish Church, and it ought not to lose anything which it can fairly call its own, by ceasing to be an Establishment.

ALLEGED RAPE BY A STEP-FATHER.—William Holmes was charged at the Gateshead County Police Court on Tuesday, with having committed a rape on his step-daughter, Isabella Underwood, a girl eight years old. The offence is said to have been committed on the 24th inst in the parish of Jarrow. The little girl stated that last Tuesday her mother went to see her aunt, and left her in the house with Holmes, who was in bed, her sister, and her brother. When she was cleaning the floor, Holmes got out of bed and lifted the girl in. He then locked the door and got into bed also, and committed the alleged offence. Francis Ann Peters living next door to the house on Tuesday to buy coals, but found the door locked. On returning a short time after, she saw Holmes sitting by the fire, with his clothes in disorder and his eyes looking red. The girl's mother said that she did not complain to her till Saturday, when she was washing her. The case was remanded.

The Congregationalists of Hexham are about to commence the erection of their elegant new chapel, in Hencotes Street, without delay.

On Saturday last, a diabolical attempt was made by a pit sinker, named John Willis, to blow up the house of Mr. Thomas, the manager of the Rosedale and Ferryhill Iron Company, at Cornforth, near the city of Durham.

WEAR FISHERY ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this association was held on Tuesday afternoon, in the County Hall, Old Elvet, Durham, the Rev. G. P. Wilkinson, of Harperley Park, presiding. There was also a large attendance of members. The Secretary (Mr. M'Caldcleugh) read the report, which stated that last year's income from subscriptions and the sale of fishing tickets amounted to £107. This year it amounts to £120. This increase is accounted for by a greater number of annual subscribers. With respect to the quality of fish in the river, the committee have every reason to suppose that there is a great increase of the salmon kind; but the unfavourable character of the season of 1867 did not permit the anglers such good sport among the common trout as had been expected. They are informed that more fish of the salmon kind have been seen in the western parts of the river than were ever known before. Messrs. Henderson and Company are now engaged in filter ponds for the purification of the discoloured water issuing from their dyeworks. Should the experiment prove successful, it may induce other millowners to try similar remedies. The report was unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks having been accorded to the Chairman, the meeting concluded. In the evening the annual dinner of the association took place in the County Hotel, the Rev. G. P. Wilkinson occupying the chair.

Markets.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE, Saturday.—At our market this morning we had a small supply of wheat from growers, which met a brisk sale at 1s. per qr. above last week's prices; From the stands only a limited business was done, as factors demanded 1s per qr. advance on last Tuesday's prices. Malting barley slow; grinding rather lower. Oats in large supply from abroad, and as consumers and dealers are all well stocked, the trade ruled flat, and prices in favour of buyers. Beans and peas without change.

DARLINGTON, Monday.—There was a good supply of wheat, which was sold quickly at rather better prices: Good red wheat sold from 19s 3d to 20s 0d; white do., 20s 0d to 21s 0d per boll. Barley in fair supply, and sold from 11s 3d to 11s 9d per boll. Oats, 28s 0d to 36s 0d per qr. Beans, 50s 0d to 56s 0d per qr. There was a good attendance of farmers and millers.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At our market to-day there was a good supply of wheat from the growers, and a fair quantity from abroad, and also from the coast. The trade was not so brisk as on Saturday, and only a moderate business was done, and prices advanced 1s per qr. on this day week for both English and foreign. Barley was about the same, with a slow sale. Malt, beans, and peas unchanged. Oats brought 1s. less. Flour held rather more firmly.

HEXHAM, Tuesday.—At our market to-day there was a very small supply of wheat, which was sold at fully 2s per qr. on last week's rates. Barley was in good supply and met a slow demand at a slight reduction. Very large supply of oats, which were in good demand at about previous rates; they were chiefly of an an inferior quality.

LONDON, Wednesday.—Arrivals:—British wheat 490, barley 100, oats 50 qrs.; flour 1510 brls. and 250 sacks. Irish oats 20 qrs. Foreign wheat 5,880, barley 4,460, oats 20,660 qrs. Thin attendance, and good business transacted in English and foreign wheat, and Monday's prices were unaltered. Spring corn was firm at last quotations.

GENERAL CORN AVERAGES.

The following were the averages for the week ending Saturday last:—

	Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat	40,896	at 72	0
Barley	29,327	at 43	4
Oats	11,336	at 26	9

CATTLE MARKETS.

DARLINGTON, Monday.—There was a good show of beasts, fat cattle meeting brisk a slow sale at rather advanced rates; lean were less saleable. Best ox and heifer beef, 7s. 9d. to 8s.; secondary, 7s. to 7s. 6d. There was a poor supply of sheep. Best wedders sold at 8d to 9d; secondary sorts, 7d to 8d. Pigs, a fair supply, and sold at 6s to 7s. 6d. per stone, sinking offal.

NEWCASTLE, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 266 head of cattle and 100 sheep from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland,—beasts from Glasgow,—beasts and 405 sheep from foreign,—beasts and 90 pigs from Ireland, and —pigs from Norfolk.

The supply of beef comprised 1,023 head. The numbers being considerably on the increase, and the beef trade was in a very fair state and all breeds moved off at no advance on the prices of this day se'nnight, and buyers being numerous, a good clearance effected.

The number of sheep was 5,670. The mutton trade ruled active, and an decrease of ½d. per lb. on the rates of this day week, with a poor finish.

Pigs—825 were shown. The pork trade was less active than on Tuesday last, and prices receded 3d per stone, with a poor finish.

NUMBERS SHOWN.

Beasts, 1,023; sheep, 5,670; pigs, 825; store cattle, —.

PRICES, SINKING OFFAL.

Beasts: prime heifer 8s 3d to 8s 6d, secondary sorts 7s 0d to 7s 9d, inferior sorts 5s 9d to 6s 9d, first-class oxen 8s 0d to 8s 3d, middling 6s 9d to 7s 6d, cows 5s 9d to 0s 0d per st. Pork 4s 3d to 6s 9d, small dairy-fed do. 0s 0d to 0s 0d per st. Sheep: good vendable wedders 9d to 0d, middling 8½d to 8¾d, tups, ewes, and inferior 7½d to 8d.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—There were 172 carts of hay and 33 carts of straw in the market.

		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Old land Hay	per Ton	3 18 0	to	5 8 0
This year's growth		0 0 0	..	0 0 0
New land Hay		3 10 0	..	5 10 0
This year's growth		0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Clover Hay		0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Wheat Straw	per Thrave	0 1 4	..	0 1 8
Barley Straw		0 1 3	..	0 1 8
Oat Straw		0 1 3	..	0 1 4

CUMBERLAND HAY & STRAW MARKETS.—Demand slow.

		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Meadow Hay	per Ton	2 15 0	..	4 5 0
Clover		3 0 0	..	5 0 0
Straw		1 10 0	..	1 16 0

HEXHAM PROVISION MARKET, Tuesday.—

Butter, 1s 4d to 1s 5d per lb.	Turkeys, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.
Eggs, 16 to 18 for 1s.	Potatoes, 11d to 12d per st.
Chickens, 2s 3d to 2s 6d.	Apples, 1s 6d to 1s 6d per pk.
Ducks, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.	Onions, 1s 0d per peck.
Geese, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.	

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, Wednesday.—Sugar: no public sales to-day, and private transactions limited; value unchanged; not much passing in refined, and 43s 0d accepted for low lumps. Coffee: market quiet, and rates firmer for native and plantation Ceylon. Tea: business on the increase from China, but still no advance. Rice: demand moderate. Tallow: 43s 6d to 43s 9d on the spot.

GLASGOW PIG IRON MARKET.—Tuesday.

	s.	d.
Sellers	52	6
Buyers	52	5

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*The insertion of anything beyond the simple announcement of Births, Marriages, or Deaths, will be charged as Advertisements.*]

BIRTHS.

CONSETT.—No. 75, on the 24th ult., the wife of Mr. P. Griffin of a son.

At Templetown, on the 30th ult., the wife of Mr. T. Simpson, of a son.

No. 292, on the 30th ult., the wife of Mr. S. Wood, of a daughter.

DELVES' LANE, on the 31st ult., the wife of Mr. Thos. Seaman, of a son.

No. 127, on the 1st inst., the wife of Mr. S. Maxwell, of a son.

No. 179, on the 3rd inst., the wife of Mr. W. Anderson, of a son.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—On the 30th ult., the wife of the Rev. A. Lattimer, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LANCHESTER.—On the 28th ult., Mr. John Waggett, to Miss Alice Daglish, both of South Moor. Also, Mr. Robert Elliott to Miss Elizabeth Lonsdale, both of Annfield Plain.

DEATHS.

CONSETT.—Puddlers' Row, on the 2nd inst., aged 37 years, Barbara, wife of Mr. George Coulson, miner, Dipton.

Pitt Street, on the 27th ult., aged 24 years, Mr. P. Cunningham.

SATLEY.—On the 30th ult., aged 86 years, Mary, relict of the late Mr. Stephen Bell.

HAMSTERLEY.—On the 27th ult., Elizabeth Dalrymple, wife of Mr. John Gardner, of Gateshead.

NEWCASTLE.—No. 6, Marlborough Crescent, on the 28th inst., Margaret, wife of Mr. Robert Kemleyside, wholesale grocer.

Poetry: Original and Select.

LEAVING HOME.

Dear father, once more I bid thee adieu,
With tremulous voice say good-bye,
The image of others may fade from my view,
But thine will abide till I die.
Ah! well I remember with heartfelt delight
Thy holy effusions of love,
Thy kindly caresses by day and by night,
O bless me before I remove.

To thee, dearest mother, I now say farewell,
While my heart is o'erwhelm'd in grief;
The breath and the depth of thy love none can tell,
Thy blessing, Oh, let me receive;
'Tis more to my fond heart than silver and gold,
Or pearls from the depths of the sea;
'Twill cheer me when others grow cheerless and cold.
And gladden when distant from thee.

Good-bye, noble brother, our love has been warm,
Like the beams of heaven's golden sun,
The father of mercies, oh, shield thee from harm
Till the battle of life thou hast won.
And now we are parting, I hence to remove,
To combat the rough world alone,
Remember and cherish that true-hearted love,
Which ever to me thou hast borne.

Adieu, gentle sister, sweet peace be thy lot
While treading the pathway of life,
Thy claims on my heart love shall ne'er be forgot
Amid the world's bustle and strife.
The day-dreams of childhood are gliding away,
Like stars when the young morn is come;
The dimness of twilight is changing to day,
And I am now leaving my home.

Leadgate, J. W.

A TRUE KNIGHT OF ST. PATRICK.

[THE PRINCE OF WALES.]

I.

Saint Patrick's Knight is a gentleman, and comes of decent people;
He will defend a certain Church, with many a tower and steeple.
Runs in his blood a mixture fine of Guelph and Stuart and Tudor.
If he don't prove a noble knight, we all shall cry "*Proh pudor!*"

Success attend our princely knight!
And when he draws his sabre,
Let an end be put to the Fanian fools
Who play at "Beggar me Neighbour!"

II.

The Himalayas are very high, and bate the Hill o' Howth, sir,
And why the divil shouldn't we raise a higher still than both sir?
On the top of that imperial hill our Knight shall prache a sarmint
To drive away the Fanian frogs, and bother Brightite varmint.

Success attend our princely knight!
And when he draws his sabre,
Let an end be put to Fanian fools
Who play at "Beggar me Neighbour"!

III.

There's not a mile in Ireland's isle where traitor varmint muster
But our royal Knight shall smash them quite in a despicable cluster;
And if Hibernia has been bound, these modern days are wiser,
Our Prince defies her enemies, and a noble swell unties her.

Success attend our princely knight!
And when he draws his sabre,
Let an end be put to the Fanian fools
Who play at "Beggar me Neighbour"!

—*Echoes from the Clubs.*

Local Literatuer.

[*Under this head we purpose inserting short essays by gentlemen in the district, which, we trust, will prove interesting to our readers. We are not, however, responsible for the opinions expressed by our contributors.*]

THE CULTURE OF THE INTELLECT.

"Search well the mind, arouse those intellectual powers
In viewing nature's ethereal showers."

Although many extensive improvements have been going on in this district during the last few years, there yet remains a wide field for progression, and among which the culture of the intellect figures generally prominent. According to the laws of nature and scripture we are informed that "as we sow, so we shall reap;" if, therefore we leave our gardens or land in an uncultivated state, weeds will soon begin to spring up and the ground becomes hard and steril; again, if we manure our land, tilling it well, the weeds have no opportunity of taking root, the nutrient powers of the manure renovates and fertilizes the land, "that it bringeth forth fruit in abundance." Now, the human mind is precisely in the same condition, it needs a great deal of cultivation, and unless the seeds of knowledge be firmly diffused in the youth's mind, enriched with pure sentiment, carefully watched over by his parental guardians, the weeds of ignorance and vice gradually make their appearance in the intellect. It is frequently said that example is better than precept—both are equally necessary on the parents' part in the perfection of those higher and holier qualities which an All-Perfect Deity in his benificence has bestowed upon us. We have numberless instances vividly portrayed before us, even in this neighbourhood, foretelling the power and effects of bad examples as given by parents to their families, especially the father who is a habitual visitor to the tavern, often returning in a state of inebriation, uttering those foul and immoral imprecations which degrade mankind. Thus the son, witnessing such scenes of debauchery and impiety, becomes hardened by constant repetition of so disgusting a spectacle, continually imbibing more and more of its pernicious influence on the mind and consequently imitates his father's manners, congratulating himself with the impression that he is "a man." like his father; instead of becoming "a man" in reality, he grows up a miserable dissipated being. Shunned by respectable company, he has resort to a class of individuals even worse than himself, and such men usually finish their career in the madhouse, workhouse, or prison. Instances could be given to substanciate what has been said on the evil effects derived from bad examples, and the power they have in debasing the intellect, but we forbear.

The next important feature connected with the culture of the intellect is the advantages derived from a good scholastic education. It is frequently asserted by some of the poorer classes that if their children were only at school a while they would soon attain sufficient learning to supply all their wants. These are but shallow excuses, resulting from ignorance or negligence. The parent who really wishes to promote the moral and intellectual happiness of his children, irradiating those tender filaments of the intellect with pure and select sentiment, calming their little troubles with filial love, constantly endeavouring to gain their whole trust and confidence. These are roots, education the branches, temperance and virtue the fruits of a well cultured intellect. Education tends to the strengthening of those powerful faculties that preside over the inner man; it also combines in bridling the irrational propensities of the human frame only when it performs these offices. The failure of its operations need not be depicted, as we have occurrences daily before our eyes in a great majority of the population. Many indeed regard education simply as a "bore," and the schoolmaster a tyrant; thus, in the absence of an infallible foundation, education merely reigns in a superficial position on the intellect. Nor has education finished her mighty work on the pupil leaving school. Cowper palatedly remarks on this subject in the following manner:—

"And seems it nothing in a father's eye,
That unimproved the hours of boyhood fly?
And is he well content, his son should find
No nourishment to feed his growing mind,
But conjugated verbs, and nouns declined?
Perhaps a father, blest with any brains,
Would deem it no abuse, or waste of pains,
To improve this diet, at no great expense
With savoury truth, and wholesome common sense."

These thrilling admonitions, ask the question in an accurate, perspicious manner, definitely informing us that neither education, nor yet the parent's duty have attained, on leaving school, the equilibrium of their anticipations. The culture of the intellect requires on the part of her students a spirit of unremitting determination and perseverance; calling upon them to be vigilant and investigate fully her unfathomable mines of never-failing wealth, clearly proving herself to be the illuminous orb of civilization.

Finally, reader, amidst the scenes of social and political strife, let the culture of the mind be your deliberate, unceasing labour; carefully selecting and consulting those sparkling gems of unalterable thought set forth by a host of illustrious men; who by the power of well-cultured intellect have left behind them a name of immortality. In this neighbourhood there evidently subsists a great dificiency in the irrational faculties; the ale-house and the card table are the principal inculcations the mind receives from a large number of our rising generation. It is to be deeply lamented the want and necessity of some evening place of instruction in many of the surrounding villages: for the mighty work of education can only succeed and the popular evil "Strikes" be ameliorated by a thorough fundamental culture of the intellect.

Ebchester. ZENO.

FACETIÆ.

USED UP.—When it rains—an umbrella.

A LAZY COOK.—One that "fritters" away her time.

Two may agree together; but three are always at odds.

When do ladies carry fire?—When they have taper fingers.

When was Desdemona like a ship in port?—When she was Moored.

When does a woman's tongue go quickest?—When she's on the railway.

When should a man dine? If rich, said Diogenes, when he likes; if poor, when he can.

What glorious object does a boy getting up in the morning resemble?—The rising sun.

VERY OBVIOUS.—The lawyers' "long vacation" is so called because it is not a "brief" period.

The sheep in the meadow and the axe in the forest contribute their "chops" for the support of man.

"Nominate your poison," is the poetical way they have in Indiana of asking you, "What will you drink?"

What is the difference between an oyster and a chicken?—One is best right out of the shell, and the other isn't.

"Thou rainest in this bosom," as the man said when a basin of water was thrown over him by the lady he was serenading.

A marriage lately took place at Boston, when the assembled friends, in the absence of flowers, strewed the path of the bride with feathers.

THE REASON WHY.—A man said the only reason why his dwelling was not blown away in a late storm was, because there was a heavy mortgage on it.

It is a common saying of moralists that the lower order of animals have not the vices of man, yet it is certain that some of the insects are *back-biters*, and all of the quadrupeds are *tale-bearers*.

HARD TO BEAR INDEED!—To a certain extent the character of a man may undoubtedly be told by his handwriting. You may be sure that no one of a humane disposition would bear hard—even on his pen.

CURIOUS.—A Denbighshire paper tells of a man who fell over a precipice at Bethesda, and remarks: "The fall was about fifteen yards, and the poor man, who was going home that way, died instantly."

When Voltaire was told that a friend of his was studying to be a physician, he exclaimed, "Why will he be so mean? He will have to thrust drugs, of which he knows little, into a body of which he knows less."

TENDER-HEARTED.—Mrs. Jones, a farmer's wife in Connecticut, says: "I b'lieve I've got the tenderest-hearted boys in the world. I can't tell one of 'em to fetch a pail of water but what he'll burst out a cryin'."

NON SUITED.—Lawyer; "The coat's too long, the waistcoat's too long; in fact, the entire suit's too long." —Tailor: "Dear me, sir, I'm very sorry; but the fact is, I—I thought that gentlemen of your profession preferred long suits."

Mr. Coble advertises his runaway apprentice, R. Strong, in the following style: "He can be identified by the fact that he has not combed his hair since New Year's Day, and cannot speak ten words at a time without uttering twenty falsehoods."

A PHILOSOPHICAL REFLECTION FROM A POLISHED STOVE.—People who are always abusing those whose eminence subjects them to the public gaze, are only showing they have the minds of menials, since their delight is in blackening the *great*.

Among the obituary notices of an Ohio paper, we find the following:—"Mr. William Jones, of Malta township, aged eighty-three, passed peacefully away, on Tuesday last, from single blessedness to matrimonial bliss, after a short but sudden attack by Alice Blossom, a blooming widow of thirty-five.

AN INVITATION TO THE DOCTORS BY THE NEW YORK MEDICAL SOCIETY.—Doctores! Ducum nex mundi nitu Panes; triticum at alt. Expecta meta fumen tu te & (*sic*) eta beta pi. Super attento uno Dux, hamor olam pati; sum parates, homine, ices, jam, etc. No Sideror Hoc. *Pesto resonam floas sole.*—Nov. Ebor., Jan. 20.

John Paul says, "I never was a good carver, which is one good reason why I do not have turkey on my table every day instead of only once a year. Hash is much easier to help; there are no joints to puzzle me, no crooked necks, side bones, and gizzards to drive one to distraction, so I make it the standing dish in my household. Those who think we take it for cheapness make a mistake. The convenience of the thing is its recommendation.

"Betsy, my dear," said Stebbings, giving his wife a damaged pair of unmentionables, "have the goodness to mend these trowsers; it will be as good as going to the play to-morrow night." Mrs. S. took her needle, but, confessing she could not see the point, remarked, "How so?"—"Why, my dear, you will see the wonderful ravels in the pant-o-mime." Mrs. Stebbings finished the job, and handing back the unmentionables, said, "that is darned good."

I BEG YOUR PARDON.—David Crockett happened once to be present at an exhibition of animals in the city of Washington, when a monkey seemed to attract his particular attention; and he abstractedly observed, "If that fellow had on a pair of spectacles, he would look like Major Wright, of Ohio." The major happened to be just behind Crockett, and tapped Davy on the shoulder. Turning round, Davy very formally remarked, "I'll be hanged, major, if I know whose pardon to ask, yours or the monkey's."

MOTHER EARTH.—All of us, as we know, have this common mother. As, however, there is a such a great diversity among mankind, we may fairly conclude that each was originally made from a peculiar kind of the same material. Hence, in all probability, the first Scotchman was constructed from a "*sandy soil*," and the first German student from "*pipe-clay*." All sycophants, of course, must have had a *grovelly* origin, and without doubt all members of the *fair* sex must in the beginning have sprung from "*delicate ground!*" N.B. As a matter of course the first Chinaman came from "*tea-dust*."

THE POISONED CHALICE.—S——, the actor, would never take any medicine, and his medical man was often obliged to resort to some stratagem to impose a dose upon him. There is a play in which the hero is sentenced, in prison, to drink a cup of poison. S—— was playing this character one night, and had given directions to have the cup filled with port wine; but what was his horror when he came to drink it, to find it contained a dose of senna! He could not throw it away, as he had to hold the goblet upside down to show his persecutors he had drained every drop of it. He drank the medicine with the slowness of a poisoned martyr; but he never forgave his medical man, as was proved at his death, for he died without paying his bill.

ONE OF MISS EDGEWORTH'S SCHOOLMISTRESSES.—Mrs. Davis, it is stated, treated Maria Edgeworth with much kindness and consideration, though she was neither beautiful nor fashionable, and gave her the full benefit of an invention for drawing out young ladies, which we hope, died out with this establishment. "Excellent masters were in attendance, and Maria went through all the usual torture of back boards, iron collars, and dumb-bells, with the unusual one of being swung by the neck to draw out the muscles and increase the growth, a signal failure in her case? There is a story of a wry-necked Prince of Condé falling in the hunting field, and coming to himself just in time to stop the peasants who picked him up in a well intended effort to pull him straight; but the notion of pulling out a young lady like a telescope was surely peculiar to a "finishing" school.—*Edinburgh Review*.

A gentleman with an inquisitive mind, being recently struck with the offer per bill in a parlour window to teach Hebrew at a remarkably low figure, stepped in, met an old acquaintance, who at once thought it wise to be candid, and confessed thus:—"Well, you see, sir, this is an honest way of getting a living. Every Monday and Wednesday I take lessons myself, and every Tuesday and Thursday I give the same lessons to others. It pays me, and at the same time I am learning something myself." The gentleman asked, "But why not apply yourself to some modern language, such as French, Italian, or German, I should think that you would get more pupils than you do for Hebrew?"—"Oh no," he replied; Hebrew is the dodge. Everbody can teach French and German but there's only a few as can teach Hebrew. You see, young chaps now-a-days pretend to be learned, and when they are contending against one another in Mechanics' Institutions and such places, the one as knows how to read Hebrew just puts a book into the other's hands, and says, 'Read that for me;' it's a licker at once. All the clever ones want to know is the alphabet, and then they can gammon others that they are Hebrew scholars." He was evidently living comfortably.

PARISIAN POLITENESS.—Rousseau introduced his head through the open casement of a porter's lodge. "Good day, my friend."—"Good day, sir."—"Will you please tell me the name of this nice bird in your window?"—"A linnet, with a black head, sir."—"But why do you prefer a linnet with a black head?"—"Because it sings so well. Listen!" and the porter, with hand on hip, face all radiant, and head humouring the tune, enjoyed the song of his favourite.—"Ah, very nice, indeed. You are a married man, I suppose?"—"Yes, sir; my third darling is alive."—"And where is the darling wife of yours?"—"You mean my spouse, I hope sir." "O, certainly; your spouse, by all means." "Sir, she is above, with our lodger on the fifth floor." —"Ah! and what business has she with your lodger on the fifth floor?"—"Putting his room in order."—"Is he young or old, this fifth-door tenant?"—"Middle-aged, sir."—"Very good; and where are your children?"—Sir, I have none."—"And where were you born?"—"I beg pardon, sir; are you looking for any one here?"—"No one."—"Is there anything I can do now to oblige you?"—"Nothing whatever."—"But you have been heaping questions on me the last fifteen minutes."—"Yes, to be sure.";—"And to what are these questions apropos?"—"Apropos of nothing at all."—"And why, then, does monsieur do me the honour."—"O, it is quite simple. I am passing—I read over your window, 'Speak to the porter,' and I do so."

The Stothard memorial bust, for the national collection, modelled by Mr. Weekes, R.A., is now complete in the marble, and will be exhibited at the ensuing Royal Academy exhibition.

Mr. Barry Sullivan was seized with sudden and serious illness on Friday evening. Physicians were immediately called in, who pronounced that he was suffering from inflammation of the lungs and asthma.

LITERARY SELECTIONS.

OPINIONS.—Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions.

A DRUNKARD.—The sight of a drunkard is a better sermon against that vice than the best that ever was preached upon that subject.

ADVICE.—Be guarded in discourse, attentive, and slow to speak. Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask.

The lowest people are generally the first to find fault with show or equipage, especially that of a person lately emerged from his obscurity. They never once consider that he is breaking the ice for themselves.

THE PLANETARY WORLDS.—IS THE SUN INHABITED?—Sir W. Herschel's ideas on this subject are fundamentally the same as those of Wilson and Bode; but he has given greater exactness and more probability to them, and has verified Wilson's conclusions, as to the nucleus being far below the luminous surface of the sun, by oft repeated observations. His idea as to a transparent atmosphere being interposed between the body of the sun and the luminous surface coincides with those of Bode; but he differs in opinion from him that the luminous envelope is of a fluid nature, considering that it is similar to our clouds, only of a phosphorescent nature. He adopts Wilson's conclusion, that an elastic vapour is generated at the surface of the sun, which, rising into the elevated portions of the atmosphere, produces small openings or pores in the outer covering when it is feeble. When this gas arrives in the upper regions it is inflamed, and produces the nodules or the luculi. A more powerful current of gas will of course produce larger openings, whence the nuclei or the darkest spots; and if the luminous atmosphere is not driven away to a considerable distance it forms in dense masses round the openings, and produces the faculæ. In accounting for the penumbra, he also supposes that the interior atmosphere shines by reflection; so that, if the ascending current of gas produces an opening in it of the same dimensions as in the luminous clouds, we should have a nucleus without penumbra; but if there be a large opening in the outer and a small one in the interior envelope, we see a nucleus surrounded with a penumbra. If the current of gas ascends obliquely, the nucleus may be more or less out of the centre, as it is sometimes observed even at the middle of the sun's disc. By his observations, he found that the luminous clouds could not be less than 1,843, nor more than 2,765 miles distant from the surface of the sun; and he considered it as not improbable that the interior atmosphere might act as a dense screen to shade the inhabitants from the intense heat of the exterior one.—*English Mechanic*.

SIOGA'S SON: A SHETLAND LEGEND.—The crew of a boat once landed on a strand with the object of catching seals. They had great success. They stupefied them with heavy blows on the head, and then they stripped off the skins with the paws attached, and left the bodies there in a heap. As they were getting to their small ship the waves began to rise so high that there was not a moment to be lost. One unlucky man was not able to reach in time, and though his comrades wished much to save him, they were entirely unable, the wind blew so strong and the big waves were dashing with such fury on the strand. A dark stormy night fell on the poor fisher, and he saw nothing before him but death by cold and hunger. There was a break in the clouds for a little, and he saw a number of seals coming in out of the sea. According as they landed they took off their outer skins, and appeared as seatrows. Their first care was to waken up again to life their insensible companions. They resumed their nearly human shape, but the storm wasn't louder than their lamentations for their sealskin coats, for without them they could never again pass down into their dwellings under the waves. Above all they lamented the loss of the skin of Olloritinus, son of the old Sioga, their chieftainess, as he must now ever remain a wanderer in the upper world. The lamentation ceased for a moment when they saw the unfortunate fisherman, who, with pale face and trembling limbs was looking from a rick over the raging ocean. Scarcely did the miserable mother see him when a thought came into her mind for the delivery of her son. She went over to him, addressed him in mild terms, and offered to take him on her back through the waves to Papa Stour, on his solemn promise to get back for her the skin of her son. He readily agreed, and she put on her sealskin coat, and was ready in a few minutes. He was so afraid of slipping off her back, that he asked leave to cut slits in the skin over her shoulders, and so great was her mother-love that she allowed him. So when he got into his place she sprung into the sea, and went straight along its surface till she landed him at Papa Stour. Hence he went by Skeo to Hamma Voe (islet) where the booty was, and restored her son's sealskin to Sioga. She returned joyfully, and her son was enabled to drive with her to their home under the ocean.—*Dublin University Magazine*.

THE SEA OF GALILEE.—Sadly as the glory has departed, yet when imagination sets itself to people these mountains and these desolate waters with busy life, the truthfulness of the old ideal picture began gradually to be vindicated. First of all the hills on the western side (not only those immediately above our camping ground, but extending north of Tiberias) are devoid of the dull uniformity in colour and form which characterises those on the eastern shore. And although one loves to think of them, as, in the gospel era, glittering with Roman villas and palaces, and studded with gardens—these again, all brilliant with tropical colour and fragrant with tropical perfume —the verdant mountains around (the greenest, I think, we saw in Palestine) were, if not picturesque, at least pleasing and graceful. They reminded one less of the northern Highlands of Scotland than of the peculiar pastoral hills in Ettrick and Yarrow in the south, or in Cumberland or Westmoreland; while in the upper end of the lake, as they recede to girdle in the fertile "Plain of Gennesaret," they display here and there bold rocky cliffs, beginning above the now ruined Magdala: more broken and not so continuous, yet those who are familiar with Salisbury Crags, at Edinburg, may have a tolerable impression conveyed to them of their peculiar character and contour. Although now laying piles of shapeless ruins instead of the basement of marble palaces, the pure delightful water of the lakes shares with Hermon the unchanged identity of which I have already spoken. Nor, though of a subordinate character, must another unaltered feature be omitted: I refer to the remarkable fringe of white shells, many of them of microscopic size and delicacy. This duplicate of a more familiar "silver strand" in northern latitudes, girdles the greater portion of the western shore. While the scene of the parable of the sower, in its present wild and rank luxuriance of vegetation, in a travestie of Josephus' "Paradise,"—while we look in vain for the old palm groves, or of these if we can find at best but one stinted, degenerate representative,—the beach upon which the limpid waters still gently ripple, retains the same pearly margin on which was spent the childhood of the young fishermen of Bethsaida; on which, in maturer days, their boats were moored after a night's "launching in the deep;"—and above all, which was trodden by the footsteps of the Lord of Glory when "entering into the ship," or "coming to land," or making the fishing-vessel his pulpit, while "the whole multitude stood on the shore;" or when the disciples kindled upon it the charcoal fire for the simple morning repast, "fish laid thereon and bread."—*The Sunday Magazine*.

THE MISERIES OF THE HUNT.—That there are some miseries in hunting is true enough. A blank day,—that is, a day without any fox at all,—is an unpleasant incident. It does not often happen in a well-managed country, but such things are known. One is apt to think, when so great a catastrophe has occurred, with something of regret of the five pound which is being expended so ignominiously, and of all that might have been done with it. There is a shame attached to the utter failure as one drags oneself miserably from covert to covert in the gloom of the coming evening, which is distressing enough. And men become sombre, silent and cross. They snarl and snap, and don't offer each other cigars. And the Master himself becomes a picture of misery that would melt a heart of stone. We know no more degrading position than that of a master of hounds when he is driven to own that the day is blank. We believe that there have been masters who, in thinly populated countries, have gone about provided with an animal in a bag, so that at last this absolute ignominy may seem to be avoided. And we have known of certain drains and holes, not many miles from the kennel, from which foxes would be bolted at three o'clock with a precision which certainly looked like foreknowledge. But in truth a blank is so terrible a misfortune that almost anything done to avoid it may be pardoned. We, ourselves, have often thought that a good drag home in the evening would on such occasions be very exhilarating to the spirits. And the weather is a frequent source of trouble. A hard, lasting frost may be endured with equanimity. It is one of those misfortunes to which humanity is subjected, but which, though very onerous, are of such certain occurrence, that humanity learns to endure them with patience. And then there is no tormenting doubt with a hard frost. The hunting man runs up to town, or puts his things in order about his house and farm, and consoles himself with thinking that his horses wanted rest. But those mornings which we may best describe as being on the balance, touch-and-go mornings, in which the sportsman does not know whether he will be wiser to go to the meet, or wiser to stay at home, are very bad. If he be energetic he goes, and meets five other energetic men, equally wretched with himself, and a servant from the master, who tells him that the ground about the kennel is so hard that three men with a pickaxe can't touch it. If he be slack in his tendencies he lies in bed, and hears, the next time he is out, that at one o'clock the hounds went beautifully, and that they had on that day "the run of the season." And there are other sorrows of a heavy kind coming from the weather. A high wind is very injurious to hunting, and makes riding to hounds almost impossible. A storm at night will cause the foxes to be stopped in their holes,—for a fox is much opposed to going abroad in bad weather. And bright sunshine is bad for scent. And hard rain is very uncomfortable. And muggy warm weather is not serviceable. The old song which proclaims the glories of a southerly wind and a cloudy sky was composed by some one who knew [illegible] little of hunting. It must be confessed that in [illegible] the weather is apt to be troublesome.—*Saint [illegible], edited by Anthony Trollope.*

The annual general meeting of the British-American Land Company was held on Monday, when the proposed dividend of 17s. 6d. per share, exclusive of income-tax, was agreed to, leaving £641 10s. 10d. to be carried forward.

The proposed dividend of the Great Western Railway of Canada for the past half-year is at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, being an advance of 1 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

Nineteen dramas have been sent in competition for Mr. T. P. Cooke's prize of £100.

Mr. Charles Dillon has been engaged by Mr. Chatterton, for Drury Lane, and will appear next season.

M. Grisar is occupied on an opera derived from a novel by M. Charles Deulin, with the queer title of "Green Breeches."

Miss Emma Fitzpatrick died a few days since in London. It is about five years since Miss Fitzpatrick last appeared on the stage.

Two sketches of "Sheep on the Hill Side," and "Oxen Lying Down," by Rosa Bonheur, were sold in Paris a few days ago for £170.

Mr. John Clarke will play a London *gamin* in Mr. Edmund Yates's drama of "Black Sheep," at the Olympic. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Matthews will appear in the same piece.

On Friday evening, a fire occurred in the stack-yard of Mr. William Humes, Etherley Dean, Bishop Auckland, which resulted in the destruction of property of the value of £1,000.

The Home Secretary has postponed the committee on the Capital Punishment within Prisons Bill until the 21st of April, and Mr. Gilpin's amendment is, of course, postponed to that day.

The pastor Athanase Coquerel and two other Protestant clergymen, who are not recognised as orthodox by the Guizot synod in Paris, have been specially authorised by the Government to give religious lectures.

Some labourers have discovered 263 old coins of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I., at the back of a house in Conduit street, Lichfield. The coroner of the city has given notice that he will hold an inquisition of treasure trove respecting the coins.

HARBOURS OF REFUGE IN THE ISLE OF MAN.—It has been decided at a sitting of the Isle of Man Legislature to construct a harbour of refuge in Douglas Bay, at a cost not exceeding a sum of £175,000. It is also in contemplation to convert the port of Ramsey into a harbour of refuge.

The French government, mindful, we presume, of the old adage respecting the superior advantages enjoyed by those who make the people's songs over the law-makers, have recently had a song composed and sung about Paris, hymning the praises of the new conscription law.—*Musical Standard*.

We have to record the death of the Hon. Francis H. W. Needham, second and youngest son of Francis first Earl of Kilmorey, and brother of the present earl. The hon. and gallant deceased was born March 15, 1799, and was formerly Lieutenant-Colonel in the Grenadier Guards. He was unmarried.

At the Norfolk assizes, on Saturday, George Storey, miller, and Edward Storey, labourer, were sentenced to penal servitude for 20 years for having, on the 12th October last, murderously assaulted a police constable, who surprised them while on their way, at an early hour in the morning, to a mill which had been plundered to a great extent.

Mr. Mapleson opened his opera season at Drury Lane on Saturday night last. "Lucrezia Borgia" was the opera selected for the occasion. The principal characters were sustained by Mdlle. Tietjens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Stanley, and Signor Fraschini. The house was brilliantly attended, and among the audience were the Prince and Princess of Wales.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT.—On Friday three men, named Richard and John Symonds (brothers), and William Sowerby, went out in a boat to fish off the village of Holmpton, a few miles from Spurn Point, on the Yorkshire coast. While they were out a gale arose, and blew with such violence that the unfortunate men were unable to regain the coast; the boat capsized, and all three were drowned.

M. Senure, professor of the University of Ghent, has just made a valuable discovery, having found in one of the libraries of that city the *livre d'heures* of the Emperor Charles V. This volume commences with a prayer to God, which seems to have been drawn up by the Monarch himself. Then come canticles in prose and verse, moral precepts, philosophical maxims, and sanitary rules for each month of the year.

The postal contract for mails to New York, granted for three months to the Hamburg-American Steam Company, which expires on the 31st instant, has been renewed, three services, "so far as there has been time for observing," having been performed satisfactorily. Henceforth the agreement will be terminable on the same notice as the contracts made with the North German Lloyd and the Inman Companies.

Prince Napoleon has curtailed his journey, and postponed his intended visit to Vienna, Pesth, and Constantinople in consequence of the pressing invitation of his father-in-law, who wishes that every member of his family should be present at the ceremonies which will celebrate the marriage of Prince Humbert and Princess Margaret of Savoy. The Prince Napoleon will quit Paris in May for Vienna, *viâ* Stuttgard and Munich.

The Empress, when present at the Grand Opera, sent at the conclusion of the fouth act of "Hamlet," to Mdlle. Nilsson, by the Count De Brissac, the chamberlain on duty, a bonquet of violets which she had in her hand, as a testimony of high satisfaction. Viscount De Laferriere also presented to the charming cantatrice, in the name of the Emperor, a splendid suite of jewels in pearls, emeralds, and diamonds.—*Galignani*.

Cardinal d'Andrea, since the 15th December, when he returned to Rome, has not been present at any Pontifical ceremony. He excused himself from appearing at the late consistories, to which he was invited, on account of his bronchitis, but he sent his *gentiluomo* to compliment Cardinal Bonaparte on his promotion, regretting that he could not go in person to the only one of the newly-created cardinals whom he could thoroughly esteem.

SERIOUS GUNPOWDER ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, while several labourers of William C. Marshall, Esq., of Pluck, near Letterkenny, were cutting the fuse to let off a blast in the stone quarry in which they were engaged, the powder ignited and inflicted dreadful injury on a man named Charles Strain, whose life is despaired of. Two others named M'Laughlin and Davernay are much bruised and lacerated, but life is not endangered.—*Dublin Express*.

Mr. Charles Dickens has been reading for some weeks past at various cities in New England and New York, and on March 15 was at Niagara Falls. After giving some further readings in New York, he intends to close his very successful tour in America by a series of six readings, to be given during April, in Boston; and on April 18, his friends in America, particularly those connected with the press, give him a farewell banquet at Delmonico's, in New York.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.—The Board of Trade returns for the month ending February were issued on Monday. They show that the declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures was £14,340,979, against £15,116,063 and £14,446,072 in the corresponding months of the two previous year. Though less than in the corresponding months of the last two years, the returns show an increase of more than two millions upon those of January last.

HONESTY REWARDED.—On Sunday, a gentleman residing at Legh Avenue, Green street, Ardwick, had the misfortune to lose a pocket book containing Bank of England notes of the value of £310, and a promissory note for £160, together with other papers. The police upon receiving information, issued bills offering a reward of £20 for the restoration of the property. On Monday it was restored to the owner by a working man, named Alfred Hutingdon, who had had the good fortune to find it; and the full reward was paid to him.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF MR. JOHNSTON.—The sentence of one month's imprisonment passed upon Mr. Johnston, of Bally Kilbeg, expired on Friday morning, and he could then have taken his discharge upon entering into the required bail for his future good behaviour. He has not, however, elected to do so, and consequently he still remains in custody, an alternative term of an additional month's imprisonment being attached to to the sentence in the event of his refusing to give the required securities.—*Down Recorder*.

NEW USE FOR PAPER.—In America, pails, washing basins, and pans of all sorts are being made out of paper. They are light, particularly cool, and may without injury be placed in an oven till the water in them boils. There is also a company in New Jersey who manufacture a patent water-proof paper, extensively used for building purposes, said to be cheap and durable, and used in place of shingles, tin, and slate, also for weather-boarding walls, ceilings, and even for carpets, that are handsomely designed and will wear for years.

SINGULAR DEATH OF A BOY.—On Saturday night a boy named Walter Dickinson, eight years of age, died under somewhat peculiar circumstances. The lad had been a scholar at the Wesleyan day school, Barnsley, and about a fortnight ago he returned home from school, and said that a young girl named Knott, a teacher, had struck him over the head with a cane. After complaining he became ill, and notwithstanding the fact that medical aid was called in, he died as above stated.

THE MOORS OF PERTHSHIRE.—The open winter has had a most beneficial effect upon the grouse, and the birds are at present generally in good condition, and much more numerous than could be expected. It would appear that the winter has accorded with the predictions of the weather wiseacres. The popular belief is that when there are no "haws" and few "nuts" there will be a mild and open season, in other words, that there will be plenty of food for the birds; and as there were neither of those fruits to any extent last autumn, the belief has on this occasion been substantiated.—*Land and Water*.

Janssen, of Utrecht, in his spectroscopic observations of the stars, has seen in the spectra lines and bands, which, after making allowance for the humidity of the air, he believes to be the lines and bands of the vapour of water. His observations were made on Etna, where the air is very dry, at Palermo, and at Marseilles. The lines and bands of the star Antares are described as black and broad, and occupying the recognised position on the spectrum.—Similar evidence has been obtained by observations of Mars and Saturn and by-and-by it will perhaps be demonstrated that water exists in the atmosphere of those planets.—*Athenæum*.

Mr. E. M. Ward has been chosen president of the Artists' Annuity Fund for the current year. This fund, one of the founders of which was Mulready, supports for the current year 53 widows, five orphans, and 23 annuitants.

The Dean and Chapter of Carlisle have resolved to create another minor canonry in Carlisle Cathedral of the same value as the two already existing—namely, £160 per year, subject to the approval of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Prussian government is preparing to abolish the duties on many products of useful manufacture and articles of domestic use, and to make up the deficit to the revenue by an increased tax on tobacco.

The Pontifical troops are to undergo a course of camp instruction this spring. After Easter three camps will be established, one on the lofty plain called Hannibal's Camp, on the Monte Cavi; a second at Palidoro, on the sea coast, between Rome and Civita Vecchia; and the third at either Viterbo or Frosinone.

Fearful storms and floods have occurred in all parts of New Zealand. Vessels have been wrecked, farms, bridges, houses, and roads destroyed. The loss is estimated at £500,000. A shock of earthquake has been felt all over the colony on the 1st of February, but did not cause any damage of importance.

AWFUL RAILWAY CATASTROPHE.—The *Courrier du Bas-Rhin* gives an account of a dreadful railway accident that took place on the 20th on a steep gradient between Geisslingen and Amstetten in Wurtemberg. A goods train, composed of 25 cars, was coming down the incline, when a waggon of too slight a construction being the third in the train, suddenly broke down. The locomotive, getting detached, pursued its course with the conductor and a stoker towards Giesslingen, but the 20 carriages that followed the fractured car were precipitated upon it with a fearful shock, mounting over each other till a vast heap of ruin was accumulated. Three persons were completely crushed, a fourth was pierced through and through by a hop stake, and several others were found to be in so deplorable a state as to require to be taken to the nearest hospital.

A FIERY DRAGON.—The most remarkable thing in the marine illuminations on the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh in the harbour of Sydney was a huge representation of a fiery dragon. The Australian Steam Navigation Company's steamer Yaamba was enclosed on both sides by transparencies, which formed a very striking and minutely-accurate picture of the popular notion of a dragon—the eyes, scales, claws, teeth, and ears of the monster all being well-proportioned, and clearly discernible even at a considerable distance distance. The length of the figure was 102ft., and the height at the head (in the bows of the vessel) was 26ft. The jaws were about 16ft. long, and they were distended so as to leave an aperture for the mouth of from 6ft. to 7ft. The eyes of the monster were very admirably represented, the shading of the colours—green, black, and red—being exceedingly effective. The tail consisted of twenty five ships' boats, over each of which, from stern, rows of lanterns were hung. A number of men inside the Yaamba were stationed at the bows, and as the monster moved along it was made to spit forth a shower of rockets and other descriptions of fireworks, while the boats astern made an immense display of a similar character. The vessel was towed by the Atlanta but this was not perceivable at a distance. Three or four steamships and a large number of small boats crowded with excursionists escorted the serpent, and the people loudly cheered its progress, as did also the occupants of the ships by which the monster glided.

GOLD DISCOVERY IN SOUTH AFRICA.—Herr Mauch, the German traveller, has arrived in Natal. He asserts that goldfields, believed by him to be richer than those of California or Australia, exist in the interior. According to his statements, the locality of this auriferous region is precisely identical with the description given by Dr. Livingstone in his first book of travels, and the present discovery may be regarded as being the confirmation of rumours and the justification of convictions that have prevailed from the earliest times. Mr. Mauch tells us that he has seen two goldfields—the northern one being of indefinite extent, and lying much nearer the Zambesi than the other. This latter one is about 900 miles from Natal in a north-westerly direction, beyond and to the west of the limits of the Transvaal Republic. It is in the country formerly ruled by Sekhomo, a runaway chieftain, whose place is now filled by Mashin, under the suzerainty of Moselekatse. As the former chieftain can muster 10,000 warriors, and the latter 40,000, it is evident that the chief obstacle in the way of any gold-working movement rests in them. The country itself is healthy and well watered. The geological character of the district is represented by metamorphic rock, with slate, and the other usual indications of auriferous wealth. Vegetation is not luxuriant. In the immediate neighbourhood of the goldfield, which Mr. Mauch estimates to cover a tract of 20 miles broad and 60 miles long, there now are not many natives. When the explorer saw the white reefs of auriferous quartz glistening in the sun, as they cropped out here and there, he was startled by the conception of the wealth which he firmly believes those reefs to contain. Thousands of holes, some ten feet deep, give evidence of old native workings, and bear out Dr. Livingstone's remark about the gold washings carried on in wooden bowls by the Kaffirs in times past. Mr. Mauch brings with him about twenty specimens. Those that are auriferous consist of pale quartz, containing minute particles of pure gold. Several of them are of iron and lead ores, and some of them come from the Transvaal Republic. It is difficult as yet to say what the upshot of these disclosures will be. Mr. Mauch explored the country in question in company with Mr. Hartley, a well-known elephant hunter, and, in justice to that gentleman's exertions and services, he considers that he is bound to require some recompense in his behalf. Mr. Mauch himself has no interest in the discovery, he says, beyond the scientific distinction it may bring him. He is accredited and commissioned by the Geographical Society of Gotha to do a certain work,—namely, to traverse Africa westward of the lakes from Natal to the Mediterranean, and to the accomplishment of that grand purpose he has devoted his life for the next few years. It remains to be seen whether the exact situation of the goldfields will become generally known by means of the information accorded on payment of the required reward, or by means of further private adventures. Our impression is that, as the locality of the goldfield is known already to one or two Englishmen resident in the Transvaal Republic, the discovery will be developed in the first instance by means of private expeditions. It cannot be denied that considerable risk will attend such movements, but the prize to be won offers an overpowering inducement to the adventurous spirits abounding amid the wild scenes of the interior.—*Natal Mercury*, February 10th.

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.—Another stream has burst forth from the middle of the mountain, and dividing into rivulets, has flowed, one towards the Piano delle Ginestre, another over the lava of 1858, and a third towards the Crocelle, the extremity of the hillock on which stands the Observatory. Between the valley or depression, which has proved the safeguard of the Observatory, for the lava which has beaten against the Crocello has taken the course of the valley and falls away in two streams, one of which has taken the direction of Resina. In consequence, however, of the frequent intervals of ebb and flow which have taken place this year, bed after bed has dried up, and every fresh stream has had to flow over that but recently cooled. Thus it has happened that the valley is nearly filled up; and now that its natural defence has been destroyed, the building from which so many scientific observations have been taken is exposed to the mercy of the first great current which may flow towards it. About the 11th and 12th of the month, a mouth was opened towards the north in the very wall of the crater. Stones in abundance were projected out, and a fresh stream of lava was poured forth. At the same time, there were three small openings on the top of the cone, discharging columns of stones into the air to the height of 300 metres, or upwards of a thousand feet. A stream of living fire, too, ran down towards Bosco Reale, in the direction of the oak plantations of Prince Ottajano. That long line of fire indeed, which seemed to cut the cone in half and render its ascent impossible, disappeared, and all the force of the eruptions was concentrated on the summit, or the back of the mountain, in the full view of Pompeii. It was at this time that those brilliant displays commenced which far exceeded anything we have witnessed since November last. The mountain appeared to be bursting with subterranean energy—the entire summit was on fire—the blackened walls became red with heat, and whilst the lava surged, not flowed over, as angry waves do over a sandy bar, heavy stones, which the eye could select and measure, were thrown up to the height of upwards of 1,600 feet. It was the grandest spectacle I have yet witnessed, and happening as it did on the night after our pleasant *fete* at Pompeii, it seemed like a *feu de joie* in honour of Admiral Farragut and his compatriots. For several nights in succession the same wondrous eruption was continued; but in order to give greater precision to my statements, I quote a portion of the report of Prof. Palmieri:—"Vesuvius has broken its monotony. For two days the lava has diminished in quantity; but the activity of the cone has increased to such an extent as to surpass even that which was observed in the early days of the eruption. Strong and continuous detonations, globes of smoke, often of an ashy character, and copious bodies of projectiles discharged to the height of 450 metres, are the phenomena which distinguish this new phase of the eruption. The tube in the face of the mountain, perhaps from its being in some way obstructed, receives only a very small quantity of lava; that which descends from the north side of the cone issues through a small mouth, and it has not arrived, therefore, at the Atrio del Cavallo. The instruments have resumed all their activity; for the entire soil trembles without ceasing. In the Atrio del Cavallo the thunders of the eruption are re-echoed with remarkable distinctness by the vertical rocks of Monte Somma, sounding like the discharge of two batteries of artillery between contending enemies. All this appears like a new effort for a fresh discharge of lava." The observations of the guides and others who pass their time on the mountain or in the neighbourhood, correspond with the reports of Prof. Palmieri. "At Resina," says Cozzolino, "our doors and our windows trembled as if shaken by a giant, and the detonations of the mountain were very much like a cannonade. I was awakened one night by an awful discharge of artillery, apparently at my door; my wife was frightened, and wanted to fly. Other persons who were making their *villeggiatura* in Resina came to me for counsel. On the 9th inst. my well gave an abundant supply of water, but on the next day, or the following, I could not draw so much as half a pailful." As to what was observed in Naples, the thunders of the mountain were heard far above the din of this most noisy city, interrupting and startling us amidst our private conversation.

Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co. announce their intention of publishing, by subscription, a collection of the National Melodies of Wales, arranged for the pianoforte by Mr. Brinley Richards, in a guinea volume. A more interesting publication to the lovers of Welsh music could hardly have been devised, and it could not have been placed in more competent hands than those of Mr. Brinley Richards, a true "Son of Cambria."

Railway Time Tables.

NOTE.—These Tables are compiled from the best authorities, but we do not hold ourselves responsible for any errors they may contain.

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1, 2, G. A.M.	1 & 2. A.M.	1, 2, G. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	6·10	10·20	5·10
Scotswood	"	6·17	10·26	5·17
Rowland's Gill	"	6·31	10·39	5·31
Lintz Green	"	6·37	10·44	5·37
Ebchester	"	6·50	10·56	5·50
Shotley Bridge	"	6·55	10·59	5·56
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	"	7·1	11·3	6·1
Knitsley	"	7·11	11·12	6·11
Lanchester	"	7·20	11·22	6·20
Witton Gilbert	"	7·30	11·32	6·30
Durham	arr.	7·40	11·42	6·40

DOWN TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1, 2, G. A.M.	1 & 2. P.M.	1, 2, G. P.M.
Durham	dep.	8·15	12·10	7·55
Witton Gilbert	"	8·26	12·21	8·6
Lanchester	"	8·37	12·32	8·17
Knitsley	"	8·47	12·42	8·27
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	"	8·58	12·53	8·38
Shotley Bridge	"	9·3	12·58	8·43
Ebchester	"	9·6	1·1	8·46
Lintz Green	"	9·15	1·10	8·55
Rowland's Gill	"	9·20	1·15	9·0
Scotswood	"	9·35	1·30	9·15
Newcastle	arr.	9·45	1·40	9·25

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

First, second, and third class return tickets will be issued on Saturdays by the following trains—

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	8·0	3·50
Scotswood	"	8·7	3·57
Rowland's Gill	"	8·21	4·11
Lintz Green	"	8·27	4·17
Ebchester	"	8·40	4·30
Shotley Bridge	"	8·45	4·35
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·55	4·45
	dep.	9·0	5·10
Knitsley	"	9·11	5·21
Lanchester	"	9·24	5·34
Witton Gilbert	"	9·36	5·46
Durham	arr.	9·50	6·0

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·50	4·0
Witton Gilbert	"	8·3	4·13
Lanchester	"	8·15	4·25
Knitsley	"	8·28	4·38
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·40	4·50
	dep.	9·30	6·16
Shotley Bridge	"	9·35	6·21
Ebchester	"	9·40	6·26
Lintz Green	"	9·49	6·35
Rowland's Gill	"	9·56	6·42
Scotswood	"	10·13	6·59
Newcastle	arr.	10·25	7·11

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M. 1, 2, 3.	P.M. 1, 2, 4.
Carrhouse	dep.	6·35	3·40
Cold Rowley	"	6·45	3·50
Burnhill Junction	"	6·55	4·0
Tow Law	"	7·10	4·10
Crook	arr.	7·25	4·25
	dep.	7·35	5·20
Bishop Auckland	"	8·22	5·50
Darlington	"	9·35	6·18
Stockton	"	9·50	7·23
Middlesbro'	"	9·25	7·30

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M. 1, 2, 4.	P.M. 1 & 2.
Middlesbro'	dep.	6·23	2·10
Stockton	"	6·35	2·22
Darlington	"	7·30	3·10
Bishop Auckland	"	8·0	3·40
Crook	arr.	8·30	4·25
	dep.	8·35	4·35
Tow Law	"	8·50	4·50
Burnhill Junction	"	9·5	5·5
Cold Rowley	"	9·15	5·15
Carrhouse	arr.	9·25	5·25

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

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

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