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

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 91. CONSETT, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1862. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

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

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

NOW READY, AN ELEGANT DOUBLE-TINTED ENGRAVING OF SHOTLEY TOWN HALL. PRICE ONE SHILLING.

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

Reward.

£1 5s. REWARD.

LOST, between LEADGATE and PONT HEAD FARM, a SADDLE and BRIDLE. Whoever has found the same and will return them to Mr. J. SHOTTON, Pont Head, will receive the above Reward of One Pound. Also, LOST between BERRYEDGE and PONT HEAD FARM, TWO BRIDLES. Whoever has found them and will return them as above, shall receive a further Reward of Five Shillings.

LOST or STOLEN, from West Wood House, Ebchester, on Monday Morning, the 20th inst., a BLACK CROSS-BRED, RETRIEVER and NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, with White Breast, answers to the name of "Byron." Whoever will return him to Mr. M. COUPLAND, as above, will be rewarded for their trouble. Any one detaining the said DOG after this Notice will be prosecuted according to Law.
West Wood House, Ebchester, Jan. 23, 1862.

TAKEN UP, a few days ago, a TERRIER DOG. The owner may have it again by applying at the Wellington Hotel, Consett, and paying expenses. If not claimed within Eight days it will be sold.

Public Notices.

TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

JOHN A. HARRISON, ANATOMIST and GENERAL BONE SETTER, 280, Brick Flat Row, BERRY EDGE.
Bone Setting in all its Branches successfully treated in every Case.
N.B.—Patients attended at their Residence if required.

HARTLEY CALAMITY.

ON SUNDAY MORNING, a SERMON (specially prepared) will be Preached in Collierly Church, by the Rev. BLYTHE HURST.
A Collection will be made in Aid of the Widows and Orphans.

THE HARTLEY CATASTROPHE.

ON SABBATH NEXT, Feb. 2nd, 1862, SERMONS will be Preached in the Primitive Methodist Chapels at Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Consett, Leadgate, Castleside, Medomsley, Bradley Cottages, and Knitsley Grange, at the usual hours, when the above Calamity will be improved, and Collections taken in Aid of the Sufferers.

SPARROW SHOOTING.

A HANDICAP SWEEP will take place at the house of John Heads, Miner's Arms, Berry Edge.
Restrictions—17 yards, and not below 14 yards, rise, and 40 yards fall; 1¼ oz. of shot. 1s 6d entrance, with 5s added.
To come off on Saturday, February 8th. Shooting to commence at 1 o'clock, at Three Birds each.

GRAND DISTRIBUTION of First-Class LINE ENGRAVINGS, &c., on the Principle of the ART UNION OF LONDON, in 1,060 Shares at 1s each.
The whole of the Prizes are now on View, at the Drapery Establishment of MR JOHN SMITH, Leadgate.

		£	s
1.	A magnificent Indian Screen ....value	£20	0
2.	A fine Steel Line Engraving, "The Last Judgment," by Martin	8	0
3.	Do. do., "The Great Day of His Wrath," by do.	6	0
4.	Do. do., "The Plains of Heaven," by do.	5	0
5.	Do. do., "Life at the Sea-side," by Frith	3	16
6.	Do. do., "Venice," by Turner	3	0
7.	Do. do., "Eccentric Characters of Newcastle"	2	5
8.	A Pair of Pictures	0	12
9.	A Pair of Pictures	0	10
10.	A Pair of Pictures	0	9
11.	Stereoscope with Views	0	8
12.	Magic Lantern, complete	0	6
		£50	0

The Pictures are all New and in splendid Oak and Gilt Frames.
Tickets may be procured from Mr G. Richardson, draper, Shotley Bridge; Mr M. Hetherington, draper, Blackhill; Mr T. Hetherington, innkeeper, Leadgate; and Mr J. Smith, draper, Leadgate and Dipton.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE ASSOCIATION FOR PROSECUTING FELONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of this Association was held at the House of Mrs BROWN, Wheat Sheaf Inn, Shotley Bridge, on MONDAY, January 6th, 1862.

We, the Undersigned, Members of the above Association, do hereby give this Public Notice, that we continue to use our utmost endeavours for detecting, apprehending, and punishing, with the utmost rigour of the Law, all and every Person or Persons who shall commit, or attempt to commit, any Robbery, Burglary, Felony, Theft, or Misdemeanour whatsoever, whereby the Person or Property of any Member of this Association shall or may be injured or affected, and, also, to detect and prosecute to the utmost rigour of the Law all and every Person or Persons who shall be found breaking the Hedges or Fences, injuring Trees or Plantations, or making Footpaths over, or otherwise trespassing upon any of our Farms, Lands, or Grounds, or entering (unauthorized) any of our Gardens, Out-houses, or other Buildings, robbing our Gardens or Orchards, or pulling or destroying Turnips, Potatoes, or other produce, growing upon our said Farms, or who shall wilfully injure, furiously drive, or otherwise ill-use any of our Horses, Cattle, or other Stock.

MEMBERS' NAMES.

M. D. Hunter, Esq., Medomsley; Wood Lands
Thomas Wilson, Esq., Benfieldside; Lands
John Beckington, Esq., Benfieldside; House and Lands
Robert Taylor, Esq., West Conside
Mrs Brown, Shotley Bridge; House and Lands at Medomsley
*Mr George Watson, Shotley Bridge
*Mr Joseph Dickinson, Derwent Grange and House, at Shotley Bridge
Mr John Ritson, Shotley Bridge; House and Blackhill Candle House
Mr Henry Ritson, Benfieldside and Elm Park Farms, and Blackhill Saw Mills
*Thomas Ritson, Knitsley Mill Farm and Carr House Farm
Mr Robert Armstrong, Shotley Field Farm and Backstone Burn Cottages
Mr Robert Siddle, Shotley Bridge; House and Land
Mr Edward Charlton, Leadgate
Mr John Roxby, Pear Tree
Mr William Dixon, Shotley Bridge
Mr Matthew Elliott, Dean Houl Farm and Smelt Mills
Mr Edward Simpson, Medomsley
Mr John Brown, Redwell Hills
Mr Martin Bell, Cutler's Hall
Mr Robert Christopher, Blackhill
Mr Charles Whitfield, Shotley Bridge
Mr William Wheatley, Shotley Bridge
Mr John Hewitt, Blackhill Brewery
Mr Robert Marshall, Highgate
Mr John Robson, Healey Field
Mr John Johnstone Hunter, Bradley, Brick Works
Mr John Murray, Berry Edge; House and Shop, and Carr House Farm
Mr John Thirlwell, Shotley Bridge
Mr Matthew Coupland, Westwood House, Ebchester, and Jefferson Main Collieries
Mr John Calvert, House and Shop, Consett
Mr George Bradley, Printing Office, Consett
Mr John Barron, Inn and Land, Berry Edge
Mr William Thomas Bolton, Prospect House, Ebchester
Mr John Mosley, Shotley Bridge

The names marked thus (*) are the Committee for this year.
Messrs. SHAFTO & GREENWELL, Solicitors, Durham.
JOHN RITSON, Clerk and Treasurer.

☞ The Annual Meeting will be held at Mrs. BROWN's, Wheat Sheaf Inn, Shotley Bridge, on the first Monday in January, 1863. Dinner at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon.

Business Addresses.

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

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

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

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

P. T. CHAMBERS,
SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, &c., &c.,
Removed Two Doors further towards Benfieldside,
BENFIELDSIDE LANE,
HIGHGATE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

SOUTH PONTOP COLLIERY,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.

THE OWNERS of SOUTH PONTOP COLLIERY beg to inform the Public of Berryedge, Leadgate, Consett, and the Neighbourhood that they are now prepared to supply COALS, at the above Depots, at the following rates:—

Best Screened W. End,	14s. per Chaldron Waggon.	
" Unscreened,	12s.	ditto.
" Splints,	10s. 6d.	ditto.

Also, Cart Loads at the same Rates.
S. P. Colliery Office, Dec. 18, 1861.

TO THE LADIES.

IN making your purchases for the Laundry do not forget the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, so important an article in the getting up of LACES, LINENS, &c. HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS states that she has tried many other STARCHES but has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Sold by all GROCERS, CHANDLERS, &c.
In Packets of 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. each.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR IT,
SEE THAT YOU GET IT,
as inferior kinds are often substituted.
WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

RICHARD SMITH begs to inform the Public of Berry Edge and surrounding District, that he has ENTERED upon the ALLIANCE HOTEL, Middle Street, Berry Edge, with a choice selection of Bitter and other Ales; Trueman and Hanbury's London Stout; and all the London and Provincial Sporting Papers taken in.
N.B.—Commissions executed on the Derby, Chester Cup, and all the principal Spring Handicaps.

R. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers of Potass Water, Soda Water, Lemonade, and the celebrated Champagne Cider.
Middle Street, Consett, Jan. 30, 1862.

WELLINGTON ARMS HOTEL.

E. W. FEATENBY respectfully announces to his friends and the public of Consett and Vicinity, and commercial gentlemen visiting this neighbourhood, that he has REMOVED from the Black Horse Inn, to the ABOVE HOTEL lately occupied by Mr W. Pickering, with a choice selection of Wines, Spirits, Mild and Bitter Ales, and trusts by strict attention to business and the wants of his Customers, to merit a share of Patronage.

E. W. FEATENBY,
WELLINGTON ARMS INN,
CONSETT.

N.B. An Ordinary on Monday, Feb. 3rd, and every alternate Monday, at One o'Clock.
Well Aired Beds. Good Stabling.

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

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

THE BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED, AND GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

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

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

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

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

Loose teeth fastened; Extracting, Scaling, Children's Teeth Regulated, and every operation in Dental Surgery.
All *Consultations* free.
☞ Badly applied Teeth remodelled.

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

ATTENDANCE FOR 1862.
One of the Firm attends.

NORTH SHIELDS—On Monday, Jan. 27th, and every Monday following, at 12, Dockwray-square.
SUNDERLAND—Every Thursday, at 14, Frederick-street.
DURHAM—The Second Tuesday in every Month, at 81, New Elvet, Feb. 11th.
STOCKTON—Every alternate Wednesday, at Mrs Bugan's, 161, High-street, Feb 5th, and 19th.
HEXHAM—The First Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Straffords, Tailor, Market-place, Feb. 4.
WEST HARTLEPOOL—The Third Tuesday in every Month, at Mrs James's, Confectioner, 15, Church-street, Feb. 18
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—The First Thursday in every Month, at the Cottage, Feb. 6.
BERWICK Every Saturday at Mr Young's, Sandgate.
COLDSTREAM—January 8th, and the Fourth Wednesday in every Month following, at the Newcastle Arms.
KELSO—January 7th, and the Fourth Tuesday in every Month following, at Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker, 18, Square.
MORPETH—The Second Wednesday in every Month, at Mrs Blair's, Bookseller, Newgate-street, Feb. 12th.
☞ PARKER'S PAMPHLET on the TEETH Post Free for One Penny Stamp.
Inspection solicited.

Business Addresses

FASHIONS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON

NEW WOOL SHAWLS, the Latest Novelties.
NEW FANCY DRESSES and FRENCH MERINOES.
NEW ABERDEEN WINCEYS, Plain and Fancy.
NEW FRENCH and COVENTRY RIBBONS and FANCY GOODS.
NEW FELT HATS, Trimmed in the Latest Style.

AT
BRODIE'S,
BERRY EDGE.

GREAT SALE! GREAT SALE!!
OF LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.
AT THOMAS POTTS',
MIDDLE STREET, BERRYEDGE.

THOMAS POTTS in calling the attention of the Public of Berryedge, Blackhill, Leadgate, and the surrounding Neighbourhood, to his GREAT ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE, Previous to Stock Taking, for 28 Days only, commencing on SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1862, which is a little earlier this year than usual, in consequence of the fearful depression that this District has of late and is still labouring under, therefore considers this the most appropriate time to throw in the way of his numerous Customers and the Public in general the great advantages which are derived by them from his Annual Clearance Sales, and it is to him a great pleasure to inform them that he is in a position this year to give them one of the greatest opportunities for procuring some of the most wonderful Bargains having been enabled, owing to the great distress prevailing in the Manufacturing Districts, occasioned by the American Crisis, to purchase several large Lots of Goods of various Descriptions from different Manufacturers, for a mere trifle compared with their original cost, which, in addition to his own large and valuable Stock, has resolved to clear all off at Cost Price, and many small Lots at a considerable deal less than bought for. The Stock has all been gone through and separately remarked, and such a chance was never before offered in this or any locality for People providing for themselves and Children comfortable and respectable Clothing, at such Prices as cannot but astonish any one, and which must come within the reach of all. T. P. therefore requests an early call, as Goods at such desperate prices will soon be picked up. The Sale will only last the 28 Days, as at the expiration of that time Stock Taking will commence.

The following are a few Quotations, as our space will not admit of more:—

	sold at		now reduced to	
PLAIN ALPACA,	6d per yard,	now reduced to	3¾d	per yard.
DITTO	9d	"	5½d	"
FANCY LUSTRE,	9d	"	5½d	"
FIGURED DO.	6d	"	3¾d	"
PLAIN COBOURGS	9d	"	5½d	"
SPLENDID QUALITY	11d	"	7½d	"

A lot Checked Lustres, sold at 9d, 1s, 1s 2d, now 5½d, 8d, and 9½d. All fine qualities in Cobourgs and Alpacas equally reduced.

Plain Winceys sold at 9d, now reduced to 5½d. Striped and Checked Winceys at 9d, now reduced to 4½d.
Fine Do. sold at 11d, now reduced to 6½d. Ditto ditto at 1s, now reduced to 7½d.
The New BROCHES and KNICKERBOCKERS checked at greatly Reduced Prices.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF FANCY DRESSES ALL AT COST PRICE.

T. P. would particularly call attention to a desperate Bargain in all Wool German Plaids sold at 2s 3d per yard, now 1s 1d. Wool, Cashmere, and Paisley Scarfs; Square and Long Mantles and Mantle Jackets, all re-marked Cost price. 100 Pieces Hoyle's Prints sold at 5½d per yard, now reduced to 3½d; 200 do at 6½d, reduced to 4½d.

A Lot of LADIES' SCARFS sold at 2s 6d, now at 6d; also a Quantity of LADIES' SCARLET SLEEVES and SILK SCARFS, at the same Low Price.

White and Blue Flannels, Calicoes, Cotton Sheets, Rugs, Blankets, Green Quilts, Ticking and Hosiery, at the same Reduction.

READY MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Men's Moleskin and Cord Trousers, sold at 5s 6d a pair, now reduced to 3s 11d. Best Quality 7s 6d, now 4s 11d. Moleskin Vest sold at 3s and 4s 6d, now 1s 11d and 2s 9d. Gent's Cloth Trousers sold at 8s 6d per pair, now reduced to 4s 9d. Best Quality equally reduced. Gent's Cloth Vest, Black and Coloured sold at 7s and 9s, now reduced to 4s 6d and 5s 9d. Gent's Cloth Coats, Blue Pilot and Beaver Jackets, Top Coats, and Inverness Capes, all reduced in Price.

A nice display of Fancy Wool Shirtings and Fancy Wool Shirts, Hats, Caps, and all makes in Felt Hats, now at Cost Price.

☞ All Orders for Clothes punctually attended to, at the same Reduced Prices.

SHOW ROOMS—BONNETS AND MILLINERY.

All the beautiful Stock in this Department in Bonnets, Plain and Fancy Mixed Straw Hats, in all Shapes. Ribbons, Flowers, at unusual Prices, a Lot of Soiled Bonnets and Ladies' Dress Caps to be nearly given away.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

1,000 Pairs Ladies' Kid Leather Boots sold at 4s 9d, now reduced to 3s 6d. 975 Pairs Ladies' Double Soled Boots, 6s 6d, now 4s 6d. Ladies' Cloth Boots, Shoes and Slippers, at Cost Price.
A large Lot of Remnants in Cobourgs, Prints, Hollands, &c., at a fearful Loss.

OBSERVE:—THOMAS POTTS, MIDDLE STREET, BERRYEDGE.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!
THE REMAINING STOCK OF BLANKETS,
AT
SMITH'S DRAPERY WAREHOUSE, LEADGATE,
WILL BE CLEARED OUT AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of LADIES and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, LADIES' FELT SLIPPERS and OVERSHOES, and CHILDREN'S CLOGS, which for Price and Quality cannot be surpassed,
AT B. COWEY'S,
THE BEEHIVE GROCERY AND DRAPERY WAREHOUSE,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.
Also, just received, a very splendid Lot of GENTLEMEN'S FELT HATS, New Style.

SIXTY-ONE THOUSAND A-YEAR.

61,538 POUNDS OF TEA SOLD IN ONE YEAR, and a firm determination to sell more. Yes, we intend to bring to and keep in the Provinces the Trade that belongs to the Provinces. Our immense Tea Sales have placed us in a position to compete with any House in the Kingdom. At the commencement of the Year we threw down the Gauntlet, and announced to the County Families and Large Buyers our willingness to compete with any London House on equal terms. The challenge has been accepted, and decided in our favour, as the following results will show:—

During 1856 we Sold 21,269 Pounds of Tea.		During 1859 we Sold 44,056 Pounds of Tea.	
" 1857 " 26,676 "		" 1860 " 53,676 "	
" 1858 " 36,424 "		" 1861 " 61,538 "	

We have proved that Judgment and Energy will Open any Door, and determine that our TEA SALES of 1862 shall Exceed those of 1861. We offer no other inducement except QUALITY and PRICE.

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
[23, GRAINGER STREET, AND 27, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

B. JOSEPH AND CO.

HAVE this Day, December 28th, received a Telegram from their Buyers, stating that they have bought another WINTER STOCK of JAMERSON & WOLFIN, of Leeds, at

£8,000
WORTH AT LEAST
£12,000,

Part of which is already cut up into OVERCOATS and INVERNESS CAPES. Prices as follows:—

28s INVERNESS CAPE, for ...	21s
42s " " ...	32s
42s WITNEY SAG OVERCOAT, for ...	32s
55s " " " ...	45s

JUVENILE CLOTHING ALSO AT REDUCED RATES.

ORDERS WILL BE TAKEN IN THE BESPOKE DEPARTMENT AT THE SAME PRICE.

B. JOSEPH & CO.,
GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,
150, REGENT STREET, LONDON,
92, AND 93, QUEEN STREET, PORTSEA.

PRINTING.

POSTING BILLS of any size and in various Colours at the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
CIRCULAR LETTERS,
At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
ACCOUNT AND BILL HEADS,
At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
☞ Orders received at LOWER PRICES, consequent on Repeal of Paper Duty.

REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.
THE NEWCASTLE GUARDIAN,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY EVENING AND SATURDAY,
[THREE EDITIONS]
Bringing the News up to the Hour of Publication, is now
REDUCED TO 2½d.
Price per Quarter, 2s. 9d. in Advance. Postage Stamps received in Payment.

On Sale by Mrs. LESLIE, Shotley Bridge; Mrs. MAUGHAN, Berry Edge; Mr. TURNER, Blackhill; Mr. GRIERSON, Leadgate; Mr. J. MILBURN, Burnopfield Colliery, will supply subscribers in that neighbourhood; and may be had (by order) of all News Agents.
Publishing Office: 65, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
☞ The *Newcastle Guardian* is the size of the London *Times*, and is the most popular journal in the North of England. Its news, brought by Electric Telegraph, is from 24 to 36 hours later than can be given in the Cheap London weekly press.

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

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,

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

ELUCIDATION OF THE GREAT SOCIAL MYSTERY.

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

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

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

Business Addresses.

GEORGE HOBSON,
MILLER, FLOUR DEALER, GROCER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDSMAN,
HARPERLEY MILL.
FINE SPRING TARES, SEED PEAS, &c., &c.
Agriculturists Supplied with every Description of SEEDS, of the very best Quality, on the most favourable Terms.
A BOAR PIG,
Bred by H. Marshall, Esq., of Durham, from his celebrated Breed, being second to none in England. Price paid in advance, Five Shillings.

BLACK HORSE INN, CONSETT.

W. WHITTAKER, begs to acknowledge past favours, and respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he has ENTERED UPON THE ABOVE PREMISES, lately occupied by W. Featenby, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of his Customers to merit a continuance of their favours.
LEEDS, BURTON, SHEFFIELD, AND OTHER ALES.
GOOD BEDS, STABLING.

SHOTLEY GROVE SCHOOL.
PUBLIC LECTURES.

MR. M. BELL announces that he purposes delivering a Course of PUBLIC LECTURES in the above School-room on the various Subjects, and at the several times as undermentioned, viz.:—
Lecture I.—On the Planetary and Stellar Universe, on SATURDAY Evening, February 8th, 1862.
Lecture II.—The Chemistry of Common Things, on FRIDAY Evening, February 14th.
Lecture III.—The Physiology of Common Life, on SATURDAY Evening, February 22nd.
Lecture IV.—Elementary Geology, with special reference to the formation of Coal, and the Gases generated in Coal Mines, on FRIDAY Evening February 28th.
Each Lecture, commencing precisely at 8 o'Clock p.m., will be illustrated by suitable Apparatus, Experiments, Diagrams, &c.
Admission—To Day and Evening Pupils, FREE. Tickets for others for the Course, 9d; Single Lecture, 3d each.
Shotley Grove School, January 29th, 1862.

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

WILL VISIT the undermentioned Places Monthly, to collect Parcels for the above First-Class Establishment, and will deliver them the succeeding month. Next journey will be

Leadgate	Wednesday,	Feb. 19.
Berryedge	Thursday,	" 20.
Blackhill	Friday,	" 21.
Shotley Bridge	Friday,	" 21.

☞ The following Parties have kindly consented to receive and take care of Parcels:—
Mr Matthew Hardy, Queen's Head, Leadgate.
Mr John Collinson, Berryedge.
Mr Isaac Murray, Blackhill; or
Mr. Wm. Raw, Temperance Hotel, Shotley Bridge.

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

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

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

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

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

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July 3rd, 1861.

Sales by Auction.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION, at Blackhill, in the Shop lately occupied by Mr William Collinson, on Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, February 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 5th, 1862, the DRAPERY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, and other Goods, belonging to Mr J. R. Robson, of Blackhill, being the remainder of Mr McKane's Stock, which will be sold without any reservation,

MR. H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER,

Comprising Broad Black Superfine Cloths, Coloured ditto Doeskins, Tweeds, Ready-made Clothes, Hats and Caps, Wool Blankets and Cotton Sheets, Cobourgs, Alpacas, Prints, Scarf and Square Shawls, Linens, Table Covers, Towels, Fancy Goods, Bonnets, Hosiery, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Boots and Shoes, with a great variety of other useful and fancy Goods connected with the Drapery and Outfitting Business.
Sale commencing each day at 1 o'clock, with the exception of Saturday, when it will commence at 6 o'clock in the Evening.
Berry Edge, January 21, 1862.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on MONDAY Feb. 3, 1862, the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and STOCK-IN-TRADE, under the power of a Bill of Sale, belonging to Mr J. NICHOLSON, Grocer, Blackhill,

MR. JOHN JENKINS, AUCTIONEER.

Comprising 1 Rosewood Piano, value Thirty Guineas; 1 Music Stool; 1 Mahogany Bookcase; 1 Mahogany Loo Table; Mahogany Lobby Chest of Drawers; 6 Chairs, in Hair Seating; 1 Half tester Bedstead, with Hangings; 1 French Bedstead; 1 Birch Cheffioneer Bedstead; 2 Dressing Tables; 1 Press; 1 Desk Bed, with Cupboard; 3 Chairs, in Hair Seating; 4 Kitchen Chairs; 2 Window Poles; 2 Round Tables; 2 Kitchen Tables; 2 Down Beds; 1 Feather Bed; 2 Mattresses; 1 Clock; 1 Chimney piece Mirror; 1 Swing ditto; Washstands and Couch; 1 excellent Chandelier; a large assortment of Pictures, in Gilt Frames; 2 Kidderminster Carpets with Hearth Rugs; Stair Carpets, with Rods; Passage Oil Cloth, with Mats; 10 yards of Cocoa-nut Matting; 2 Brass Pans; Fenders and Fire Irons; 1 Set of Trays; Pots and Pans; 1 Poss Tub; large Water Barrel; and the whole of the GAS-FITTINGS; and a large assortment of CROCKERY WARE, with other KITCHEN UTENSILS.—Also a quantity of excellent BOOKS.

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The Furniture was made by Elliott, and has been but little used, and all will be sold without reserve.
Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock.

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DR. SMITH has just Published a FREE EDITION of 20,000 Copies of THE WARNING VOICE, or PRIVATE MEDICAL FRIEND. A New Work on the cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, Indigestion, Dislike to Society, Local Weakness, Muscular Relaxation, Languor, Listlessness, Depression, &c., which, if neglected, result in consumption, insanity, and premature death; with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. Sent post free to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two postage stamps. Address: DR. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

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THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

The principal intelligence brought to us from New York by the Asia is the announcement that General Burnside's expedition had actually sailed from Hampton Roads. Its destination was not publicly known in the North, but in the South it was thought to be intended for an attack on Norfolk. Mr. Cameron, the Federal secretary of war, had resigned his office, in which he had been succeeded by Mr. Staunton. Mr. Cameron—for whose resignation no cause is assigned in the telegraphic summary that has reached us—was to proceed as Envoy to St. Petersburg, whence Cassius M. Clay was to return for the purpose of assuming a command in the Federal army. Secretary Seward, in his report to Congress respecting the consular service, stated that, in consequence of the attempts to introduce arms from England into the South by way of the West Indies and the British American provinces, and of the intercourse carried on by the "rebels" with Europe through Canada, paid consuls had been appointed at Bristol, Cardiff, St. John's, Prince Edward's Island, Quebec, and Gaspé Basin. The new consuls in Canada likewise acted as "confidential agents"—words which seemingly mean, in plain English, a kind of head spies. In each House of Congress there had been a singular display of petty spitefulness in consequence of the surrender of the Confederate Commissioners. The Senate had rejected a motion to take into consideration the bill appropriating the sum of £200 to compensate the owners of the British ship Perthshire for her illegal detention by a Federal cruiser; Senator Hale observing that "England ought to be satisfied with what America had already done, at least for the present." In the House of Representatives Mr. Lovejoy, saying, "It is enough for us to have been humbugged, dishonoured, and disgraced by England," opposed the passage of the bill granting funds to defray the expenses of conveying American goods to the Great Exhibition, in London; but we have yet to learn whether he did or did not succeed in inducing a majority of his fellow representatives to concur in his opposition.

At a meeting of the Committee of the "Yorkshire Reform Conference," held at Leeds on Monday, it was resolved "to call a National Conference in London on the 18th of March and following days, on the basis of the programme laid down at the Leeds Conference; to confer with the friends of the cause in Parliament; to make representations to the Government on their treatment of the reform question; and take such steps as the deliberations of the Conference may suggest for promoting the enfranchisement of the working classes."

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Anglo Indians and Natives during the rainy and cold seasons are particularly subject to gout, rheumatism, and fever.—Holloway's Preparations then become a treasure impossible to overvalue. Contracted Joints, rubbed with this penetrating Ointment, soon recover their flexibility. The local pain and inflammation in gout and rheumatism are invariably relieved by it. Even in cases where limbs have been partially paralysed they have regained the power of motion and original vigour. Neuralgia, tic doloreux, and all other affections of the nerves of sensation or motion, may be cured with equal facility by the same means. The Pills by their direct operation on the blood and all the secretions ever form a noble auxiliary to the Ointment.

THE DREADFUL CATASTROPHE AT HARTLEY NEW PIT.

SATURDAY.

REMOVAL OF THE CORPSES.

The removal of the bodies from the pit to bank was the melancholy business of to-day. Plague, pestilence and the sword, says a contemporary, have swept their thousands of victims from the earth, but neither the patrolling of the dead carts through the streets of towns infested with fatal malaria, nor the carnage of the battle field, could produce more powerful, more awful emotions, than those caused by the bringing of 200 corpses out of Hartley pit, after they had been sepulchred in its noisome recesses for full seven days. From eleven o'clock in the morning, through the full brightness of the day, in the dawn of evening, and in the dead of night, living men were lowered rapidly down the fatal shaft, and in a few moments were drawn swiftly upwards, bringing with them the cold bodies of the dead. First the corpses were brought singly on each rope; but anon as men warmed in their hideous but most necessary work, the bodies of the dead were slung in pairs and were fairly whirled from the dread abodes in the mine, up to the bank. They have been a set of nobly formed men, strongly built, and of athletic mould. The duty of proceeding through the prostrate ranks of the dead and the placing of them in their coffins is the only work at the prospect of which the nerves of the miners have shaken. But they did not flinch or let their repugnance to the operation prevent them from rendering the last service they can render to their most deeply unfortunate friends. As the bodies were drawn to bank in the slings, they were laid on the hard, flat iron platform, a white sheet was spread for each, then the bodies were laid gently in them, and wrapped up. Next the bodies were lifted from the platform, and were put carefully into beds of "shavings" in the open coffins, which were standing on rolleys ready to receive them. The lids were put on and screwed down; a man scrawled with a piece of chalk on the black surface of the coffin of the first man the word "unknown," and on the coffin containing the second body the name "John Gallagher." The rolleys were then pushed along the rolley-way over the high wood viaduct to the road-end leading from the colliery to the village. As the coffins were conveyed over the bridge they were in full view of the crowd assembled outside the barricades below. Anxious friends and bereaved relatives were then seen moving hurriedly and excitedly towards the road-end to see whether or not the name on the coffin was that of him for whom they have waited so long. A sentiment of awe seemed to pervade the throng of people as the coffins were carried along, and no general expression of feeling arose from them.

According to previous arrangement, the coffins should have been sent into the pit, and the bodies placed in them there; but finding that the bodies were not so much decomposed as had been anticipated, it was agreed to bring them to bank before they were encoffined. Much time was saved by this arrangement. After the first two bodies had been brought up, others followed at short intervals. Their features were all of placid appearance, and were not at all distorted; though some were discoloured. One young man, who had bled a little at the nose, was recognised by his father, who was deeply moved; but he suppressed any violent outburst of grief, and, as a last consolation, he stroked his hand gently over the face of his dead son, before the body was put in the coffin, and he should see it no more on earth. A boy named Mark Bell was of the most signal service in identifying the corpses brought to bank, and was thereby the means of preventing a great deal of painful confusion. Bell was a "tally boy," and it was his duty to receive from each man employed in the pit a leather ticket or "tally" every time that the man proceeded down to his work. He thus became familiar with the form and features and names of nearly every man employed in the colliery; and at a single glance he has been able to identify all the bodies brought to bank with the exception of five that are "unknown," which were been placed in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, to afford opportunities for their identification.

Many heart-rendering scenes took place at the various rows around the colliery as carts laden with the bodies of the dead moved along, amid the sobs and agonising cries of deeply affected mourners. The approach of the cart containing the first body, that of John Gallagher, was eagerly watched, each poor woman expecting that it might be that of her companion of so many happy hours, and the object of so many endearing ties. When it reached its destination, the outbursts of grief, which during the past few days had much moderated in their violence, from nature having been quite exhausted and worn out by such an overwhelming trouble, broke out afresh. The sight of the poor widow's grief was sufficient to melt the most indifferent. Her little family clung round her, adding their sobs to their mother's hysterical grief. The neighbours crowded in, and while their flowing tears proved their sympathy with the poor widow, vainly endeavoured to comfort the poor woman, whose case was only an example of their own. There was not a dry eye in the room, and from every house the sounds of bitter groans reached the ear of the passer-by through the open doors. Widows were calling fondly upon the names of their "canny men;" children were repeating in choking accents, while their cheeks were swollen and their eyes red, the name of "My canny father! Oh dear, I'll never see him again." One little girl, with an infant in her arms, was standing at an open door, sobbing out "my cannie uncle! my cannie uncle." Each were bewailing their several losses, and all in accents of the bitterest grief. Little children were running about amongst the crowd, with the tears coursing down their faces, some calling upon the names of affectionate fathers, whose knee they will never again sit upon, whose smile will never again beam upon them as they met him upon his return from his daily toil, and whose affectionate caress will be received no more; others asking for their brothers, who had been the support of the family, but whom God, in his mysterious providence, had seen fit to remove.

THE SEARCH FOR THE DEAD.

Thomas Cousins, who walked through the ranks of the dead in the Yard Seam when the bodies were first discovered, in the hope of finding that of his son, has given a description of the appearance of the pit, and the position of the bodies. It will be sufficient for our purpose to state that nearly all the bodies lay in the first 80 yards of a long low passage or roadway about four or five yards in width, and sufficiently high for a man of ordinary stature to stand nearly upright. Entrance was first gained through the Furnace Drift, in which a few bodies were found lying behind the grates among the ashes of the furnace; but the usual entrance was that from the shaft. On getting into the Yard Seam this way, the first object that met the eyes of the men was a figure of a man sitting on a coal seat. His head was resting on his arm, and his posture was one of calm repose: he was quite dead. Near him was another body, and beyond that there was a row of corpses seated, lying, or reclining. Most of the men had their backs against the wall of coal on the one side of the way, and on the other opposite side of them were three or four tiers of dead men lying near each other, the furthest line leaning against the wall. Their legs were intertwined, some heads lay on others' breasts; a father and his son were clasped in each other's arms; corn was dribbling out of the pockets of some of them; and others were holding small lamps in their hands. One of these was a Scotchman, and on the lid of his lamp the initials R.P. had been scratched with a pin. Some only of the faces of the men were seen as the searching party wended its way among them, until they were overcome by the power of the gas. Cousins was obliged to be brought out before he found the body of his son. He concludes from the appearance and features of the men that the gas had stolen unconsciously upon them, producing a somnolent effect upon its unwitting victims, who would quietly lie down to a sleep out of which they were never to awake.

DISCOVERY OF MEMORANDA.

A scrap of information was this morning brought from the pit that throws a faint light on the position of the doomed men before death overcame them. About three o'clock the men engaged in the seam found the body of J. Amour, back overman, lying further in the pit than the majority of the corpses; and on searching his pockets they discovered a small memorandum book and a silver watch. The book was brought up, and on opening it a few words were found written with pencil and in the hand-writing of Amour the deceased. They were —"Friday afternoon at half-past one. Edward Armstrong, Thomas Gleeston, John Hardy, Thomas Bell and others took extremely ill. We also had a prayer meeting at a quarter to two when Tibbs, Henry Sharp, J. Campbell, Henry Gibson and Wm. Palmer—[This sentence was incomplete].—Tibbs exhorted us *again* —[This word had been underlined by the writer]—and Sharp also." This is all the information recorded. The watch had stopped at ten o'clock, and it is inferred from the circumstance that Amour had never wound up the watch after making the above entry, and that it stopped this same night. In the book were a lead pencil and a scrap torn from a newspaper, the latter having been carried in the book to keep it clean when the overman made an entry in the pit, and this paper gave rise to one of those singular coincidences that are often associated with alarming events. The newspaper paragraph contained a paragraph headed "Remarkable Death," and it described the death of a woman at Bayswater from cramp in the stomach; but the most striking portion of the paragraph was that which stated that the deputy coroner who held the inquest said that "This was a very rare case, and one that should be placed on record, as it was one of a remarkable character." Although the entries in the books are meagre, the statement was one that afforded considerable relief to those who knew the character of the writer, for such was the confidence of Mr Humble in the prudence and energy of Mr Amour, that as soon as he heard the communication he had no longer any doubt that all the men would be in the Yard Seam, and that, therefore, the painful possibility of any of the bodies not being found was obviated. Mr Humble knew well that Mr Amour would take care that every one in the mine should, if possible, be got up the staple ladder from the Low Main before any alarming rise of water had taken place. He was further strengthened in his belief by the record of the name of George Sharp, who, Mr Humble was quite sure, would take all measures that could be taken for the improvement of the position of his fellow men and himself.

SYMPATHY AND RELIEF FOR THE BEREAVED.

One most cheering feature in this chronicle of horrors is the repeated intimations which we have the pleasure of making as to the efforts being made for the relief of the bereaved survivors. Throughout the length and breadth of the land, and among all ranks and classes of society, the appalling catastrophe has awakened the profoundest emotion. Our gracious Queen, as we have already announced, was among the first to strike the key-note of the national feeling. More than one telegram, breathing warm sympathy and tendering help, has been forwarded from Osborne House, and the following is a copy of a more lengthy communication which has just been received by Mr. Charles Carr. The letter runs as follows:—

[Copy.]

Osborne, Jan. 23, 1862.

SIR,—The Queen, in the midst of her own overwhelming grief has taken the deepest interest in the dreadful accident at Hartley, and up to the last had hoped that at least a considerable number of the poor people might have been recovered alive. The appalling news since received has affected the Queen very much.

Her Majesty commands me to say that her tenderest sympathy is with the poor widows and mothers, and that her own misery only makes her feel the more for them.

Her Majesty hopes that everything will be done as far as possible to alleviate their distress, and her majesty will feel a sad satisfaction in assisting such measures.

Pray, let me know what is doing.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) C. B. PHIPPS.

Charles Carr, Esq., Hartley Colliery, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Bishop, Archdeacon Bland, and Hugh Taylor, Esq., of Earsdon, among others, placed sums of money in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Mason for distribution to the necessitous. Mr. Carr to-day received a cheque of £300 from Lord Hastings to be applied to the same benevolent object. Among other gifts was one of mourning from the pupils in Miss Stamp's seminary, West Parade. The articles consist of ten gowns, large and small, fifteen frocks, three petticoats, nine pairs of sleeves, eleven scarves, eight veils, eleven pairs of socks and stockings, eight pairs of boots and shoes, two pairs of goloshes, thirteen collars, twelve hats, thirty-nine bonnets, and twelve cloaks, shawls, &c. Miss Stamp brought this seasonable present herself. The following members of the executive committee came down from Newcastle to the pit this morning:—Messrs. Joseph Spence, J. B. Alexander, J. J. Hunter, R. W. Hodgson, and Henry Taylor. After holding a consultation with Mr. Mason and Mr. Hornsby, the relieving officer, they left a certain sum of money in the hands of the latter, and agreed to return on Tuesday.

Mr. Charles Carr, who has remained indefatigably at his post, has received a deputation from Backworth who expressed their deep sympathy with him in this terrible visitation.

NARROW ESCAPES.

It appears that a man named Wanless, on the morning of the accident, had a most miraculous escape from the fearful death which overtook his fellow workmen. It appears that the rule is, that no more than eight shall get into a cage for the purpose of coming to bank. There were already that number in the first cage, however, on the morning in question, when he jumped in and was brought safely to bank, instead of being put out, as is the rule in such cases. In its next ascent the cage was crushed and five of its occupants killed. Another man, named Jefferson, who sought to have gone down that morning, was detained at home by a sore foot, and thus saved his life.

MINERS' DELEGATE MEETING.

At two o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon, delegates from various collieries in Northumberland and Durham assembled in the Lecture Room, Newcastle, Mr. Greaves, from Seaton Delaval, in the chair. There was a large assembly in the hall, but there was a considerable number of our townsmen present, and it was difficult to ascertain how many delegates were present. On the platform we observed Mr. Matthias Dunn (the Government Inspector), Mr. James Mather, of South Shields, Mr. Joseph Cowen, jun., Mr. Newton, surgeon, and Mr. T. N. Cathrall. It appears that a preliminary meeting of delegates had been held, at which certain resolutions to be submitted to the more general assembly had been drawn up.

Mr WEATHERLEY, of Burradon, Mr Joseph Baxter of Cramlington, and others moved and seconded resolutions approving of what was done at the town's meeting on the preceding day, resolving to commence contributions at the several collieries, and inviting the employed in the factories and workshops of the district to open subscriptions for the relief of the widows and children of the sufferers. Mr Weatherley said that at Burradon a meeting had been held last night. They got Mr Fryer, the under-viewer, to preside, and he said he would allow every man on the colliery to work an over shift, so that he might give that day's work to this object (applause). The men took this up with hearty good will. There were about 300 workmen at the colliery, so that they should raise between £40 and £50.

Statements were then made that collections were being made at Sir Wm. Armstrong's factory, at the Gateshead Engine Works and other places.

The CHAIRMAN strongly exhorted the pitmen to do all they could. At Belside Colliery they expected to raise £40.

Mr. GEORGE YOUNG then moved that three miners be appointed to act on the general committee, mentioning their names.—This was at once objected to.—Mr. GEORGE NEWPORT opposed the motion. He understood that was the meeting of delegates, and protested against any resolution being put which had been previously agreed upon. This point was contested at some length. One miner asked if there was any objection to the capacity or integrity of the men; if not what was the use of cavilling on the subject. Another miner asked how and by whom the preliminary meeting was called. He declared it illegal. To this it was replied that before the Newcastle meeting the Town Clerk had the resolutions in his pocket, including the names of the committee, and yet it was not considered illegal. At length Mr. Joseph Cowen, jun., suggested that the resolution should be put thus—that three miners be appointed on the general committee; and that a delegate meeting for the purpose of choosing the men be held at the close of the then proceedings. This was at once assented to by both parties, and the controversy ended.

The Rev. J. H. RUTHERFORD expressed his pleasure that they had all agreed on the course to be pursued. Their business was simply to take the most effective means for making the amplest provision for the widows and orphans of the sufferers.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY—LETTER FROM SIR GEORGE GREY.

Mr. JAS. MATHER then rose, and was received with loud applause. As the public derived the greatest advantage from the labours of the miners, it was obvious that they ought to come forward and assist them in this period of their need. He spoke of the kind, generous and manly feeling which prevailed at the meeting at the Guildhall. It was a happy thing to see a great coal-owner like Lord Durham exhibiting the deep emotion which he displayed, and saying, in his opinion, no money should be spared to secure the safety of the miner. He wished Lord Durham would oftener show himself at public meetings and utter such noble sentiments (applause). He then spoke of the terrible nature and frightful extent of this accident, and also referred to that which occurred, not a long time ago, at Burradon. He blamed no one, but he blamed the system, which led to the dreadful and destructive consequences. It was wealth against human life (hear, hear). One Government Inspector had said that 70 per cent. of all the accidents arose from choke damp. He then went on to insist that if two shafts had existed at this colliery not a single life of the two hundred and fifteen would have been lost. He asked them to commence a grand movement for securing this protection to the miner. Public sentiment was in their favour, and he could guarantee success (applause). He believed that at this pit at Hartley another shaft could have been put down (hear, hear). He was glad to say that at length the Home Secretary had directed his attention to this subject, and the *Times* had come down with a very powerful article in the right direction. Mr. Matthias Dunn had handed him a letter which he had just received from the Home Office to this effect:—"I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to request that you will transmit to him, at your earliest convenience, a return showing the number of single brattice shafts in the several collieries in your districts, with the depth, diameter, and mode in which they are worked; and also the number of collieries with more than one separate and distinct shaft, and stating whether ventilating furnaces are used below ground. I have further to request you will state your opinion as to the advisability of requiring that in all large collieries there shall be two distinct shafts. [This letter was signed by one of the Under Secretaries.]

Mr MATHER went on to state the duties and powers of Government Inspectors, defending Mr Dunn from blame in the matter of this colliery accident. He concluded by moving that a petition be sent to both Houses of the Legislature praying that inquiry be made as to whether some law could not be enacted which would prevent these fearful calamities, and expressing the opinion of the meeting that no colliery should be worked except with two independent shafts for securing the lives of the miners (applause).

Mr. JOSEPH COWEN, jun., in seconding Mr. Mather's resolution, endorsed his views. They did not condemn individuals; only the system. As to Messrs. Carr, he believed they were as good as, if not better than the majority of colliery owners.

The resolution on being put was carried unanimously.

A MINER here said he considered the shaft of Hartley New Pit was like a bunch of matches—when they were loosed they went down. Mr Matthias Dunn knew that perfectly well; and, if he was not endowed with power to alter the system, if he was a man of sound reason and good understanding, he ought to have laid it before the public—(applause, and such remarks as "That's the point," "That's the rub");—then the public would have seen that he was on their side and not upon the other. He would like Mr Dunn to state how far he was empowered to do these things.

Mr DUNN referred to the circular from Sir G. Grey, as showing that up to the present time the government themselves had not the power of making double shafts. He went on to read from his official report for 1858 a passage showing that, at a meeting of inspectors, in Manchester, he had suggested that each inspector should be empowered to require returns from collieries as to the principal details of their working. A good deal of discussion, he said, took place on the suggestion, but no specific resolution was come to. He thought they would see the advantage to be derived from an inspector if such a plan as he had proposed was followed out, but he was almost ashamed to say that it was not encouraged by the inspectors. Mr Dunn went on to state that the men at Heworth had sent a deputation to complain of the state of the colliery, and demand his visitation. He did visit it and made suggestions immediately for an improvement, and he had the satisfaction of telling them, that the owners had made preparations for commencing on Monday to complete a half sunk shaft. That was the proper way of working the inspection. The pitmen had it in their own power, and it was their own fault if they did not call in the inspector, and have things investigated. As to Hartley Pit, he knew nothing about the shaft. Was it to be expected that the inspector was to go and hunt particulars of a shaft that had been used for years? The fact was, the inspectors could only deal with general principles, they could not go into this board and the other board, and it was the fault of the pitmen themselves if they did not call the inspectors more frequently. They were bound to attend such calls, and he challenged anybody to say he had not attended a call when made. He hoped they would take warning from this time, and take the thing into their own hands. They had the power of making the inspector work, and if they did not do it for their own safety they had to blame themselves.

A MINER—I believe you have something like 150 collieries to inspect?

Mr DUNN—More.

MINER—And you have something like 23 in Cumberland?

Mr. DUNN—Yes.

MINER—Do you think you are quite able to inspect all these collieries?

Mr. DUNN—If the Government thinks I am able you know. (Laughter.)

MINER—Well then, sir, I have heard a complaint that you are too old to fill the office. (Uproar, and cries of "shame," "perfectly right," "sit down," and "No, I will not.")

Mr. DUNN—You know sir, if I am very old, I should be very experienced. I may say I am the most experienced of any of the inspectors; they will admit that.

ANOTHER MINER asked if Mr. Dunn was satisfied with the one shaft at Hartley Colliery, and if not, what steps he had taken to remedy the defect?

Mr. DUNN said that at this very moment there were three of the largest collieries in Northumberland—Seaton Delaval, North Seaton, and Newsham—managed by the most talented viewers in Northumberland, all with single shafts. What would they have him to say did they think it was his duty to call in question the management of these men?

MINER—Is that an answer to my question, whether you are satisfied with the single shaft?

Mr. DUNN—I do not say I am quite satisfied, but I have no power to alter it.

MINER—Have you no power to apply to the Secretary of State?

Mr. DUNN—What would I say to the Secretary of State?

MINER—Show him that it is dangerous to the lives of the miners in the pit not having two shafts.

Here the Chairman interposed, and put a stop to the discussion. He remarked, with regard to the advice Mr. Dunn had given, that the miners had no protection; they had only their labour to depend on, and when they spoke they were turned off work. (Applause.)

Mr. G. A. TOWERS, who attended on behalf of the National Association for the Relief of British Miners, next came forward to address the meeting. He said he had travelled all night from London, by desire of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Lord Shaftesbury, and other noblemen and gentlemen who had taken a deep interest in the welfare of the British miner. As a first instalment for the immediate requirements of those poor people, he was desired by those noblemen and gentlemen to place in the hands of the committee the sum of fifty guineas. He went on to say he was not quite satisfied that Her Majesty's inspectors of mines had not a great deal more power than Mr Dunn said. He held in his hand a digest of the acts for the regulation of mines, and he read the following clause with very great diffidence:—"Each inspector acts within his own district: they may make inquiry into the state and condition, the ventilation, mode of lighting and using such lights in any such mines, and into all matters connected with the safety of all persons there employed." (Applause.) He thought that was a very sweeping clause, and he ventured to submit it with very great diffidence, in the presence of Mr Dunn. After remarking that England's mines made England's wealth, and that her miners had done more than any other class to promote her greatness as a nation, he proceeded to point out how little comparatively was done to provide for their safety. He said it was not reform they wanted, it was a total reconstruction. If her Majesty's inspectors were not numerous enough to pay that proper attention which was necessary to provide for the safety of the miner, then it became the duty of the British public to urge on the legislature that there should be appointed that proper provision of inspection that should at least provide, beyond all question, as far as human agency could, for the prevention of those fearful calamities (applause).

A vote of thanks was afterwards passed to Sir George Grey, for the readiness with which he had taken up the questions suggested by the Hartley catastrophe. A similar compliment was then paid to the chairman, and the public meeting dispersed.

The delegates from the various collieries held a meeting among themselves immediately afterwards, at which it was agreed, that Thompson, Nicholson, William Grieves, and John Crosby should be the representatives of the working men on the Relief Fund Committee.

SUNDAY.

THE FUNERALS.

On visiting the scene of the late calamity we found it full of weeping and wailing, wives mourning the loss of husbands, and mothers their sons. On entering the precincts of the village, our attention was first drawn to the long line of cottages which lie on the west of the pit, and there the first marks of the dreadful ravages were visible. Every window had its blind drawn, indicating that some of the former household were amongst those who had unfortunately been snatched away in the full vigour of health. At the pit some thousands of spectators were assembled anxious, if possible, to catch a glimpse of the shaft, or examine the fatal beam, but it was only a few favoured individuals who had their curiosity so far gratified, until between four and five o'clock, when the platform was thrown open to all comers. To enter into the question of the soundness or unsoundness of the beam is not our purpose, as it will undergo a full investigation hereafter, for the satisfaction of all concerned. We may, however, state, so far as our knowledge extends, that there appears to be two flaws in the metal at the point where it has snapped, but whether these were the cause of the fearful breakage of so massive piece of metal, we do not pretend to determine.

The bodies of the unfortunate men were all brought to bank in the position they were found in the pit, and there coffined, and then transferred to their relatives who were waiting to remove them to their homes.

Early in the afternoon, preparations began for the removal of the bodies to their last resting place. Carts were drawn up all along the line of cottages, when four and five coffins were placed in each, and after these had all been laden with the dead, and each covered with a white sheet, they moved slowly away to Earsdon, where long trenches had been made for the reception of the remains of so many of those poor unfortunate miners. The greater portion were interred in Earsdon churchyard, which was crowded by thousands of people who had arrived from various parts of the country. The cortege, on reaching the churchyard, was received by the Revs. Messrs. Mason, Jones, and Carr, the last-mentioned gentleman a brother of Mr. Charles Carr, viewer of Hartley colliery. The burial service was at once proceeded with, in the presence of an overflowing congregation. Mr. Carr taking occasion to address to the people a few practical remarks, suggested by the melancholy event. After some delay the operation of consigning the bodies to their last resting place was commenced under the direction of Mr. Hugh Taylor, and as each pit was filled one or other of the reverend gentlemen just mentioned read the concluding portion of the burial service over the committed to its keeping. Others were interred in various church-yards in the districts to which they belonged. On returning to Hartley about five o'clock we found the village nearly deserted; the immense crowd having satisfied their curiosity had dispersed homewards. We may here mention, on the authority of Mr. Turnbull, of Blyth, who has had the full management of the bank work, that the number actually found in the pit was 199, and as every inquiry had been made in the neighbourhood whether any more were missing, and the inquirers not being able to hear of any more than those already recovered, it is anticipated that this was the total number in the pit, which, with the five killed in the shaft gives a total of 204 lives actually sacrificed by this direful calamity. The sinkers have now desisted from further operations, and it is said that the water is nearly up to the yard seam. The last portion of the bodies were brought to bank about four o'clock this morning. During the day several persons collected money from the visitors for the bereaved families, and a handsome sum was thus gathered.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE COLLIERY.

About 11 o'clock, a number of rev. and other gentlemen assembled at the pit heaps within the rails that had been erected to prevent people pressing to the platform, and proceeded to hold religious services. Among them were the Rev E. R. Mason, Earsdon; the Rev. D. T. Jones, Earsdon; Dr. Bruce, Newcastle; the Rev. E. H. Carr, St. John's Road, London; Mr J. B. Alexander, Newcastle; and Mr J. H. Marshall, Mr Furness, and Mr Clark, missionaries from Newcastle. A great number of people were assembled, and they joined most attentively in the service. Dr. Bruce opened the meeting by announcing the metrical version of the 100th psalm to be sung. The people remained almost silent during the singing of the first line, but as they blended their voices in the solemn tune of the psalm, the last line, "He can create, and He destroy," was, under the circumstances, highly impressive.

After the psalm had been sung, the Rev. Mr Mason announced to the people the letter which had been received by Mr Chas. Carr from the Queen. He said he would take the earliest opportunity to go round to the houses and read it to each widow in order to show them how her most gracious Majesty sympathised and sorrowed in the midst of her own grief, with the sorrowing families in this place.

Dr. Bruce then read the 90th psalm, the beautiful and impressive words of which were listened to with the utmost interest and attention. Dr. Bruce next offered up a prayer.

The Rev. E. R. Mason read a few words from St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews, and commented on the words "For whom God loveth he chasteneth," &c. He hoped and prayed that every one of his hearers would see in this awful dispensation the loving and chastening hand of an Almighty God; that all would regard it as the loving chastisement of a loving Father, and intended, doubtless, for a wise purpose. The great object of these afflictive dispensations was to cause them to bear in mind that we have no abiding state here. Let every man in that place who had been spared by the providence of God from this awful dispensation offer up his heartfelt prayer, and so lead his life that when his time does come he may be ready for that awful change which is the lot of all. It was, however, not simply a warning to all afflicted by this visitation, but all, from the highest to the lowest in the land, ought to take a warning from it, and remember that in the midst of life we are in death.

Dr. Bruce then gave out the hymn commencing, "Lo he comes with clouds descending."

Rev. D. T. Jones also addressed the assemblage, pointing out the lessons conveyed by this fearful calamity.

The Rev. Mr. Mason and the Rev. Mr. Jones were obliged to leave the meeting before it was concluded, in order to conclude arrangements for the interments at Earsdon.

Dr. Bruce, Mr. Marshall, (Superintendent of the Town Mission, Newcastle), and other gentlemen addressed the meeting in a very solemn and impressive manner.

After the greater part of the funeral processions had moved off, and the minds of the people were somewhat at rest, another meeting for exhortation was held on the pit heap. Nearly two thousand persons were within hearing of the speakers. After singing a hymn, Dr. Bruce engaged in prayer, and read a portion of the 20th chapter of Revelations, beginning with that passage, "And I saw a great throne and him that sat on it, from whose face the earth and the heaven fled away." He also gave an earnest address founded upon the passage read. Mr. Marshall, Mr. Furness, and Mr. Clark followed in addresses full of evangelical truth and solemn warning. A verse or two of a hymn was sung between each address. Mr. J. B. Alexander drew the meeting to a close by a few solemn words of advice and by imploring the divine blessing upon the day's proceedings.

MONDAY.

The aspect of affairs in the neighbourhood of the colliery has undergone a signal change since yesterday. The pit heaps are entirely deserted, and in the village, beyond an air of unwonted quiet, there is little or nothing observable out of doors to suggest the terrible catastrophe which has darkened so many houses. In front of the houses may be seen children engaged in their wonted sports, forgetting, in the exuberance of youthful spirits, the calamity which has rendered them orphans; while the women go about their household duties with a degree of composure indicating that they have come to contemplate their bereavements with a feeling of calm resignation. At the pit the bustling activity of the past ten days has been succeeded by an impressive stillness. The shouts of "Heave up the jack," "Bend down the gin," &c., have ceased, and from the depths of the pit nothing can be heard but the splash of water, which is rapidly filling its recesses. In the course of the morning, Mr Humble, Mr Short, Mr Horsley and others, went down the shaft, and made an inspection as to the state of the pump spears and other matters. We understand the opinion is pretty generally entertained that it is to the breakage of the spears that the accident which has occasioned so dreadful a loss of life owed its origin. The theory is, that on the spear giving way, the beam being suddenly released from the great weight it was employed to lift, was jerked upwards with such force as to occasion its being snapped across in the manner it was. This view of the case will, in all probability, be brought forward at the inquest, which has been fixed to commence at Seaton Delaval Colliery, on Monday morning next. It has been decided that the working of the colliery shall not be resumed for the present, and to-day the place will be locked up, and left in charge of Mr Humble.

One proceeding to-day was invested with interest—the searching by widows and other friends amongst a heap of miners' cartridge and candle boxes that had been brought from the pit, to obtain, if possible, those which had belonged to the departed ones whom they respectively mourned. It might have been expected that some record, brief though it might be, would have been scratched on several of these canisters, but it appears that only two contained any such memento. One of the boxes marked belonged to James Bewicke, and on it were the words addressed to his wife:—"Friday—My dear Sarah, I leave you." On another box, the owner of which was not known, was scratched the brief prayer:—"Mercy, O God."

A large meeting of miners was held this evening in the long room of the Blakes' Arms Inn, Seghill, for the purpose of hearing an address from Mr. G. A. Towers, who attended as a deputation from the National Association for the Relief of British Miners. Mr. G. Haswell, a miner, presided. Mr. Towers explained the objects of the Association, which were—first, to promote science, considered in relation to its capability to prevent accidents in mining operations. Secondly, to promote education, as a means to the same end, by awakening a proper sense of the responsibility which attaches to persons holding positions of trust, who have many lives dependent on their care; and thirdly, in the matter of finance—by the collection of voluntary contributions adequate to the instant relief of the families of those killed, and to secure provision for the infirm and disabled from a separate fund, to which the miners themselves will be invited to contribute. At the close of Mr. Towers' address it was agreed to hold a delegate meeting at Seaton Delaval on Saturday next, for the purpose of considering the matters laid before them by Mr. Towers.

The *Daily Express* has the following graphic details of the incidents on Saturday which are of more than tragic interest.

The scene around the pit was painful and exciting in the highest degree. The slimy rope, as it kept gliding up from the region of sorrow and death, below, was watched by saddened countenances and eager eyes. As the brave fellows that accompanied the body, to steady the swinging rope, stepped on the stage, and as the men approached to identify the dead, crowd round, and scan the begrimed and swollen features, name him, and lift him gently into a coffin, no assembled crowd ever witnessed a more painful scene.

As again the rope with its load of brave men descends into the depths, the coffin is rolled along the tramway through the crowd, who eagerly stoop to read the name chalked on the lid. "Eh! that's Tommy Burn;" exclaims one; "and he had the bonniest heed of hair that ever I seed." "Is this canny Will Oliver, his were four of the canniest lads on the place. His poor, poor wife,"—are samples of the sympathetic comments of the crowd as the coffins are borne to the carts.

But it is in those cottages that sorrow, into which no stranger can fully enter, is felt this day. Following one of the carts which happened to be conveying William Oliver, we arrive at the house. Groups of women with infants in their arms, are standing in every door, looking out with eyes red and tear swollen, and faces pale and haggard with a week of untold anguish and suspense, for their own dead to arrive. "Who is it?" is eagerly asked by several as the cart turns up the narrow street, "William Oliver" is the reply. "'Tis not ours yet:" "Have they not yet found one of my three canny boys," cries a tall old man on crutches. "Not yet:" and he hobbles away, with a look of manly resignation sadder to see than even the tears of the women. Before we arrive at William Oliver's door, it is touching to see the eagerness of old friends and neighbours to have only "one look" of his face; the driver repeatedly stops the cart, uncovers the face amid sobs and tears, and kindliest expressions to the dead, and genuine pity for "poor, poor, Mrs Oliver." The coffin is lifted into a small room already crowded with those of the four sons who perished with him. The sorrows of this household are too terrible to be unveiled, for now the entire loss is brought home to them.

Kind hands are there in abundance to do the last offices for the dead, and tears of sympathy and tenderest words of consolation in abundance too, doing all that can be done to alleviate a calamity which has wrenched from one woman every tie of her life and joy of her home at one stroke. "If only one was left to me," was all she could utter whilst we remained—"only one." We thought that words more profoundly pathetic could not be expressed.

A few doors below another coffin is borne in. It is just being opened as we pass the door—the wife of the dead comes forward with an infant in her arms—looks—lets her hand drop heavily, her infant a few weeks old is taken from her and carried out. She turns away—dumb and tearless.

A few yards more. Another crowd is congregated around a cart. H. Younger is chalked on the coffin. We enter—sorrow in this place has found vent in cries and tears that were quite heart rending. "O, Harry, my canny Harry hinney." Harry will reply no more to that loving voice.

We proceed along the narrow row, thinking of the Egyptian plague of the first born, and feeling that this was even worse. Only an occasional house without the signs of death—the empty bed dressed in white, waiting in its turn to be filled when the dead cart arrives. Next door two coffins, next one, the next three, with groups of silent weepers standing around their dead.

At the last house, which contained the three coffins, a young woman, apparently about twenty, is standing at the door. Who have you lost? My husband, brother, and brother-in-law. Have you no friends with you? No; we have not been long in the place. Have you any children? No, and bursting into tears, "I have only been three weeks married." We have witnessed this much and more in the course of two hours on the Saturday afternoon.

PUBLIC MEETING AT GATESHEAD.

A public meeting was held in the Town Hall, Gateshead, this day (Monday), for the purpose of organising measures for the relief of the sufferers by the calamity at Hartley colliery, under the presidency of the Mayor (Benjamin Bigger, Esq.)

The MAYOR opened the proceedings by stating that he had called this meeting with a view to the formation of a committee to co-operate with that appointed in Newcastle. He was sure Gateshead would not fall short in doing her utmost in assisting to mitigate the great loss so many poor women and children had sustained by the accident at Hartley.

The Rev. Mr. SPEKE moved the first resolution—"That this meeting desires to express its earnest and heartfelt sympathy with the widows and orphans and relatives of those who perished in the Hartley pit." He was sure that with regard to the feelings experienced in that town, there could be no dissentient opinion, and they might speak of the whole country as being deeply moved by this deplorable event. Where hitherto the sounds of joy and active labour had been heard, now there was the lamenting of widows deprived of their earthly support, and of children who had lost their beloved parents. We were called upon therefore not merely to express the common sympathy felt for the sufferers by any minor sorrow, but a far deeper feeling of sympathy in an event of this magnitude, by which he believed 237 persons had been suddenly summoned from an earthly scene of active life to the world to come. We could not realise—because we had not the power of ascertaining—the scene that occurred below the ground; neither could we imagine the feelings of sorrow which oppresses the suffering families. There was a very consolatory fact in connection with this awful event. From what he had seen in to-day's paper there seemed to have been some devotional service carried on amongst the poor fellows in the mine, as was shown by a relic that had been found. This would be a comfort to their friends that the unfortunate men did not perish like the brute beasts, but that they had called upon the Almighty to help them in their sore distress. This was an assuagement of the calamity; and this was all they knew of that fearful place where so many had rendered up their lives. It was incumbent upon us to show our sympathy by every means in our power. The best way of doing this would be to relieve as far as possible the future of the sufferers, and not allow the pressure of grief upon their minds for departed relatives to be increased by pecuniary need. It was satisfactory to see the means that had been taken to supply the deficiency of a whole people. All hearts were roused so as not only to feel deep sympathy, but also to give proof of it by supplying the means of attending to the wants of all as their several necessities might require, and so assuage the deprivation they had experienced. It was perfectly useless for him to say more on this subject, as the feeling of sympathy had been aroused not only here but over the whole country, and, no doubt, all would unite in relieving the wants of the needy. Where sorrow merely existed they could not but speak of it with sympathy, but where it existed along with need, they ought to do their utmost so as to make it felt as little as possible. They could thus help them in their difficulties and comfort them in their sorrows.

Mr. Ald. SMITH felt much pleasure in seconding the resolution, which was put to the meeting and carried nem. con.

Mr. JOS. NEWTON proposed the next resolution:—"That a public subscription be at once opened, and that the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions, with power to add to their number." (Here follow the names of eight gentlemen; the clergymen of the parish were also added to the committee.) "And that Mr Ald. Smith be requested to act as local treasurer, and Mr Charles Berney as local secretary; and that the subscriptions be paid over by the treasurer to William Woods, Esq., Treasurer of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne fund, to be at the disposal of the general committee appointed at the meeting in the Guildhall, on the 24th inst."

Mr SOWERBY seconded the adoption of the resolution. The MAYOR put it to the meeting, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. W. SWINBURNE said he believed that the committee appointed at the Guildhall, on Friday, had power to add to their number. He moved that the Mayor, Mr. Ald. Smith, and Mr Brett be appointed to represent Gateshead at the general committee.

Mr JOHNSTON seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The subscription list was then passed round the table.

Mr KIMPSTER, jun., said perhaps he might take the liberty of suggesting that, as it seemed to him, the present was a fitting opportunity for establishing a permanent fund for the relief of those dependent upon miners killed in coal mines. They were almost all aware that, in this neighbourhood, scarcely a week passed in which some one employed was not killed. At Seaton, the other day, there were two men killed, leaving these dependant upon them unprovided for. The loss to one family in such a case was just as heavy as any individual case amongst those at Hartley. He thought they should endeavour to carry out the formation of such a fund, and this was a measure which, Her Majesty had at heart. It might be urged that, after the sufferers of the Hartley accident had been provided for, whatever money remained over should go to form a permanent fund for the relief of sufferers by mining accidents. If they took this opportunity of carrying it out when public sympathy had been aroused, he did not doubt that instead of £20,000, £50,000 might be raised. He concluded by expressing a hope that this proposition would meet with the consideration of the committee.

The amount of subscriptions announced at the meeting was £235 0s 6d.

The proceedings then terminated.

TUESDAY.

The appearance of the scene of the late unfortunate calamity is, if anything still more gloomy, and desolate than yesterday. The excitement consequent upon the accident has now quite abated, and but few visitors approach the place, which has been for the last few days the centre of attraction and anxiety of the whole country. With the exception of a man at either end of the platform, stationed to receive the contributions of visitors, the heap is entirely deserted by the people belonging the colliery. On proceeding to the pit head we observed a few straggling visitors, who had just arrived by train, and who gazed with melancholy interest on the havoc which has been made in the workings. A number of tin cans, bottles, &c., brought up from the pit yesterday, still remain unclaimed, and are especial objects of interest to strangers. In the "lodge" are also a few of the tin cans belonging the men, together with some old articles of clothing which had been saved from the pit and are there for the purpose of identification. Sorrow still holds her seat in the village, the many drawn blinds yet to be seen being but too clearly indicative of the intensity of grief which reigns within those humble cottages. But there are those at hand to cheer the solitude of the inmates and to relieve their distress. The following gentlemen appointed by the Newcastle meeting on Friday came to-day by an early express train for the purpose of making a house to house visitation, and to administer immediate relief:—Mr Joseph Spence, Tynemouth; Messrs. R. W. Hodgson, J. J. Hunter, Jos. Pollard, Jas. Gilpin, and H. Taylor, Newcastle; and Mr. John Laws, of Blyth. Having divided themselves into parties they visited every family at New Hartley, Quarry Row, Colliery Row, Cross Row, Double Row, Avenue Row, Dairy House, Silver Hill, Old Hartley, and Seaton Sluice. The extent of the relief, which is only intended to be temporary until the committee have an opportunity of properly apportioning the funds at their disposal, was the sum of 10s per week to every widow, and 3s per week for every child. The committee also, in cases of present sickness, or, as in some cases, where women were near their confinement, allowed 10s more to meet the necessary wants of the case. They were also able, in the course of their visitation, to obtain some very valuable data upon which to found a statistical statement to accompany their report, which will be made to the General Committee at a future meeting. Meanwhile presents of clothing continue to pour in from different quarters. We observe in the school-room a large box from Miss Stamp's seminary, Newcastle; and another from Mrs. Donkin, milliner, Newcastle; and Mr. Humble received a note on Sunday from a kind lady in Sunderland, who wished to supply every widow with a widow's cap, and requesting to be informed of the exact names and number of each, and she would forward the caps immediately. The note was handed to Mr. Spence, who, as soon as practicable, undertook to give the information required. And, though last, not least, we may mention that the Prince of Wales, following the benevolent example of his royal mother, sent a letter to Mr. Carr on Monday, expressive of his sympathy with the sufferers, and enclosing the handsome sum of £100 towards the relief fund. The kind and sympathising letter from her Majesty, on the 23rd inst., having called forth such expressions of gratitude from the bereaved, a number of copies have been printed on mourning paper, enclosed in appropriate envelopes, and one furnished to each family.

AN EXPLANATORY LETTER FROM HARTLEY.

Some particulars relating to the Hartley Colliery, which have not yet been published, appear in a letter written from the scene of the accident. The diameter of the shaft, it seems, is 12 feet, and the ventilation had not generally been forted defective:—

"The water was brought up at two lifts, first by the upper seam, about 240 feet from the surface, and then to bank. There were, consequently, two sets of pumps and two spears—one passing from the outer end or nose of the beam down the upcast to the pumps fixed in the shaft, and the other fixed to the hinder end of the beam, which worked up and down a 'staple,' or narrow shaft communicating with the upper seam, and again, most unfortunately, with the upper seam only. On the morning of Thursday, the 16th, the beam, without warning, snapped in two, slightly in front of its axis. It was just making an upstroke at the time, and the detached half fell, nose first, right into the centre of the shaft. It struck first against that part of the 'brattice' which rises above the level of the ground, without doing it much damage, rebounded against the side of the shaft, and then went down, carrying with it all the bratticing and most of the timber with which the sides of the shaft were lined.

"No satisfactory cause has yet been assigned for the sudden breaking of the beam. It is an immense casting, weighing more than 40 tons. Looking at its massive proportions, it is easy to see how little any one could have expected such a failure. It is well proportioned, and the metal seems to be of excellent quality. The fracture has revealed a huge hole in the casting, some six inches long and four inches deep, which at first sight appears to be a honeycomb, but which is, in fact, a natural shrinkage in the process of cooling, hardly to be avoided in castings of this size. All the engineers who have inspected it agree that it did not make the beam to any appreciable degree, and in fact that the breakage is not to be accounted for by any inherent defect in the beam itself. About a month ago it was thought desirable to fix new brasses for the beam to work on. For this purpose it was lifted bodily, by hydraulic power, three inches out of its bearings. One of the hydraulics broke in the process, and the beam came down suddenly into old bearings with a jerk. This, it is conjectured, first fractured the beam, though no marks of a crack ever seem to have been discovered. It may not be possible to bring it out in evidence, but I believe it is most probable that some stoppage took place in the action of the pumps. A sudden tension was put upon the rod which it was unable to bear, and it gave way. These rods are of pine-wood, about six inches in diameter, and on examining the part where the fracture took place the fibres present the appearance of having been drawn out, and not snapped across. This favours the theory that the force was applied from below, and the break was not caused by, and subsequent to, the falling of the beam. The weight of the spears and the column of water lifted by the beam was together, I believe, about 40 tons. The next point to be inquired is, why a passage was not made to the living tomb in which the men were enclosed until five days were remaining, and, I may almost say, unparalleled exertions? This is the most important point of all, for another beam like this may not break for the next fifty years, but such an accident has never happened before—but in pits worked in a similar manner the colliers may be shut up any day from a hundred different causes. I have no opinion at once fixed upon the real cause of the terrible sacrifice of life in the single shaft only, and it is of course evident that there been a second shaft the great majority of these unfortunate creatures might have been brought safely to bank in a couple of hours. None need have lost their lives but those who were in the cage, and perhaps the few whose retreat was cut off at the bottom of the shaft by the fall, and whose bodies have not been found. I shall have more to say on the single shaft system, and will only now point out that the blame which has been lavished so freely on the owners for adopting it, and the inspector for tacitly acquiescing in it, is not altogether deserved. It is, undoubtedly, a barbarous system, and it is to be hoped it will at once be prohibited. If such be the result of this accident, the friends of these poor fellows will have the consolation that they did not die in vain. But both owners and inspector found the system in full operation, and I am sorry to say, from all I hear, rather extending than falling into decay, for I am told that at least half-a-dozen pits not far from this have been recently opened and worked with a single shaft. A man who takes advantage of a custom of the trade—bad though it be—cannot be viewed in the same unfavourable light as he who wilfully neglects all the precautions which are taken by his neighbours. As for the inspector, I think everybody knew that he looked upon two shafts as much safer than one—at least, if he puts them on a level he differs from his brother inspectors; but if he had proposed, before this accident, to the Secretary of State, to shut up all the pits in his district with a single shaft, he would have had a very unquiet time of it in the county of Northumberland, and would very soon have been obliged to retreat from his position. In justice to Messrs. Carr, too, it ought to be mentioned that borings were being made towards the workings of the old Hartley pit, close by, which, when the water had run off, would have effected a communication between the two mines, so that in a very short time there would actually have been two shafts in operation."

PREPARATIONS FOR RESTORING THE MEN.

At the time when hopes were still entertained of getting the men alive, many preparations were made to receive them, or to assist in discovering them, which were not hitherto noticed. Messrs George Angus and Co., of Newcastle, sent down to Hartley the whole of the gutta percha tubing in their possession, for the purpose of taking air down the pit, if possible; and Mr J. F. Ure, the river engineer, forwarded the diving apparatus in use under his direction. One of the pitmen volunteered to descend in the yard seam, with the assistance of the apparatus, and experiments preparatory to his descent were being made with it, when the discovery of the bodies made such a risk useless. Upon the surface, Marshall's very ingenious contrivance for artificially restoring respiration, was all ready for use, and under the superintendence of Drs. Richardson and White, of this town, in case any of the prisoners should be recovered in a state of coma. None of these agencies were required during the whole of the efforts made to recover the men alive; but though this is so, the readiness with which they were supplied renders the fact of their having been upon the spot, ready for use at a moment's notice, well worthy of being mentioned.

AID AND SUCCOUR TO THE BEREAVED.

In many of the churches and chapels in Newcastle sermons were preached and collections made in aid of the Hartley Relief Fund. There were also special services in the Town Hall, conducted by the Rev. J. H. Rutherford. Meetings have also been held in several neighbouring towns towards the same object. Among other notices which may be classed under this head are the following.

The sum of £24 6s. 11½d. was collected in the Cathedral at Carlisle, on Sunday afternoon, after a sermon by the Bishop. The Dean preached at Christ Church in the evening, and £24 18s. 2d. was collected there. £3 3s. 6d. having also been collected at Christ Church, in the evening, the total sum contributed at these two places was £52 8s 7½d.

The Licensed Victuallers Association of Newcastle have sent a deputation to wait on the principal members of the association, in Newcastle, to solicit subscriptions towards the Hartley Relief Fund.

Miss Dewar, of Elswick Villas, Newcastle, has kindly forwarded to the poor widows and families at Hartley a number of articles of mourning and general attire. As this generous lady is desirous of making up another parcel of the same nature, she intimates that she will be glad to receive contributions, either in money or clothing, towards the philanthropic object.

The officers and workmen employed in the locomotive carriage departments of the North Eastern Railway, are raising a subscription in aid of the sufferers by the Hartley Colliery accident. As the line, however, is of great extent, it will be some days before the amount of such subscription can be ascertained.

The workmen of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway held a meeting on Wednesday, at the dinner hour, for the purpose of contributing to the Hartley Relief Fund. A resolution to make a general subscription from one end of the line to the other, including all the company's servants, was adopted. It was also resolved to commence a distinct subscription for Mr Coulson and his men.

At a meeting of the miners held on Monday evening, at the Red Lion Inn, Eighton Banks, John Peel, Esq., viewer, in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—1st. That this meeting pledges itself to assist, by every means in its power, in supporting the widows and orphans bereaved by the awful calamity at Hartley. 2nd. That the proceeds of the work of Saturday next (pay Saturday), be set apart for the purpose of contributing to the fund. The meeting was

addressed by the Chairman, Mr. Perkin, Dr. Gibson, of Birtley, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Bell and others.

Up to Tuesday afternoon, the amount subscribed in Glasgow for the widows and families was £345 12s. 6d.

During Tuesday, a large number of donations were received at the Mansion House, London, for the alleviation of the distress caused by the accident at the Hartley Colliery. The total amount received during the day was £1,124, making, altogether with that which was received on the previous day, a total of nearly £2,000 in two days. On Wednesday £1,100 more was reported.

This week the gentlemen frequenting the coffee-room of the Star and Garter Tavern, in Arbour-square, Stepney, London, opened a subscription for the benefit of the bereaved families left destitute by the appalling calamity at the Hartley Colliery, and it was agreed upon that a box should be kept open in the house for three months for the reception of donations from every customer visiting the house, and that two keys should be kept, one by Mr Dyble, the landlord, and the other by a gentleman residing in the Commercial-road East, who was selected for the purpose. The subscriptions have amounted to £1,000 on the Stock Exchange, £1,150 in the Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing-lane, and £270 at Lloyd's and £50 at the Coal Exchange.

(Continued in our Fourth Page.)

DISCUSSION ON THE HARTLEY ACCIDENT AT MANCHESTER.

The monthly meeting of the Geological Society was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the Museum of the Natural History Society, Peter-street. Mr Joseph Dickinson, president, and Government inspector of mines, occupied the chair.

Mr JOSEPH GOODWIN read a paper on "The ventilation of mines," remarking that the recent catastrophe at the New Hartley pit had called forth the sympathies of nearly every subject within the British realms, and was exciting the minds of all engaged in the trade. It might not, therefore, be out of place to consider how far it was safe to trust to a biatical shaft for ventilating coal mines. The system of working a colliery with only one shaft presented an unfavourable aspect from every point of view. It exposed to great risk both employer and employed. If an unlooked-for occurrence happened (as in the recent accident), what human power could render assistance to the unfortunate victims of such a system? Some of the highest authorities had condemned the working of a colliery with only one shaft; and amongst them were the illustrious George Stephenson, and that friend of the miner, Mr James Mather. Sudden "outbursts of gas," was a very vague and indefinite term; and, when such occurrences took place, every scrap of information should be obtained respecting them.—Mr E. W. BINNEY said the system of trusting to one shaft had been condemned for the last twenty years. Some years ago, he himself was advised to sink a shaft 100ft. deep, with a brattice; but he refused to take the responsibility. The falling of a beam, like that at Hartley, was a kind of mishap that could not be anticipated; and was not likely to occur again for many years. But wherever these brattices existed, there was a likelihood of accident. The outlay in forming such a pit might at first sight appear to be small; but a pair of pits, in the end, were much cheaper. In Scotland, the patching of these brattices was a source of constant expense.

The CHAIRMAN observed that, as the sad occurrence at Hartley had been brought before the meeting, it would be as satisfactory to them, as gentlemen largely interested in mining operations, to know that the Government were really before the public in the matter, having already made full arrangements to ascertain to what extent the brattice system was used. In the course of a few days it would be known how many brattice pits there were in the country, and what proportion they bore to the whole.—Mr J. FLETCHER said that some of the daily papers were making a monstrous attack upon the Inspector in the north, as if he could compel the owners of the colliery to sink another shaft. —The CHAIRMAN said there was no doubt that the system had received the sanction of some able mining engineers. He himself had always being an uncompromising advocate of two shafts. In many instances, he had been successful in putting a stop to the brattice system. Some people denied *in toto* that any outbursts of gas ever took place. For many years, he was in the habit of visiting coal mines daily; but it was a long time before an outburst came under his notice. Since then, numerous instances had presented themselves to him. Only a few days before their last meeting, there was a case clearly proved by evidence on oath. Safety lamps should be used in all mines where such occurrences were probable.—Mr. T. WYNNE (Government Inspector for Cheshire, &c.) thought that "blowers" were often made an excuse for bad ventilation. He could bear witness that outbursts of gas came on when they were least expected, and that nothing but safety lamps could provide against danger. His opinion was that nothing was safe in colliery works but two shafts. Although, happily, but few accidents had been occasioned by the falling down of a beam, numbers of sad occurrences could be traced to a single shaft.—The CHAIRMAN said the Page Bank accident, in Durham, where about 80 men were shut up, ought to have been a death-blow to these brattice pits. There was no doubt that the affair at New Hartley would be closely investigated. But to those who were merely looking on outside, the root of the evil appeared to be that there was only one entrance to the mine. As had been remarked by one of the newspapers, the owners of all such pits were not so careful as the wild animals who burrowed in the ground, and generally provided more than one place of egress.—Mr. GEORGE CHARLTON hoped that all persons interested in the trade would use their influence in discountenancing this system, respecting which there appeared to be but one opinion. Where a vein of coal was found, and money could not be raised to reach it by a couple of shafts, the mine ought to remain unworked until its value was sufficiently high in the market to warrant the proper course being adopted. He was glad to find that the Home Secretary had issued a circular to all inspectors of mines, calling for an investigation. Mr. Dunn, the Government inspector in the north, had both publicly and privately recommended the adoption of two shafts. The words "outbursts of gas" in many instances ought to be substituted by "sudden suspension of ventilation."—The CHAIRMAN said there was no doubt it was most vicious to use the safety lamp instead of ventilation; as an adjunct it was most valuable.—The thanks of the Society were presented to Mr. Goodwin for the valuable paper he had read; and to the President for occupying the chair.—The proceedings then terminated.

REV. W. M. PUNSHON ON MACAULAY.

This rev. gentleman—one of the most popular and talented ministers in the Wesleyan connexion—delivered a lecture in the Town Hall, of Newcastle, on Wednesday evening, his theme being Macaulay. The proceeds of the meeting, which must be considerable, for the spacious hall was crowded at prices varying from 3s. to 1s., are to be devoted to the erection of schools in connection with the New Road Chapel. Several influential gentlemen accompanied Mr. Punshon, and the Mayor (Joseph Armstrong, Esq.) was called to the chair.

The proceedings were opened with devotional services.

The MAYOR briefly introduced the lecturer, remarking that it had given him great pleasure to have an opportunity of renewing an acquaintance he made with the rev. gentleman ten or twelve years ago.

Mr PUNSHON, before entering on his lecture, announced that he had been deputed to hand over to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Hartley calamity, a few free-will offerings from Wesleyan congregations in the north and north east of London, hastily gathered on Sabbath last, to the amount of £183 (applause). Proceeding with his lecture, he commenced with a rapid but brilliant sketch of Macaulay's early life, dwelling upon the influences which might be supposed to influence the development of his mind and heart. Among those influences he reckoned the intercourse of the great and good men known as the leaders of the so called "Clapham Sect" several of whom, including Zachary Macaulay, the father of the historian, he depicted in a very graphic manner. Passing briefly over young Macaulay's school and college days, the lecturer remarked that it was during his residence at the university that he started as an adventurer into that world of letters which was stony-hearted to the feeble, but which, once mastered, sped the adventurer to the temple of Fame. A goodly band of choice spirits they were who, under various names, enriched the pages of Knight's Quarterly Magazine; but the great charm of the magazine, during its brief but brilliant existence, were the articles of Thomas Macaulay. In those early productions of his pen there were the foreshadowings of his future eminence. It had been said that a speech delivered by Macaulay on the subject of negro emancipation attracted the notice of Jeffrey, then seeking for young blood wherewith to enrich the pages of the Edinburgh Review. In his essays in that journal Macaulay had written his mental autobiography. He had done for us in reference to himself, what with all his brilliancy he had often failed to do for us in reference to others; he had anatomised his own nature, and as in a glass we might see him as he was. He was not the thinker, reverent, hesitating, troubled, but the rare expositor of the thoughts of olden time; he was not the discerner of spirits, born to the knowledge of others in the birth pangs of his own regeneration, but the omnivorous reader familiar with every corner of the book world, and divining from the entrals of a folio as the ancient augurs from the entrails of a bird; he was not a prophet, but he had a shrewdness which often simulated the prophet's inspiration; he was not the philosopher, laying broad and deep the foundations of a new system, but the illustrator stringing upon old systems a multitude of gathered facts, not dry and tiresome, but transmuted into impetuous logic or inspiring poetry by the fire that burned within him; he was not the mere partizan, save only in that un ingenuousness from which the most upright man, when strongly attached to an opinion, was seldom wholly free; but the discriminating censor who could deride the love locks of a cavalier, and yet admire his loyalty; who could rejoice in the stern virtues of the puritan, and yet laugh at his small scruples and his nasal twang; he was not, alas! the Christian apostle, a witness alike amid the gloom of Gethsemane, or on the Mount of Vision. Not for him were those agonies of the Mountain of Baptism. He would have feared to enter into the glory. He was rather the Hebrew scribe, astonished at the marvellous works, eager and fluent in recording them; and yet retaining his earthly leanings and cherishing the country's dream of a temporal Messiah. Every reader of the essays, Mr. Punshon went on to say, must be impressed with the marvellous versatility of knowledge they disclosed. What has he not read? was the question the reader asked. The fact of his amazing knowledge was beyond dispute. Had it come to him by the direct fiat of Heaven, did he wake up suddenly and find himself the heir of the ages as those who are born to broad acres and fair lands; did he spring at once, like Minerva from the brain of Jupiter, full, armed, a perfectly furnished scholar? He had a wonderful memory it was true, so that every fragment of his immense lore seemed to be producible; he had a regal faculty by whose high alchemy all that he had gathered goldened into a beauty of its own; but it was the persevering industry, the labour which brought stores to the retentive memory and material to the creative mind; hard work, the sweat of the brain, in many an exhausting hour and through many a weary night, was the secret of his success. Many who slumbered in nameless graves had had memories as capacious and faculties as fine as he, but had lacked the steadiness of purpose, the patient, thoughtful labour, which multiplied the ten talents into ten other talents besides. It was the old lesson, voiceful from every life that had a lesson in it — a worthy purpose, patient energy for its accomplishment, a resoluteness undaunted by difficulties, and, under ordinary circumstances, success! Mr Punshon went on to speak of Macaulay's political career, and then descanted at some length on his poetry and his fragment of the "History of England." Of the "Lays of Ancient Rome," he spoke in terms of high praise, and delighted his audience with a most spirited reading of "Horatius." To the "History" he accorded a high place among works of its class, dwelling with especial favour on the striking portrait which it presents of William the Third. The lecturer, in conclusion, discoursed with great feeling on the close of the great author's career, alluding, in a splendid peroration, to the grave which now encloses his honoured dust, among the mighty dead of Westminster Abbey [In several portions of his lecture the rev. gentleman was enthusiastically cheered]

Mr R. BELL moved, and Mr M. M. YOULL seconded, a vote of thanks to the lecturer. Mr D. H. GODDARD moved, and Mr WM. HARRIMAN seconded, the thanks of the meeting to the Rev. Mr Punshon, for presenting from the people of London such a sum of money. The Rev. Mr NYE moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried by acclamation; and the meeting was brought to a close by the singing of the Doxology.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO POISON A WIFE AND CHILD, AT SHEFFIELD.

At the Sheffield Police Court, on Monday, Peter Simpson, a master-carter, residing in High-street, Sheffield Park, was charged with attempting to poison his wife and child with arsenic. Mrs. Simpson, an elderly looking woman, stated that she had been married to the prisoner nearly 38 years, and had had 19 children. During the last two years they had lived very unhappily together. In the course of the last three or four months their dissensions had increased. On Wednesday night the prisoner made use of threats to her. On the following morning he got up first, about 7 o'clock, she refusing to get up at her usual time—about half-past five or six—until he had gone out of the house. Hearing him leave, and go to the stable to look after his horses, she got up and lighted the fire in the house, and got the breakfast ready. The prisoner did not come in at his usual time, and she began to get breakfast with her youngest son, who is a child. On tasting the tea which she had poured from the teapot, she noticed that there was something in its flavour. The tea left a strong sensation of burning in their mouths, and the skin had been removed. Mrs. Simpson threw the tea into the fire, and tried a second cup, but that tasted in the same way; and she then poured a portion of it into a bottle, and threw the rest away. She washed the teapots and cups, got some fresh tea from the caddy, and finished her breakfast. About half-past nine o'clock, the prisoner looked in at the door, and the witness said, "Thou good for naught old skulk, art thou come to put some more poison in the teapot?" He replied he had never seen the teapot, and ran away, and did not return until late last night.—Mr. A. Smith remarked that the prisoner and his wife had been several times before the Bench to get their differences settled.—Mrs. Simpson said that it was so. She added that whilst she was getting breakfast ready she heard her husband say at the door, "That child will appear at the day of judgment." She turned round and asked "Joe" (the child) if that was his father, and he said it was. The prisoner, having gone down stairs first, could get at the caddy and the teapot, and she believed he had placed the poison in the latter.—The Chief Constable said Mrs. Simpson brought him a portion of the tea, and he had submitted it to a chemist, who had ascertained that it contained arsenic. The poison must have been placed in the teapot, because the woman made a second infusion from the same caddy, and there was nothing the matter with that. Mr. Vicars said a case had been made out for a remand; and he ordered the prisoner to be remanded for further examination.

MURDER AT NORTHALLERTON.

On Saturday evening last, two men, named Joseph Todd and Wm. Parker, from Brompton, were in Northallerton, and had been drinking at various public houses up till a quarter to twelve, when they left Mr Holt's with the intention of proceeding home. On going up the street, they saw a man named Johnson Metcalfe standing near a public house, and Todd, as he states, very civilly asked him the time; but Metcalfe, instead of replying, began to swear, when the man who had previously accosted him told him to desist or he would fetch the police. Metcalfe then said, "I will soon settle you b——rs," and walked on before the two men up the street, entering a passage, and bringing out a gun. The men had, however, passed several yards beyond the passage before Metcalfe appeared. As soon as he got out, he fired, and Parker, who was in the rear, received the contents of the gun in his arm, which was fearfully shattered. Todd was struck by the wadding of the gun, which burnt his coat and inflicted a superficial injury only. Todd, immediately after, looking back, did not see his companion, and went back for him, when, on speaking to him, he said, "Joe, I'm shot." Todd then touched his arm, which he says felt "wet and smashed," and on finding this, went back to Metcalfe, and told him what he had done. The ruffian replied, "Yes, I have another barrel, and I'll give you one." Todd then, fearing he would carry out his threat, rushed at him, and struggled with him for the possession of the gun, which Metcalfe endeavoured to turn against him. Todd, however, got away from his assailant, and ran for the police, and Parker was taken to a public-house; but the unfortunate man had lost so much blood and received so severe a shock that he was nearly unconscious. Metcalfe was soon after taken into custody, and he confessed to having shot the man, but said he did it in self-defence. He was found to be under the influence of liquor. Parker was found to be in so dangerous a condition that, at mid-day on Sunday, his deposition was taken by a magistrate. He rallied a little towards the evening, when amputation, as the only chance of saving his life, was resorted to; but he soon after sunk, and died at eight o'clock on Sunday evening. Metcalfe was taken before Lord Teignmouth and other magistrates at Northallerton, on Monday, and on Tuesday was conveyed to York Castle on a charge of "wilful murder." The prisoner is a journeyman watchmaker, and is 64 years of age. The deceased was a weaver, and 29 years of age.

It is stated that the marriage of the Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse will be celebrated at the close of June or in July.

WHICH IS THE CHEAPEST?—The extensive adulteration of drugs which has recently come to light, is a subject which concerns the public most deeply. It is often a question of health or disease—sometimes, a question of life and death. Drugs are adulterated, in order that they may be sold cheap. But, what is the meaning of cheap? Drugs are not cheap unless they will cure disease. All medicines are dear which are inefficient and useless. A man who buys cheap drugs generally throws his money away. Thus it happened in a recent case. A mother had a child wasting away from debility, with premonitory symptoms of consumption. She bought some nominally and suspiciously cheap so-called Cod Liver Oil, and heroically forced the child to swallow gallons of the nauseous compound; but to no purpose. The child was made sick, and the disease progressed alarmingly. She then bought a pint of Dr. de Jongh's celebrated Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, sold at a fair and legitimate price. She gave the child only teaspoonful doses three times a day, which it relished exceedingly. The ominous cough was swiftly appeased, the wasting of flesh arrested, and the child regained its pristine health and vigour. Which is the cheapest? To quote the words of that high professional authority, the *British Medical Journal*—"Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil has a strong claim on the encouragement of the Profession and the public, who are certainly much interested in obtaining a purer article than those which are now so marvellously cheap in the market."

ELECTRO SILVER PLATE "sets off" a table as perfectly as real silver, and you have all the beauty of the more costly material without that anxiety and risk which often attend its possession. Mappin Brothers, of London-bridge, for fifty years have been gaining confidence for the superior quality and excellence of their manufactures. Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield. Illustrated priced catalogues sent post free on application to London-bridge. Mappin Brothers guarantee on all their manufactures in electro-silver plate a strong deposit of real silver, according to prices charged.

Mappin Brothers, London Bridge.	Fiddle. Strong Plating.	Fiddle. Plated extra Strong	Threaded. Strong Plating.	Threaded. Plated extra Strong	King's. Strong Plating.	King's. Plated extra Strong
Per doz.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Table spoons ...	36 0	48 0	54 0	70 0	60 0	78 0
Do. forks ...	36 0	48 0	54 0	70 0	60 0	78 0
Dessert spoons	27 0	38 0	40 0	50 0	44 0	54 0
Do. forks ...	27 0	38 0	40 0	50 0	44 0	54 0
Tea spoons ...	16 0	20 0	24 0	32 0	27 0	36 0

Mappin Brothers' London Warehouse is at London Bridge.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.

On Saturday, the Rev. Edw. Francis Shaw was charged before the county magistrates at Frome, with an assault upon Mrs. Annie Brown, on the 11th December. An effort had been made to compromise the matter, but it was not successful. Mrs. Brown said—I am the widow of Major Brown, an Indian officer, and am residing at present under the roof of the Rev. Mr. De Gex. On Wednesday, the 11th of December last, I was walking with Mrs. De Gex in the town. On that occasion I saw the defendant, Mr. Shaw. When we first saw him we were in the Lower Market-place. Mr. Shaw was coming into the town from the bridge. On seeing him we went up the Market-place, and turned into Church-street. I don't know where Mr. Shaw went. We waited in Church-street for the little boys, and Mr. Shaw passed us. We went again towards the bridge. I have been so ill that my memory is not good. He passed us two or three times. We next saw him outside Mr. Hodge's shop. He addressed me, but I decline to repeat what he said because it is language not fit for my lips. Mrs. De Gex and I went into Mr. Hodge's shop. A few minutes afterwards Mr. Shaw also entered the shop. He addressed me, and said something about my taking my lawyer, or he should. He was stopped by Mr. Hodge, who requested him to be silent. I said, "Yes, you will injure yourself more than you can any one else." Mrs. De Gex then interposed, and said, "Mr. Shaw, if you molest us any further I shall be compelled to call for the police." He said he did not care for Mr. De Gex. He then stepped forward, and snatched the bonnet from my head, and threw it behind him. The bonnet was fastened by silk strings, and tied under the chin. I can't say that he said anything while he did this. He next struck me down, and I fell with my head on the floor. I then became insensible for a few minutes. There had been nothing whatever in my manner or gesture towards Mr. Shaw to produce this, for I had not looked at him. It was with his hand he struck me. I fell on the ground from the force of the blow, which was given on the side of the head. Between the 27th of August and this day Mr. Shaw had often followed me about. I kept no note of how often. I did not go out very often, but when I did go out he constantly followed.—The defendant asked Mrs. Brown two or three questions, with a view of showing that the act of tearing off the bonnet had scratched her face, and that no blow was given by him; but Mrs. Brown steadfastly maintained that the defendant had struck her down.—Mrs. De Gex and Mr. Hodge gave corroborative evidence. This was the case for the complainant.—The defendant then rose, and said, that for some considerable time negociations had been carried on with the object of obtaining an apology from him for the injury he had done Mrs. Brown. He had been most anxious to apologise, and had voluntarily offered three written ones in succession, but neither had been thought satisfactory. He freely confessed that he was guilty of the assault as far as the tearing off of the bonnet, but he most solemnly asserted that no blow was struck by him. The aggravations he complained of were that Mr. De Gex had told him that the friends of Mrs. Brown would have him horsewhipped in the public streets. Another aggravation was the conduct of these ladies towards him. They deliberately laughed in his face, watched him, and followed him into the district where his duties lay. He wished to state publicly—he did not say it in any way to injure Mrs. Brown, but in mitigation and as an excuse for some of the expressions which Mr. De Gex made with regard to Mrs. Brown having given him no encouragement whatever—that he (Mr. De Gex) was unaware that he had private interviews with Mrs. Brown upon business, and upon their own private affairs, and that he had walked with her alone.—Mr. Edlin: I must deny that.—Defendant: She cannot deny it.—The defendant said they must bear in mind that that woman with whom he was then at law, used to receive him as a friendly visitor in her house many times a day, as a visitor and clergyman. She had invited him every day for a whole summer to enjoy her company at supper, and, as a kind friend, assisted him in the study of literature. Mr. Edlin submitted that that was an aggravation of the injury he had done the complainant. He had it in defendant's own handwriting that for nine months she would not receive a letter from him upon church matters.—The defendant said he had stated nothing with a view to injure the lady, whom he was proud to behold and to know that she had received him at strange places as a friend.—The Chairman said the more friendly he was with the complainant, and the more respect he had for her, the greater the aggravation of the assault.—Ultimately the Bench retired, and after some deliberation said they thought the assault, though a serious and disgraceful one, did not come within the degree of aggravated assaults. The defendant would be fined £5; in default two months' imprisonment.—On the application of Mr. Edlin, and on the evidence of Mrs. Brown, the defendant was also bound over in his own recognisance of £50, and two sureties in £50 each, to keep the peace for six months.

The *Bristol Daily Post* says:—"The peculiar form which the proceedings took prevented the introduction of matters which would have given the case a most startling and romantic complexion. In his opening statement, the counsel for the complainant stated that, after the assault on the 11th December, "the defendant rushed from the shop whilst the lady whom he had struck down lay upon the floor, and ran to Mr. De Gex's house. Finding the street door unlocked, he ——" Here the learned gentleman was stopped by the Bench; but the *Bristol Daily Post* reprints a paragraph, published soon after the assault, and from which it appears that his object was to obtain possession of some letters.

Seven boys have been drowned in Preston and the vicinity through sliding on thin ice.

The marriage of Earl Jermyn with Miss Geraldine Anson is to take place on the 25th of next month.

On Saturday evening the fund now being raised at the Mansion-house for a memorial of His late Royal Highness the Prince Consort amounted to about £17,700.

A second batch of shipwrights has sailed from Cork for the United States, where, from the number of vessels being built for the navy, they hope to obtain very remunerative employment.

The season tickets for the International Exhibition, and especially the five guinea admissions to the gardens of the Horticultural Society as well as to the Exhibition, are going off more rapidly than the Commissioners, or their most sanguine adherents and friends, could have expected.

Sixteen vacancies will shortly be filled up in the War-office. These appointments are, it is understood, to be conferred on temporary clerks already engaged in the department; such among their number as have been unsuccessful candidates in competitive examinations, but who have displayed the ordinary degree of proficiency demanded for a "pass," to be placed on the establishment forthwith.

The case of Miss Shedden, which has so often been before the public, was finally adjudicated on Friday. The lady, who with so much ability and even eloquence pleaded her own and her father's cause, concluded her address on Friday, applying for a re-hearing of the case, which a short time ago was decided against her. The Court, without calling on the other side, pronounced its judgment, the unanimous opinion of the judges on the bench being that there was no ground for a new trial.

DREADFUL DEATH.—On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Brent held an inquest on Uriah Daming, aged 35, a German glazier. Deceased was employed to put in a square of glass in one of the upper windows of one of the high houses in Berners-street London. While doing so he fell on the railing spikes below, which passed through the hapless man's thigh and abdomen, impaling him in a shocking manner. He was conveyed to Middlesex Hospital, where he shortly after died in great agony. Verdict—Accidental death by impalement.

ANOTHER FATAL CRINOLINE ACCIDENT—On Saturday, Mr. Bedford held an inquest at Westminster Hospital on the body of Margaret Clegg, aged 15 years, who died from the effects of severe burning on Monday last. The deceased and another little girl were sitting by the fire, when the former got up to reach something from the mantelpiece. Her crinoline caused her dress to go against the bars of the grate, and catch fire, and she was at once enveloped in flames. Assistance was soon procured, and the fire was extinguished, but the deceased was too much burned to recover. The jury returned a verdict of Accidental death.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A WOMAN.—At the Marlborough street Police court, on Monday, Ruth Elsden, an unfortunate, was brought up, charged with attempting to murder Thomas Froskett, potman at the Duke of York, Union-street, Oxford street, by stabbing him with a knife. The prisoner had once before assaulted Froskett, and was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment in default of paying the fine; and there is little doubt that it was a feeling of revenge for his having appeared against her that induced her to commit such a desperate assault on him, it evidently being her intention, from the threat she made use of, to take his life. On Saturday night, the prisoner went to the Duke of York and annoyed the customers. She was ordered out by the landlord, and threatened him. She then went into the taproom, where Froskett was, and put her hand into her pocket and took out the knife and opened it, saying, "There, you ——, take that: you have given me seven days." She then made a downward stab at Froskett, his back being towards her. When the police arrived, the prisoner confessed the deed, and said she meant to do it, and hoped he was killed.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY IN HULL.—A burglary of a very extensive character took place in the dwelling-house of Mrs. Garbutt, situated in York-terrace, Beverley-road, Hull, on Sunday evening. It appears that Mrs. Garbutt had gone to a place of worship, and the servants were also out. On returning about nine o'clock, they found that the premises had been entered, and a large amount of valuable property stolen therefrom. The burglars had gained admission in a very ingenious manner. They had first taken a brick out of the wall of the back kitchen, and by this means had been enabled to unfasten the latch of the back door. Having got into the house, they ransacked every drawer and closet, throwing the things all over the floor. They then broke open the plate chest and took therefrom some silver tankards, which had been in the possession of the family for upwards of 200 years. The thieves had left some pieces of plate which were well marked, no doubt being fearful that they would be more readily recognised. Notwithstanding that all the drawers of the bedrooms were extensively ransacked, yet no articles of any great value were taken. On coming down stairs, the burglars helped themselves freely to the wine, &c., and then made their escape from the building by the same way they had entered, not leaving anything behind them which might lead to their capture. The value of the goods stolen is said to be over £50.

RUMOURED CHANGE OF FASHION.—A report has been current for some days, in well-informed circles, that the preposterous framework of hoops and cages, which has so long been in use to extend female dress to extravagant dimensions under the name of crinoline, is going out of fashion in Paris. We sincerely trust this rumour is true. English society takes its tone from Parisian.

THE SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY ON THE ARMY AND NAVY.

On Saturday evening, Lord Clarence Paget (Secretary to the Admiralty), and Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen (one of the Lords of the Treasury), addressed their constituents in the Guildhall, Deal, on the general topics of the day.

Mr. George Hughes (one of the county justices) occupied the chair, and opened the proceedings,

Lord Clarence Paget addressed the meeting. After alluding in feeling terms to the death of the Prince Consort, he adverted to the question of the French treaty, the subject of reform; and, lastly, to our neutrality in the war in America. On the subject of the Trent outrage and the action of the Government, he said—I do think and believe I am expressing the sentiments of every honest man in this country when I say that the receipt of that intelligence led us to feel an amount of indignation which was scarcely to be expressed. (Hear, hear.) What was the course of our Government? And here is our strength. There was no cry for immediate war. (Hear, hear.) The people upon whom the outrage had been committed submitted, first, to the inquiry—Let us know who is in the right? (Hear, hear.) Are they right or are they wrong? If they are in the wrong we must have right done us. The Government wrote a calm and friendly despatch—there was no menace, no threat in it. It was inviting the American Government to repudiate the act, and to return those men unlawfully taken prisoners. And then came the point to which I wish to allude, and for which I am really grateful for having this opportunity of addressing myself to you. Now, we were quite unprepared for war, but the people of England had determined upon their rights. (Hear, hear.) Now, mark you, with all the zeal and resolution possible, no government would have done what the Government of England did if they had not been supported by the unanimous opinion of the country. The first thing that was necessary was to forward a vast body of troops to defend our loyal colony of Canada. But it is no easy job to send from 10,000 to 11,000 men across the Atlantic in the middle of winter. (Hear.) That was no joke. We had not only to get an army across the Atlantic, but it must be prepared for action at once, and we had to do it in the shortest possible time. Well, all the great shipping companies came to the Admiralty, and offered the use of their ships and steamers, without limit and without price. They said, "Here are our steamers, take what you like and pay us what you like." (Hear, hear.) The railway companies too said "Let us know when you want to send the troops and we will give up our railways for the purpose of their transit." All the authorities also at the outports were as much excited and anxious for the success of the expedition as any of the Government could possibly be. (Hear, hear.) That is the strength of England, that when the people of this country are determined to have their rights nothing can resist them. (Hear, hear.) This fact will form in the history of this nation a very remarkable episode, that ten days after the Government had come to their decision the first troops embarked, and at the end of three weeks every soldier was on his way to Canada. (Hear, hear.) This was not merely throwing troops on deck, remember; but they were all fully equipped and accoutred, and ready for immediate action. (Hear, hear.) They were as ready to go into the war when they left England as they were when they arrived in Canada. That is a remarkable episode, and it was felt, and necessarily, felt by the people. (Hear, hear.) Provisions were also sent out, and even now they are going out. So that, in fact, the whole organisation and equipment of that army were complete in every respect. But it was not only necessary to provide for these, but it was incumbent upon us to man our fleet. You have seen by the newspapers that large reinforcements have been sent across the Atlantic. There was a similar spirit manifested in the navy, and in the course of three weeks its strength was more than doubled. We had twelve immense frigates, larger than any that existed in former times—they are really the panoply of war. It is not only necessary to have reserves from other stations, but also to commission other ships. I ask you all to listen to this. This is what we were able to do. Line-of-battle ships have been five or six months fitting out. But here is what has occurred. On the 2nd of November the Phaeton, which is a line-of-battle ship in degree, was commenced at Sheerness, and she left for Spithead in the same month, fully manned and ready to go across the Atlantic. (Hear, hear.) The Orlando, the largest in the navy, was commissioned at Devonport on the 17th of December, and on the 24th of December she sailed for Halifax, fully manned. (Hear, hear.) The Shannon was commenced on the 17th of January, and was ready for service on the 22nd of January. (Hear, hear.) Now I tell you of these things, not in any boasting spirit, but I know that it will please you to know that this country is in a state of preparation, in the event of being called up at any time (hear, hear); and we have three or four crews ready to go on board to-morrow, if they should be wanted. For many years there was a great prejudice against entering the navy, but that has been removed, and the men are now paid higher salaries in the navy than in the merchant service, and justly so, and they are well cared for. And what is the result of taking care of your seamen? They are grateful to you, and there is no more grateful class than are the seamen if well treated. Then to what are we to attribute this altered state of things? Why, England is liberal—Parliament is liberal—and I can now go to the House of Commons and ask for anything for the seamen, and the House of Commons will grant it. But there is another story. We want organisation in the navy, just as it was wanted in the army at the time of the Crimean war. I have told you what we have done during the last month, and I believe I am justified in saying that the Government has done its duty faithfully to the country; and I think I may add that the Admiralty has done its duty also. (Hear, hear.) I can assure you that we all look to your good opinion; and our earnest and highest desire is to endeavour to earn the good opinion of our countrymen. (Hear, hear.) I believe we have seconded the efforts of all our countrymen on this occasion, and I am sure we shall have our reward. Happily in the course of time the United States saw fit to submit to our moderate and wise demands. And to the honour of this country there was no spirit of boasting about it; but we felt grateful and thankful at being spared a war with those people we must all respect and love. (Hear, hear.) His Lordship then referred to the despatch withheld by the Government, which he justified, and then noticed at some length the efforts that were being made for improving and adding to the strength of the navy, instancing the Royal Naval Reserve force, and doing away with the bounty, and the substitution of good pay, &c.

Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen then addressed the meeting at some length, and in the course of his remarks, reviewed the work that had been done during the last session of parliament, and expressed his views on reform, the abolition of church-rates, &c.

It is proposed to erect a memorial of the late Prince Consort in Glasgow.

The great rope factory tenanted by Messrs. Brewer and Son, at Teats Hill, Plymouth, had been destroyed by fire.

The Rev. Charles Baker, A.M., of Exeter College, Oxford, has been appointed minor cannon of Chichester Cathedral, and incumbent of St. Martin's, Chichester.

Major-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, the Adjutant-General to the Forces, has proceeded to the Continent on two months' leave of absence, and intends visiting Lord Brougham at Cannes.

THE APPROACHING SESSION.—The Earl Granville, as Lord President of the Council, gives an entertainment to the principal officers of State on the 3rd of next month, when the nomination of the Sheriffs takes place. As Ministerial leader of the House of Lords, Lord Granville will give a full-dress banquet on the 5th to the leading supporters of the Government. Viscount Palmerston will give a full-dress dinner, at his residence in Piccadilly, on the 5th of next month, to the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Hon. W. Portman, Mr. Western Wood, and the leading members of the Government. The Earl of Derby has issued cards of invitation for a Parliamentary dinner on the 5th proximo to a large circle of his political supporters in the House of Lords.

"ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."—The *Liverpool Mercury* says:—"*On dit* that a well-known clergyman of the Church of England, who until recently ministered to a congregation not a thousand miles from Everton, is engaged in writing a work which, according to rumour, will eclipse the 'Essays and Reviews' in cogent argument and vivid expression. Also, *on dit*, that a reverend author of the 'Essays and Reviews' has consented to write a preface to the said work, notwithstanding the fact that certain charges of heresy have been preferred against him, and are now occupying the attention of the Court of Arches." Mr. M'Naught, late incumbent of St. Chrysostom's Church, Everton, is the gentleman who is writing the work alluded to. He is already well known by his works on "Inspiration."

BILSTON SAVINGS BANK.—SEQUESTRATION OF THE PERPETUAL CURACY OF BILSTON.—On Saturday, a clerk from the office of the Bishop's Secretary, whom the Bishop has nominated as sequestrator, attended at the Church, and duly published notice of three sequestrations. The first two are for the respective sums of £120 and £217, and are in favour of creditors of Mr. Fletcher, who (as we understand) hold ample security on other property of his, part being a life policy for £1,500 of many years' standing. The third sequestration is at the suit of the trustees af the Savings Bank, and is for £10,004. We understand that steps have also been taken to place the trustees in the strongest position as to the debt due to Mr. Fletcher from his son at Willenhall, whose name appeared last week in the list of bankrupts in the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court. We believe it will be found that for the first few years of Mr. Fletcher's incumbency so large a sum was set apart towards the expenses of his election that he only received an actual income of £200, or thereabouts. Besides election expenses, there was also a debt of some £700 charged on the living, and payable by periodical instalments to Queen Anne's Bounty Office, being money lent in the time of a former incumbent, to re-build the parsonage, all which instalments Mr. Fletcher has repaid. His policies of life assurance likewise required an annual payment of between £100 and £150, the premiums having been slowly reduced to their present amount. If then, as has been stated, the expenses of his election were nearly £5,000, and if, as is also conjectured, a large part of the present deficiency originated many years ago, it is not surprising that, with accumulated interest and the more recent withdrawals enumerated by Mr. Tidd Pratt, the deficiency should amount to the sum ascertained, there having been a large family to bring up, and the money more recently withdrawn having been, as is supposed, lost in ill-judged expenditure upon undertakings requiring great experience and constant supervision.—*Birmingham Daily Post.*

The walls of Athlone were covered the other day with placards, of the national colour, calling upon "the oppressed Irish" to "strike a final bow for the honour and glory of their perishing country," and "prove the strength of Irish politics by dissecting the marrow of the British." The writer was a young man lately returned from America. He is said to be of weak intellect.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS. THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

The French Chambers were opened on Monday by the Emperor in person, who delivered the following speech:—

"The year which has just passed, has, notwithstanding a certain uneasiness, seen the consolidation of peace. All the rumours designedly propagated respecting imaginary pretensions have fallen to the ground of themselves before the simple reality of facts.

"My relations with foreign powers afford me the most entire satisfaction, and the visits of several sovereigns have still more contributed to rivet our bonds of friendship.

"The King of Prussia, by visiting France, has been enabled to judge for himself of our desire to unite ourselves more closely with a government and with a people who advance with calm and steady steps towards progress. I have recognised the Kingdom of Italy, with the firm intention of contributing, by sympathetic and disinterested counsels, to conciliate two causes whose antagonism everywhere disturbs minds and consciences.

"The civil war which desolates America has greatly compromised our commercial interests. So long, however, as the rights of neutrals are respected, we must confine ourselves to expressing wishes for the early termination of the dissensions.

"Our establishment in Cochin China has been consolidated by our soldiers. The Spaniards associated in our enterprise will find, I hope, in those countries the reward of their courageous support.

"The Annamites make a feeble resistance to our power; and we should not be at war with any one if in Mexico the proceedings of an unscrupulous government had not obliged us to ally ourselves with Spain and England for the protection of our countrymen and the repression of attacks upon humanity and the law of nations. Nothing can result from this conflict which would be of a nature to impair confidence in the future.

"Freed from external pre-occupation, I have more especially directed my attention to the state of our financial affairs. A candid statement has acquainted you with the real condition of them. On this subject I shall only say a few words.

"The public has been concerned at the amount of 963,000,000 francs to which the floating debt has risen; but by arresting its further augmentation this debt has henceforth nothing of an alarming character; for this amount had already been reached before 1848, at a time when the revenues of France were far from approaching their present amount. Besides, on substracting from this amount the 652,000,000 francs, which were at the charge of the state prior to the empire, also the 78,000,000f. repaid to the holders of public bonds at the time of the conversion of the Rente, and finally, the 233,000,000 francs of deficit caused during the last two financial periods by the expeditions to distant countries, and which might have been covered by a loan, it will be seen that since the establishment of the empire (thanks, it is true, to the consolidations successfully operated), the deficits have not increased in proportion to the wants for which it was necessary to provide, and to the advantages obtained during the last ten years. In fact, gentlemen, it would not be just to forget the increase of expenses caused by the annual interest of the loans contracted for two wars, which have not been devoid of glory; the 622,000,000f. employed by the Treasury in great works of utility, independently of the 300,000,000f. appropriated by companies in the completion of 6,553 kilometres of railways, the establishment of the network of telegraphic communication, amelioration of the position of nearly all the servants of the state, the increased comfort of the soldier, the proportioning of the regimental lists of the army to the requirements of the dignity of France in time of peace, the transformation of the fleet and of all our ordnance, and the re-building of our religious edifices and of our public monuments. This outlay has imparted a beneficial impetus to all useful works throughout the empire. Have we not seen our towns metamorphosed—the country enriched by the progress of agriculture—and our foreign commerce rise from 2,600,000,000f. to 5,800,000,000f! Finally, by the mere increase of public prosperity, the revenue of the state has increased by several hundred millions.

"The above enumeration shows us the whole extent of the financial resources of France; and yet, whatever might be the origin of deficits, it was prudent not to further augment them. With this I proposed to the Senate a radical means which confers upon the Legislative body a greater power of control, and associates it more and more with my policy. But this measure was not, as it is easy to convince oneself, an expedient to lighten my responsibility. It was a spontaneous and serious reform, necessarily compelling us to economy. In renouncing the right of opening supplementary and extraordinary credits in the intervals between the sittings of the Legislative body, it was, however, essential to reserve the power of providing for unforseen necessities. The system of transfers has furnished the means for making such provision, and has the advantage of limiting this right, at once really urgent and indispensable. The strict application of this new system will assist us in placing our financial system upon an immovable basis. I reckon upon your patriotism, wisdom, and efforts for a zealous concurrence.

"The Budget will be presented to you early in the session. It is not without regret that I have decided upon proposing to you the re-modelling of several taxes; but, owing to the increase in the revenue, these new charges will, I am convinced, be only temporary. You would do well to occupy yourselves, first, with the bill relating to the conversion of the 4½ per cent. Rentes, the aim of which is to equitably adjust the interests of the Treasury and those of its creditors, and to prepare the unification of the public debt.

"I have frankly explained to you, gentlemen, the position of affairs. You are aware that upon every occasion when a useful reform was possible, I have resolutely taken the initiative. But I shall nevertheless maintain intact the fundamental basis of the constitution which has already given to the country ten years of order and prosperity.

"It is, I am aware, the fate of those in power to see their purest intentions misunderstood, their most praiseworthy acts distorted by the spirit of party; but the clamourers are powerless so long as we possess the confidence of the nation, and neglect nothing to deserve it. This feeling, which manifests itself upon every occasion, is my most precious recompense, and constitutes my greatest strength. If by any unforeseen events, such as the dearness of provisions and the scarcity of labour, the people suffer, they will in justice not make me responsible for their sufferings, because they know that all my efforts are unceasingly directed towards the amelioration of their lot, and to increasing the prosperity of France.

"Let us not deceive ourselves as to what remains to be done; but at the same time let us congratulate ourselves upon having passed ten years in the midst of a satisfied people and the union of the great bodies of the State. Let us persevere in this task with energy, and trust in that Providence which has always afforded us visible signs of its protection."

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.—The *Madrid Gazette* announces officially that the Queen Isabella has entered the fifth month of her pregnancy.

The Parisians, who are ever alive to the importance of the *art de s'amuser*, are about erecting a Crystal Palace on the plan of that at Sydenham.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that, for the first time for the last fifty years, no "Te Deum" was sung in the churches on Christmas Day, in commemoration of the expulsion of the French in 1812.

A bill for the imposition of a tax of five centimes (a halfpenny) for every person attending theatres, balls, masquerades, and other places of amusement, was a few days ago presented to the Lower House of the Italian Parliament.

On Saturday, the Cunard royal mail steamer America was despatched from Liverpool to Boston, with mails for the United States, and 90 passengers, including 36 men and one officer of the Rifle Brigade, together with a large cargo, &c.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, confounding receipt stamps with stamps on invoices, gives the following amusing picture of the way business is done in London shops. "No object is shown in the shops in London without being accompanied by a stamped bill. If the purchaser neglect or refuse to take it, it is thrown into a box for the purpose, and submitted for verification to the occasional or periodical visitation of inspectors of stamps. The infractions are next to nothing, so much is the custom in use."

A letter from Trebizond reports the capture a of Russian brig powder-laden for the mountaineers. The vessel belonged to a Mr. Costandinides, a Russian subject resident in Galata, and embarked her obnoxious cargo of 2,000 barrels at Smyrna, unknown, it is said, to her owner. The captain and most of her crew were Ionians, and on leaving Smyrna cleared for Trebizond. They touched for a short time at the latter port, and two days afterwards were overhauled and seized a short distance north of Soukum-kale. Vessel and crew were taken to Kertch, where the latter are now in prison, but with small present hope of release.

The Americans are resolved not to be behindhand in the race which the Western Powers are running in iron shipbuilding, as we hear upon good authority that inquiries are now being made on the part of the Federal Government in this country for plans of the most approved character; and as the Lords of the Admiralty have decided upon constructing a vessel upon Captain Coles' method, we believe that it is not unlikely that this may also be adopted by our friends on the other side of the Atlantic. We have heard thirty gunboats mentioned as the number likely to be required by Mr. Lincoln.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

RIOTS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—ST. JOHN'S, JAN. 8.—An extensive riot took place at Carbonear yesterday. Some 12 or 14 persons were shot, but none killed outright. Troops were sent from here at midnight to preserve order. The rioters did not injure the telegraph wires. Jan. 9.—The parties at Carbonear are kept down by the military. The town is in a state of siege. Business is suspended. There and at Harbour Grace both parties are largely reinforced. Hostilities will recommence the moment the troops are withdrawn. A magistrate was shot on Tuesday, but not dangerously. The whole trouble grew out of a quarrel between the Catholics and Protestants. Jan. 10.—The excitement at Carbonear is intense and increasing. Several stores were broken into last night, and arms and ammunition abstracted. Reinforcements are still arriving. It is doubtful if the military will be able to prevent a collision much longer. The Osprey leaves Halifax to-day with the eighth battery of Royal Artillery.

Sir E. Bulwer Lytton is about to lay aside, for a time at least, the pen of the novelist for that of the essayist, and the early fruits of his labour in this, to him, new literary field, appear in *Blackwood's Magazine*. The essays have for their subject "Life, Literature, and Manners." It is understood that the series will extend over a good many numbers of the magazine

Miscellaneous News.

ONLY ONE WORD.

Those sad survivors! Make them miners too,
To work, through life, a gold-mine oped by you.—*Punch.*

A woman, named Lole, residing at Foleshill, near Coventry, has been committed for trial for the wilful murder of her infant. The medical evidence showed that death had resulted from the repeated application of scalding liquid.

Miss Martineau's health is in a better state than it has been for many years, and she now works, from day to days, in her retirement at Ambleside, with a degree of comfort to which she has long been a stranger.

We learn from the *Publishers' Circular*, that Mr Charles Dickens is engaged in writing a new work of fiction, which will shortly appear, in the old monthly form, with the green wrapper, and the two steel engravings of Mr Hablot K. Browne.

The commemoration testimonial to the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, for his endeavours in promoting the repeal of "the taxes on knowledge," will be presented on the 4th of February, at a public breakfast at the Freemasons' Hall.

The Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, Mr. Barker, is a native of Aberdeen, and was educated there. "These hard-headed Scotchmen," says the local *Independent*, "come up to college as far advanced in their studies as the second year men."

On Wednesday last, died at Southend, Croydon, Surrey, where he had resided upwards of sixty years, Mr. Henry Edwards, at the advanced age of 101, leaving a widow, to whom he had been united 62 years. The deceased retained all his faculties to the last, and on the Monday prior to his death read, as was usual with him, without the aid of spectacles.

Lord Palmerston and Lord Granville will give the usual full-dress dinners to the leading supporters of the Government in the two Houses of Parliament on the 5th of February, the day preceding that fixed for the opening of the session. Lord Derby will entertain his political friends on the same day.

The remonstrance from certain of the London clergy regarding throwing open the theatres in Passion Week continues. Lord Sydney, the chamberlain, has replied that he has done so because he cannot regulate other public entertainments of a like nature, either in town or country; and he depends on the proper feeling of the managers not to open the theatres if contrary to the general public feeling.

Mr. Millais's subjects for the next Royal Academy Exhibition will probably be a large picture, representing Polonius lecturing Laertes. He has in hand a small work, carrying out, in oil, one of the designs for his series to illustrate the parables of Our Lord; the one in question being appropriate to the "Parable of the Sweeper"—a woman holding a broom, and throwing the light of a candle which is in her hand upon the floor, where she seeks a lost piece of money. The picture styled "The Ransom," which is now completed, will, we believe, accompany this to the Royal Academy.—*Athenæum.*

On Monday, a sad accident occurred on the branch line of the Scottish North-Eastern Railway leading from the main line at Bridge of Dun to Brechin. The engine of a passenger train went over an embankment, dragging with it the guard's van and one of the carriages. The engine driver was killed. The stoker leaped off the engine before it struck, and escaped with little injury. One young woman is rather seriously hurt, and a girl and boy have sustained several injuries, and one or two more some trifling bruises.

FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP BETWEEN MACE AND KING.—The above fight took place on Monday morning, at Godstone, in Surrey, and about thirty miles from London. The fight began at seven minutes past nine, and after fighting one hour and eight minutes, during which time forty-two rounds were fought, King was unable to come up to the call of time, and Mace was declared the victor. King obtained the first knock-down blow. The betting at the commencement was 2 to 1 on Mace, but in the course of the encounter the odds varied to similar offers upon King. The punishment delivered up to a certain time was tolerably equal, King having slightly the best of it until the last round, when they closed and fell, King's head coming in contact with the ground, which rendered him insensible, and the sponge was thrown up in token of his defeat. The fight took place amid a steady fall of rain, but the attendance was very large, the aristocracy being very powerfully represented.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.—In September, 1860, the allied army advanced into the interior, and after some fighting, in which the Armstrong guns did nearly all the work, the Chinese authorities pretended that they desired to be upon friendly terms, a camping ground was arranged for our forces, and it was agreed that this ground should be surveyed by our officers. Accordingly, Mr. Parkes, the interpreter; Mr. Loch, Lord Elgin's secretary; Mr. Bowlby, the *Times'* correspondent; Captain Brabazon, of the Royal Artillery; Lieutenants de Norman and Anderson, of Fane's Horse; an orderly from the 1st Dragoon Guards; and several Sikhs eventually found themselves, with about an equal number of French officers, the Abbe de Luc and orderlies, in the power of the Chinese. After some little attempt at disguise, the real intentions of the Chinese were unmasked, and the whole party was seized and subjected to the most disgusting cruelty and indignity. Each man was bound and dragged about with remorseless cruelty, and the little party was speedily separated. Messrs. Parkes and Loch were imprisoned in Pekin, and to this they owe their lives. Lord Elgin and Baron Gros announced to the Chinese commander that Pekin would be stormed unless the prisoners were instantly given up. An attack was then commenced. Messrs. Parkes and Lock and the other living prisoners were restored; several of their companions had been butchered. Two hundred thousand pounds was demanded as a fine for the murder and ill-treatment of the prisoners, in addition to a much larger sum to be devoted to defraying some portion of the expenses of the war. This sum having been handed over in Sycee silver, was realised at Canton, and the English share—some £93,000—is now being distributed in the following proportions:—To the legal representative of Captain Brabazon, of the Royal Artillery, £15,000. To the legal representatives of Messrs. de Norman and Anderson, £15,000 each. To the legal representative of Mr. Bowlby, the *Times'* correspondent, £15,000. To the legal representatives of Private Phipps, 1st Dragoon Guards, £2,400. To the families of the eight Sikhs who were murdered, £12,000. To Messrs. Parkes and Loch, £8,000 each. The Sikhs who were subjected to ill-treatment, but who were returned alive, will also receive a handsome portion of the indemnity.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

TUESDAY.—(Before Mr. Commissioner ABRAHALL.)

In Re ALEXANDER BERTRAM, Cheesemonger, Bigg Market, Newcastle.

This was a meeting for last examination. Mr Scaife appeared for the assignees; Mr C. T. Potts for one of the petitioning creditors; and Mr Watson for the bankrupt.

Mr Potts took objection to the accounts; but it was ultimately arranged that those objections should be waived for the present, and the bankrupt was allowed to pass, on the understanding that questions of conduct would be raised on the day of certificate, which was fixed for February 26.

In Re LANCELOT HINDSON, Tailor and Draper, Newcastle.

This was a meeting for last examination and discharge. Mr Wm. Harle appeared for the assignees, and Mr Beckington for the bankrupt.

Mr Wm. Harle objected to the bankrupt passing, upon the statement of accounts filed. There was a large deficiency, and a very small estate; and he asked that the bankrupt be required to furnish a cash account for six months immediately prior to his arrest, on the 29th November, 1861, and also a balance-sheet, accounting for the deficiency of £209 4s. 10d.

His Honour, believing the bankrupt could give a better account, adjourned the meeting.

In Re TAYLOR POTTS, Merchant, Sunderland.

This was a meeting to hear a disputed adjudication.

Mr Cooper objected to the case being gone into to-day, as they had received no order from the Lords Justices to re-hear it.

His Honour said, under these circumstances, he had no power to hear the case; and it was therefore adjourned till Saturday.

In Re ANN HARRISON, Publican and Grocer, Fatfield.

This was a meeting for last examination and discharge. Mr Scaife appeared for the bankrupt, and Mr Joel for the assignees. There was no opposition, and the bankrupt was allowed to pass.

WEDNESDAY.—(Before Mr. Commissioner ABRAHALL

Re WM. COLLINSON, grocer, draper, and farmer, Blackhill, near Shotley Bridge.

This was a meeting for last examination. Mr. J. T. Hoyle appeared for the assignees, and Mr. Hodge on behalf of the bankrupt. Mr. Hodge applied that the bankrupt should be allowed to pass his last examination on the accounts filed. As the assignees did not offer any opposition, the bankrupt passed accordingly.

Re C. F. KIRSOP, grocer, Newcastle.

This was an adjourned last examination. Mr. Watson appeared on behalf of the assignees, and the bankrupt was unrepresented. Mr. Watson stated that the last examination had been adjourned in order that the bankrupt might file his accounts. He understood his accounts had not yet been filed, but were in the court for that purpose. The sitting was then adjourned, the bankrupt to file his accounts ten days before the adjourned meeting.

In Re C. SPRINGMANN, merchant, Quayside, Newcastle.

This was a sitting to hear the bankrupt's application for discharge. Mr. T. W. Stewart appeared for the assignees, and the bankrupt appeared in person to make his application. Mr Stewart having stated that the assignees had no opposition to offer to the bankrupt, his Honour granted an immediate discharge.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
FRONT-STREET, OPPOSITE MIDDLE-STREET.
RESIDENT AGENT: MR. DUFOUR.
Advertisements also received, and Wholesale Agents supplied, at the Guardian Office, 65, West Clayton street, Newcastle.

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

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

Lanchester and Neighbourhood early on Saturday Morning.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1862.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

"THE NEW PAPER."—The many absurd stories which we hear and receive relative to a second newspaper in Consett are entirely without foundation. We learn, *from the best authority*, that Mr Earle has no intention to embark in any such hopeless enterprise. The fact is, the *Guardian* fully meets the wants of the locality in which it is circulated; and if any of our readers, friends or opponents, will show us how we can improve our journal, we shall be most happy to listen to the suggestions.

THE HEROES OF HARTLEY.

The duty arising out of the calamity which for the last fortnight has been in every one's thoughts and the all-engrossing topic of conversation is of a three-fold order. Upwards of four hundred widows and children have been deprived of those who, united to them by the strongest and dearest ties, were their natural stay and support; public feeling would be shocked and outraged by leaving these destitute and bereaved ones to be cast upon the world's cold charity for a morsel of bread; spontaneously and generously the community feel an obligation resting upon them to provide for their wants, to stand, so far as it is possible for them to do so, in the room and stead of the loved and the lost, and this obligation, we doubt not, they will fully discharge. Then after caring for those who are the victims of this catastrophe, unique in its character and unprecedented in its extent, something else surely remains behind. Those who are exposed to the like perils as the poor fellows who perished from the pestiferous choke damp, deep down in the recesses of Hartley Colliery, must not be left without that further protection which experience has shown to be indispensable to their safety. The readers of Mr Smiles' *Life of George Stephenson* will remember that when that celebrated engineer was brakesman at Killingworth Colliery a fire broke out in the low seam. George Stephenson was first and foremost in a band of gallant fellows who hastened, at the risk of their lives, to the rescue of their comrades. One of his companions was a man named Nat Keppel, and as they were searching for the bodies of the dead (for here there was a horrible holocaust), Nat said to his friend "Geordie," "Can nothing be done to prevent these terrible accidents?" Stephenson replied that he thought something might be done. "Then," replied Nat, "the sooner the better, for our mining operations are *killing men*.' The saying lived in Stephenson's mind and it brought forth fruit. His safety-lamp was the result of the fiery outburst in Killingworth mine. And shall the appalling devastation at Hartley be allowed to pass away unimproved? Humanity shrinks from the bare possibility of such an outrage to the higher and better feelings of our nature. We have, or at least ought to have, as a contemporary forcibly puts it, two doors to our houses, and no pitman hereafter ought to be left with only one means of escape in case of any accident which may render escape necessary. True, such a catastrophe as that which now calls forth these remarks may not occur for the next half century, but casualties are continually arising which render two shafts in some instances essential, in others desirable, and heavy indeed will be the responsibility of that colliery owner, who from motives of greed or economy, *false* economy, permits the possibility of human beings being shut up in a seam of coal, there helplessly and hopelessly to lay down to die, without providing that other outlet by which their lives might be saved. Time will of course be necessary to sink the needed additional shafts, but not a day should be lost in setting about the work. The coal trade ought not to wait for compulsory legislative measures; let them show Sir George Grey that they know their duty in this matter, and are prepared voluntarily and cheerfully to discharge it, heedless of the cost.

Then having provided for the future both as it respects the families of the sufferers, and the security of those whose lives are imperilled by what is called "the single or brattice shaft system," there is certainly another obligation which presses upon the community. Who has not read, with feelings of liveliest admiration, the devotion and heroism of those noble men who, whether as sinkers or pitmen, were engaged from day to day, and night to night, first in seeking to rescue the poor men imprisoned in the bowels of the earth, and then, when hope had fled, and the sad reality could no longer either be doubted or disguised, in bringing their corpses to the bank, so that they might have the decent rites of Christian burial. We need not recount the dangers which they incurred, from the falling of earth and stones, from the rising of the deadly stythe, from painful and prolonged labour, from contact with the bodies of the dead, already laid for ten days in their temporary charnel house—all these perils were unhesitatingly undergone, and happily, those who thus went with their lives in their hands were providentally preserved. But such heroism ought not to pass without eulogium or reward. It ennobles our common nature, and deserves to be held up to admiration and imitation. The Bishop of Durham struck a responsive chord when, at the Guildhall meeting, he adverted with manly eloquence to the hands who, when he spoke, were doing such good service in the sacred cause of humanity. Glad are we to find that these gallant fellows are to receive something more substantial than cheers and praise. It would be a shame indeed, as a correspondent of one of our contemporaries says, if we allowed their conduct to pass away as "a nine days' wonder," with nothing more. Mr. Thomas E. Forster, the eminent viewer, has taken steps for preventing this scandal attaching to the coal trade and the community at large. He has commenced a subscription for the purpose of presenting the sinkers and others, about forty in number, with a silver medal each, to which, there is no doubt, a purse of gold will also be annexed. Already, a goodly sum has been raised. We applaud and commend the movement. The two subscriptions, although collected and managed by different, persons may very properly go hand-in-hand together. We shall be glad to receive any sum on this account, and hand it over to the treasurer to the fund.

Local and District News.

THE WINDHAM CASE.—After an investigation extending over thirty-four days, the Windham case has concluded, and resulted in a verdict of sanity.

ANNUAL SUPPER AT CONSETT.—The members of the Free and Easy Society held their annual supper at the house of Mr. John Heads, Miners' Arms, on Saturday last, when a large number sat down to a bounteous spread, reflecting great credit on the host and hostess. The cloth being drawn several song and toasts were given and the company dispersed at a late hour, highly satisfied with their evening's entertainment. Mr. Jones presided; Mr. Biddleston supplied the music.

BLACKHILL PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL.—On Sunday last, the Rev. Mr Lander, of the United Presbyterian Chapel, Blackhill, announced at the close of the morning service that he would preach a sermon in the evening in connection with the Hartley calamity, and that a collection would be taken at its close for the benefit of the widows and orphans, and hoped that each would contribute as much as possible towards so laudable an object. The sermon in the evening was most impressive, and illustrative of the uncertainty of human life. The collection at the close amounted to £3.

THE HARTLEY CALAMITY.—Various schemes are now on foot to raise funds for the relief of the widows and orphans of the sufferers at the Hartley pit. It is proposed to have a concert at Shotley Bridge, a ball at Lanchester, a musical performance at Consett; whilst every church and chapel will have collections. The sum likely to be realised at the iron-works will be something very considerable, and at several of the collieries it is intended for the men to work an extra day, the wages for which will be devoted to the fund.

EARLY LAMBING ON THE DERWENT.—Mr. Geo. Stubbs, of Broom Hill Farm, near Ebchester, has already received a considerable addition to his stock upon this farm by the commencement of his "lambing season," which took place about three weeks ago. These are now desporting themselves, not certainly upon verdant meadows, but in comfortable sheds provided by the judicious farmer to protect them from the winter's blast. It is expected that by the time the season for lambing usually commences in this locality, some of this young stock will have done duty on the tables of the wealthy.

THE CONSETT IRON.—In addition to the large Government contracts for iron plates, &c. now in course of execution at the Consett Works, the well known quality of which has so justly raised to a high point the character and reputation of the iron produced in this locality, we understand the extensive firm of J. B. Richardson and Co., of the Shotley Bridge Works, have just signed a large contract for plates to be supplied for Government purposes. It is well known that the iron manufactured by this firm has for some time past been steadily increasing in demand, and from its reputation and standard of superior quality, combined with the skill of their experienced manager, Mr. Ledger, late of the first named works, we cannot but prophesy favourably for their satisfactorily meeting the very stringent and unusual requirements of the dock-yard officials.

CO-OPERATION AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—This subject, which has occupied a considerable share of attention in this vicinity, still continues to be freely discussed in working circles, and also amongst the existing shopkeepers—the former predicting the success of the co-operative store and the latter meditation its downfall. Whichever opinion may ultimately prove correct, certain it is that the working classes are much in favour of the scheme; and for carrying such out we have to direct our readers' attention to an advertisement in another column. The committee of the intended Shotley Bridge Co-operative Store have been diligent in their labours of late in framing a code of rules for the government of such a society, which rules have to be submitted to the public meeting about to be held. The same committee have had a deputation from their body visiting societies of a similar character in other districts. Their report no doubt will be fully laid before intending members. From what can be gathered it is inferred that the information they have received will give a considerable impetus to the society's formation, which, if carried out with economy, prudence, and foresight, may prove a sufficient reward to those who have invested, or intend to invest their savings in such commercial and trading companies.—*Correspondent.*

DERWENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Thursday evening se'nnight, at the house of Mr. Hewitt, Miners' Arms Inn, Highgate. On the termination of the regular monthly business connected with the society, in receiving the subscriptions, &c., R. M. Allan, Esq., of Newcastle, the solicitor for the society, was called upon to preside, and proceeded to read the report of the society's operations for the past year, which was adopted. Mr. R. Marshall was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year, and Mr. Edward Spencer a trustee of the society, in place of Mr. William Collinson, resigned. The other officers connected with the society were also re-elected, which, with the fixing of the premium for taking up new shares, concluded the business of the evening. From the report of this society, which has now been 5½ years in existence, we find the society consists of 156 members, holding nearly 260 shares. Although the past year has been one of an unfavourable character in this locality, so far as financial matters are concerned, this society has succeeded in making a profit upon the year's payment of upwards of 50 per cent. per share, and a profit since the commencement of the society in 1856, of nearly 32 per cent. Had the district maintained the same degree of prosperity, as that of last year, no doubt a still more handsome profit would have been realized to its members. The society has already advanced nearly £44,000, in providing each with that "Englishman's castle"—a house, and with his birthright—a vote. May we hope that the clouds (not of smoke), about Consett are dispersing, and that the sunny times of former years will yet gild our local horizon, which will tend still further to promote the interests, not only of this society, but also of all others of a similar character.

THE ALKALI FRAUD ON THE TYNE.—In the case of Henry David Lloyd, described as a dealer, who had been committed for trial by the Lord Mayor, and indicted at the Central Criminal Court on a charge of unlawfully conspiring, with divers persons and by false pretences, to obtain from Wm. Jefferson 149 casks of soda ash, value £742 12s 6d, with intent to cheat and defraud. The party charged to be in conspiracy with the prisoner is not in custody, and in fact had left the country, and the result has been that the Grand Jury on Monday ignored the bill against the prisoner.

SUICIDE IN GATESHEAD.—On Saturday evening, a shocking case of suicide by hanging was committed by a woman named Mary Brown, at the South Shore, Gateshead. About half-past ten o'clock, the husband of deceased entered the house, when he observed her suspended from the bed by a piece of cord. He immediately gave the alarm, and P. C. Turner, who was near the spot at the time, at once went into the house and cut down the body. Medical aid was sent for, but she appeared to have been dead some time.—On Monday, at noon, an inquest on the body of deceased was held at the house of Mr. J. Henderson, Deptford Inn, Gateshead, before Mr. Favell, coroner, when a verdict of "Temporary insanity" was returned.

THE LOST FOUND.—About four months ago, a person of the name of Patrick Quin, residing in Newcastle, had his child, aged 2 years, stolen from his house. Last week, when Mr. Superintendent Waters, of the Hartlepool force, was in Newcastle on business, and hearing a conversation that a child had been found there two or three nights before, and which had been sent to the workhouse, observed that it had not been so fortunate as a child which was found at Hartlepool in September last, on a door step in Bond-street, and which on being removed to the station, was taken possession of by a person named Louis Crugen, landlord of the "Three Jolly Sailors," Hartlepool, who not having any children of his own, said he would keep it, and has done so until Friday or Saturday last, having clothed it and treated it most kindly. It was conjectured at once that this might be the stolen child, and on Mr. Waters obtaining the description of the child, on his arrival at Hartlepool, examined it, and soon satisfied himself of its identity. He telegraphed the result to its parents, and the father, full of joy, went at once and received back his long lost boy.

COUNTY MEETING TO ADDRESS THE QUEEN.—An influentially attended meeting was held at Morpeth on Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of adopting an address of condolence from the county of Northumberland to Her Majesty the Queen, upon the death of the late Prince Consort. A large number of the county gentry were present, and the chair was taken by the High Sheriff. Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., M.P., moved, and Ralph Carr, Esq., seconded, the adoption of the address. Both gentlemen referred in the highest terms to the qualities of the late Prince. At the close of the general business, Matthew Bell, Esq., urged upon those present the claims of the brave sinkers at Hartley New Pit, and expressed his conviction that they were on a par with the heroes of Peninsular.

THE FELTON POACHING AFFRAY.—The coroner's inquiry into the circumstances of the late poaching affray at Felton, which had been adjourned, was resumed on Monday. By the relatives of the deceased person, John Scott, the suspicion is apparently entertained that death was accelerated, if not occasioned, by violence used on the part of the police. The medical testimony, however, did not bear out this belief, Dr. Donkin, and the other professional gentlemen, concurring in attributing the cause of death to drowning. Owing to the some what unexpected illness of Mr Hardy, the coroner, the inquest was again adjourned.

NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY.—The directors of this company have agreed to recommend to the shareholders that the following dividends should be declared upon the ordinary stock and shares in this Company for the half-year ending the 31st of December last viz:—On the Berwick stock at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; on the York stock at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum: and on the Leeds stock at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

The workmen of Messrs. J. and G. Joicey have subscribed £7 12s. in aid of the funds of the Newcastle Infirmary.

THE NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—The times for opening the Assizes have been fixed as follows:—Lancaster, February 15th; Appleby, February 19th; Carlisle, February 21st; Newcastle, February 25th; Durham, March 1st; York, March 6th; Liverpool, March 20th. The judges, as we previously announced, are the Hon. Mr. Justice Willes and the Hon. Mr. Justice Mellor. Mr. Mellor is the new judge, and this is his first circuit; he was formerly member for Nottingham.

THE EDUDON LEAD MINING COMPANY.—The shareholders of this company inspected the mine on Saturday, 11th ultimo, and held a general meeting at the house of Mr. C. Urwin, Edmondbyers. The officers were chosen and other business transacted; after which, a hearty meal was provided by the worthy host and hostess, and served up in a real old English style. The cloth was removed, and the glasses filled, when three times three was given for the success of Eaudon. Another meeting was held at Mr. Jefferson's, Greenhead, on Saturday, January 25th ultimo, for the purpose of drawing up rules and regulations for the better guidance of the company, when it is resolved to have the company registered under the L. L. Act, at 500 shares of £1 each, (to be paid by monthly instalments).

The Rev. W. K. Armstrong, B.A., Ashton-under-Lyne, has accepted a unanimous call from the Baptist Church, Castlegate, Berwick-on-Tweed, and will enter on his duties to-morrow (Sunday). At a farewell tea-meeting on the 25th ult., the reverend gentleman was presented with an elegant timepiece from the members of the church of his late charge; also, an address from the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society connected with the church, setting forth in feeling terms the benefit they had received from his ministry among them for eight years. Mrs. Armstrong also received a very tender and affectionate address from the young women to whom she had given instruction and counsel.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT.—The members of the General Havelock Benefit Society met at the house of Mr. Robert Newton, Ridley Arms, Pilgrim-street, on Monday night, and after partaking of an excellent supper the usual loyal toasts were disposed of. Mr. W. Fielding in a neat speech, on behalf of the society, presented Mr. J. Atley, the president, with a handsome gold signet ring, for which Mr. Atley made a very suitable and highly creditable acknowledgement; and the members separated after spending a delightful night. We may add that Mr. Atley has been fourteen years in the Newcastle-upon-Tyne post-office, where he is much esteemed by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

NORTHERN COUNTIES BUILDING SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Thursday, in the Temperance Hall, in this town. The report read by Mr. Burney, the secretary, showed an increase of 400 shares, making the total number 1,519, a weekly income of £200, and a profit of 6½ per cent. per annum to each share. It was resolved to hold a festive meeting in May next to celebrate its success.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA AND ANNIE.—It will be seen from our advertising columns that these celebrated vocalists are to give their entertainment for five nights next week, in the Music Hall, Nelson-street. They have visited Newcastle before and are established favourites here, so that they will doubtless be successful.

ARRIVAL OF MESSRS. MASON AND SLIDELL.

Messrs Mason and Slidell arrived at Southampton on Wednesday, in the La Plata. They embarked on board the British ship Rinaldo, at Boston, bound for Halifax, on the 2nd inst. Owing to a furious gale the Rinaldo could not make Halifax, and after trying ineffectually for four days to do so she ran for Bermuda. Here the English admiral offered to send the Commissioners home in Her Majesty's ship Racer, or convey them to St. Thomas, to catch the West India packet. The latter course was preferred. They acknowledge having been treated in the most handsome manner on board the Rinaldo and at Bermuda by the British authorities. They were received at Southampton by the officers of the Confederate steamer Nashville and other gentlemen. A large crowd gathered together in the dock to catch a glimpse of men who have caused such anxiety, but no demonstration was made on their landing. They only reached St. Thomas two hours before the La Plata left there for England. They complain of bad treatment in Boston gaol.

It is stated that the two Commissioners went on at once to London, whence Mr Slidell would proceed to Paris. According to another account, Mr Mason remained yesterday at Southampton.

THE FEDERAL WAR STEAMER TUSCARORA.

The Federal war steamer Tuscarora left Southampton on Monday morning. As she was going out the La Plata, with the Commissioners, was coming in. She passed the La Plata off the Needles. Her destination is unknown. On Tuesday, several of the officers and crew were on shore making purchases, and stores in some quantities were sent off to the ship by the purveyors. One of the principal officers stated that the vessel was merely going for a cruise of three or four days' duration, and that she would make Southampton River her head quarters for a long time to come.—"There is a rumour afloat," says the *Herald*, "that our Government have intimated to the commanders of both the Nashville and Tuscarora they had better make themselves 'scarce.'"

THE HARTLEY CALAMITY.

(Continued from our 2nd and 3rd page.)

MEETING OF THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Hartley Relief Fund was held on Thursday, at the Guildhall, the Mayor of Newcastle in the chair. The following gentlemen were present:—Messrs R. W. Hodgson, W. Hawthorn, H. Parker, Joseph Pollard, J. J. Hunter, Charles Carr, Hugh Taylor, Joseph Laycock, R. O. Lamb, C. M. Palmer, G. H. Philipson, John Benson, H. L. Pattinson, J. B. Alexander, Henry Taylor, John Laws, of Blyth, J. Cowen, jun., Coll Taylor, Andrew McLeod, James Gilpin, Joseph Heald, the Mayors of South Shields and Tynemouth, the Sheriff of Newcastle, J. C. Fenwick, John Taylor, Lovaine-place, William Hunter, E. Potter, Solomon Mease, J. W. Mayson, E. Joicey, and T. N. Cathrall.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, on the motion of Mr John Taylor, seconded by Mr Joseph Pollard.

The Secretaries explained that, owing to the pressure of work which has devolved upon them, the total amount contributed had not been ascertained with sufficient accuracy to enable the committee to make any proper statement. But they added that the amount actually paid into the Treasurer's hands was over £11,000.

The first resolution was proposed by Mr. J. J. Hunter, and seconded by Mr. R. W. Hodgson, and was as follows:—"That for the next six weeks, the allowance to each of the widows should be 5s. per week, and 2s. 6d. per week to each boy under twelve years of age, and 2s. 6d. per week to each girl under fifteen years of age."

The second resolution was proposed by Mr. W. Hunter, and seconded by the Sheriff, and was as follows:—"That the Executive Committee be empowered to deal with all such claims in respect of relief arising from the accident as may come under their notice."

The third resolution was proposed by Mr J. J. Hunter, and seconded by Mr C. M. Palmer, and was as follows:—That the following gentlemen be added to the General Committee:—Messrs W. E. Barnett, J. G. Fenwick, E. M. Bainbridge, Wm. Swan, Robert Bell, and Thomas Watson; The Mayors of Gateshead, Tynemouth, and South Shields; Messrs James Smith, James Hewitt, Solomon Mease, John Dryden, Ald. Robinson, J. C. Stevenson, and J. W. Mayson."

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr J. Cowen, jun., seconded by Mr R. W. Hodgson, "That Mr Thompson Nicholson, of Hartley, and Mr John Crossley, of Hartley, be added to the Executive Committee."

A resolution, proposed by Mr T. N. Cathrall, to the effect that district committees be formed, for the purpose of instituting a general canvass for subscriptions, was negatived.

On the motion of Mr C. M. Palmer, seconded by Mr Taylor, it was resolved "that the meeting adjourn for a fortnight."

A vote of thanks to the meeting then terminated the proceedings.

We are requested to state that the workmen of Messrs. Robert Stephenson and Co. have subscribed £163 for the Hartley Relief Fund.

SINKERS' REWARD FUND.

Mr. Foster, the eminent colliery owner and viewer, has given expression to the public feeling as to the propriety of recognizing and rewarding the services of the brave men who risked their lives to save their fellows in the following letter to the press:—

SIR,—The subscriptions for the relief of the poor widows and children are coming in most satisfactorily; but I think something ought to be done for the sinkers who so nobly risked their lives in the shaft to endeavour to rescue the poor fellows, and who toiled on most indefatigably for nearly ten days. I would suggest that the ladies in Newcastle and the neighbourhood should take the matter into their hands, and raise subscriptions to present each of them, about 46 in number, with a silver medal, and ask them to meet together and partake of a dinner on the day when the medals are presented to them. They are well deserving of this, for I can assure the public they worked unremittingly the whole time, at the peril of their lives, without the slightest hesitation; and great praise is due to them.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. E. FORSTER.

7, Ellison Place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
January 28th, 1862.

DERWENT INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the members of this society and all friends of co-operation was held at the house of Mr Gradon, Blackhill, on Thursday week at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a committee to revise and draw up the rules, and give information as to the working of the society. There was a very respectable attendance of tradesmen and others, and the meeting was presided over by Mr Thomas Gradon.

Mr PARKER in a very lucid and clear manner explained the principles of co-operation, and illustrated his remarks by laying before the meeting the Rochdale Co-operative Society, which he stated was really commenced by a few poor weavers with a sum of £28; now, that society was doing a business to the amount of £100,000. These statements were unceremoniously contradicted or, at least, questioned as to their veracity, the real business of the meeting being lost sight of in quibbling about what had befallen former societies established in this neighbourhood. However, after some desultory conversation,

The CHAIRMAN persisted in proceeding with the business of the meeting, which was:—The adopting such rules as might be laid before the meeting for the regulation of the society. The rules were then read over and discussed. Those of the National Industrial Co-operative Society, with a few minor alterations, were adopted. The list of names of the members who had already taken shares, which presented a very respectable list, was then read over, and a number of shares subscribed for and the deposits paid in.

The society is to be called the "Derwent Industrial and Provident Co-operation Society." After some discussion on the rules and principles of the society, Mr. Gradon was appointed Chairman *pro. tem.*; Mr. Parker, Secretary; and Mr. Drummond, Treasurer. It was then ordered that the rules should be prepared for revision, and that the next meeting should be advertised in the *Consett Guardian.*

THE HARTLEY CALAMITY.
MR. ELLIOTT ON INSURANCE.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Elliott delivered a very interesting lecture on Insurance, in the Derwent Iron Company's School Room, Consett, Mr. Jos. Ledger in the chair. In opening the lecture, Mr. Elliott referred to the recent calamity, the number of lives lost, and stated that no provision had been made for the survivors by their husbands and fathers. He then quoted largely from an article in the *Leisure Hour*, entitled "Papers on Life Insurance," in which the benefits arising from Insurance, and the poverty and distress entailed upon thousands who, after living comfortably, were, when death made his claim on the husband and father, and where no provision had been made for his coming, brought down to poverty, distress, and in many cases, crime. The lecturer entered at some length into the statistics, and into the particulars of the working of a well conducted Insurance Company. He then went on to prove that there was no danger in the investment, touched upon recent attempts of unprincipled men to impose upon the public, and showed very satisfactorily that by choosing a good office to insure in, it was scarcely possible for insurers to lose their money. He gave some minute calculations showing the number of widows and children left annually in a state of destitution—to become paupers and inmates of our Workhouses, and stated that 13 in every 100 women in England were widows. He strongly denounced the folly of some arguments set up by some men against insurance—such as—"I don't like the look of it," and "people often die within a year after insuring," and "I would rather not do it," and other such foolish prejudices. Some say they are "too poor," others that "they have enough and don't want it." "They can find a better use for their money" How, asked the lecturer, can a man make a better use of his money than in providing for the comfort of his wife and family? There are few men so poor as not to be able by a little effort to lay 1s per week away; that shilling will produce £100. He then quoted some of our greatest men who had insured their lives, amongst which was Sir Robert Peel, who a short time before his death insured himself for the sum of £20,000. Mr Elliott advanced some excellent and sound arguments in favour of insurance, all tending to demonstrate that it was the only sound plan for providing for your family against a rainy day. He stated that the number of widows and orphans in Great Britain by the last census was 2,386,770, three fourths of whom were of the middle and lower classes. Miners and pitmen were more liable than any other class of men to accidents, and on this point the lecturer adverted to the 200 men who had been killed at Hartley Colliery. Supposing their ages not to exceed 30 years a payment of 1s. per week would have secured £20,000, or £50 to each dependant, and another payment of 4½d. per week to the accident fund would have insured £20,000, besides 12s. per week in case of only being lamed. The two combined, 1s. 4½d. per week, would produce £40,000, or £100 each. He contended that if a proper system of insurance was carried out, there would be no need of charities and no pauperism. In the melancholy affair which had drawn them together that night the neglect of the deceased men would in all probability be made up by a generous public, but how would it be in their own case in an isolated death; perhaps they had enjoyed the comforts of life up to the present but had not made any provision for the future. In that case they would feel it keenly, most keenly, should the pinching hand of poverty lay hold of them from the improvidence of their husbands and fathers, for there would be no subscription list opened for them as in the case of this great calamity at Hartley. Mr Elliott then drew a startling picture of the struggle of the widow to ward off poverty, the gradual lowering of the finances, the parting with articles of furniture, and in many cases the descent into crime. He concluded his lecture by comparing the uninsured to the Hartley Pit,—they had only one shaft. He therefore urged all those who were not already insured to do so, and that immediately. A collection was then taken in aid of the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of Hartley Colliery; and Mr Elliott stated that should any good results arise from his efforts as regarded insurance this week, he would give his commission towards the fund.—Votes of thanks were given to the lecturer and to Mr Ledger, the chairman, and the meeting, which was but thinly attended, separated. The collection will be paid over to the committee as a sum realized by the lecture.

THE HARTLEY CALAMITY.
MEETINGS AT CONSETT AND BLACKHILL.

On Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, a meeting was held in the Derwent Iron Company's School Room, for the purpose of appointing a committee to receive subscriptions in aid of the funds for the widows and orphans by the late catastrophe at Hartley Colliery. The meeting, owing probably to the short notice, was very thinly attended. Jonathan Priestman, Jun., Esq., was called upon to take the chair, and it was stated that the Rev. F. B. Thompson had been suddenly taken ill, and was therefore unable to attend. Mr. Murray proposed the first resolution, which was as follows:—"That this meeting, deeply sympathising with the widows and orphans caused by the late calamity at Hartley, resolves that a subscription be entered into for their relief, in conjunction with the general committee at Newcastle." This resolution was seconded by Mr Leybourne, and with the following one was carried unanimously. It was also resolved—"That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to carry the previous resolution into effect, viz., Messrs. J. Priestman, J. Davison, J. Calvert, J. Gledston, J. Wrightson, J. Leybourne, E. Charlton, J. Murray, R. Almond, F. Carrick, J. Marriage, J. Elliott, R. Jackson, with power to add to their number. The Rev. F. B. Thompson was also appointed hon. treasurer of the fund." A letter was read from R. S. Surtees, Esq., promising his aid in support of this object. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the committee arranged their plan of proceedings, and the meeting then separated.

Another meeting was held at two o'clock the same day, in the Derwent Iron Company's School-room, Blackhill, over which the Rev. F. O'Melia presided. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to collect and receive subscriptions:—*Blackhill*: Messrs. Thomas Richardson, Jos. Ledger, W. Barkas, J. Renton, Thos. Whinney, Revs. G. Whitehead and — Landor. *Shotley Bridge*: Messrs. J. Annandale, A. Towns, G. Peile, I. Dixon, J. Wilson, J. Dickinson, H. Ritson, Revs. J. Bell, W. Satchell, R. Shields, F. O'Melia, and F. B. Thompson, with power to add to their number. The Rev. F. B. Thompson was appointed the hon. treasurer of the fund. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

The Newcastle and Gateshead Harriers will meet on Monday, February 3rd, at Frenchman's Row; and on Friday, the 7th, at Usworth—each day at half-past ten o'clock.

The Durham County Fox Hounds will meet on Monday, February 3rd, at Hardwick Kennels; on Wednesday, the 5th, at Rusheford; on Friday, the 7th, at Newbiggin; and on Saturday, the 8th, at Toft Hill—each day at a quarter to eleven o'clock.

The Morpeth Fox Hounds will meet on Tuesday, the 4th February, at Beuridge, Ponteland; on Thursday, the 6th, at Acklington Station; and on Saturday, the 8th, at Morpeth Quarry Bank—each day at a quarter before eleven o'clock.

The Tyneside Fox Hounds will meet on Monday, the 3rd February, at Countess Park; on Wednesday, the 5th, at Bywell Bridge; and on Friday, the 7th, at Frenchman's Row—each day at a quarter before eleven o'clock.

The Marchioness of Londonderry has been surrounded the last few weeks by a family circle at Wynyard Park, amongst whom were the Duchess of St. Albans and Viscount Falkland and Lady Diana Beauclerk, the Duke of St. Albans, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Earl and Countess Vane and Lady Frances Vane, Lord Adolphus and Lady Susan Vane Tempest, Mr Henry Millbank, Sir Hedworth Williamson, Mr George Bateson, &c.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

On Thursday, the usual meeting of this Board was held, Mr Calvert in the chair.

In the case of Lough, of Greenhead, and the boy obtained from the Union Workhouse, Lough had been requested to either bind the boy or return him to the workhouse. Mr Lough and the boy attended, when the indenture was drawn and the affair was settled satisfactorily to all parties.

[At this stage the chairman commenced an altercation with our agent relative to a book which he had received an order to print. We think the public would not thank us for filling our space with a silly quarrel of this sort. We only regret that Mr Dufour and Mr Calvert should be on such wretched bad terms with each other. They must settle their differences, however, elsewhere than in our columns.]

The business of the Union was then proceeded with. The list of out door relief was then gone through *seriatim*. Several cases of personal application were attended to with proper care. In one case where an old woman applied for means to go to the south, but it appeared that she had some sons in full work, and quite able to maintain her. She was allowed 3s per week until the case could be investigated. During the meeting a good deal of desultory conversation took place respecting the county rate. Two cases of personal application arose from the fact of a seizure having been made upon their only means of obtaining a livelihood, by taking from them donkeys and carts, with which they hawked greens, &c. An application was made by a person of the name of Armstrong, who stated that her husband had turned her to the door with her two children. It appeared she had been at Hexham, but that they told her to come to Lanchester. She stated that she had £200 when they were married. He now resides at Mickley, that she belonged to Coquet. She was allowed 3s per week. The wife of O'Neil again appeared before the Board; her husband deserted her and is now living with another woman. It was stated that O'Neil was willing to pay 3s per week, but the Board did not think that was sufficient, and therefore fixed the sum of 5s per week. The man had been brought before the Board a fortnight ago, but had still done nothing towards the maintenance of his wife—a warrant to be obtained against him.

The wife of Metcalf, who is now in prison for ill-treatment of her, applied for relief. She was allowed 3s per week.

Another woman who had had an order of removal to Ireland refused to go, and now applies again for relief. She had stated that she knew better than the Guardians that they could not remove her.

More than an ordinary number of applications came before the Board to-day, and occupied a good deal of time.

The salary of the inspector of nuisances was then brought before the Board. It appeared that the parties who had held the office previously had been paid from £3 to £5 per year. Since the appointment of Mr Thompson ann Mr Ballany they had not received any remuneration for their services.—The question to be discussed at next meeting.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 23.—Before M. Kearney and T. L. Smith, Esqrs.

John Pearson was charged with having, in the parish of Lanchester, unlawfully used a gun, on the 1st of January, in the pursuit of game. He pleaded *guilty*; and, it not being his first offence, he was fined £5, including costs, or two months' imprisonment in default. He paid the fine.

Thomas Raw, charged with having his public-house open at unlawful hours, on Sunday, the 12th of January, for the sale of spirits. It was proved that on the Sunday in question, at one o'clock in the morning, some men were supplied with a bottle of rum. It being his first offence, he was fined 5s. and costs, and cautioned to be more careful in future. He paid the fine.

Luke Kirby, Henry O'Neil, Thomas Bell, John Maughan, and *Hugh O'Neil*, were charged with assaulting John Fairns, on the 26th of December. The parties were all working in the same pit, and the defendants there all set upon the complainent, and injured him seriously with stones; in consequence of which he was unable to work for some days, and obliged to be attended by the doctor. The offence was clearly proved, and the defendants were fined 10s. each, and costs; or in default, 28 days in the house of correction. The fines were paid.

Joseph Atley was charged with stealing apples from Thomas Caisley, at Tantobie, on the 6th January. The prosecutor was hawking apples, when the prisoner asked him for a halfpenny worth, and, the prosecutor having set his basket on the ground for the purpose of supplying them, the prisoner helped himself to twelve apples, and at the same time put back into his pocket the halfpenny he had showed the prosecutor when the apples were first asked for. The prisoner then kicked over the basket, and spread the apples therein on the ground. The charge was proved, and, the prisoner having consented to the magistrates disposing of it summarily, he was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment.

BIRTHS.

At Newcastle, in North Carolina Terrace, Barras Bridge, on the 28th ult., the wife of Mr Harry Weston, of a daughter.—At 61, Grey Street, same day, the wife of Mr Robert Snowdon, of a son.—In Shieldfield Green, on the 30th ult., the wife of Mr S. Henderson, of a son.—At the Royal Scotch Arms, Bigg Market, same day, Mrs Joshua Bagnall, of a daughter.

At Gosforth Villas, on the 27th ult., the wife of the Rev. J. Allen Charlton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Newcastle, in the Registrar's Office, on the 22nd ult., Mr James Gibson, master builder, late of Belford, to Mrs Mary Ann Logan, of this town.—In St. Andrew's Church, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. J. W. Hunter, of St. Margaret's, Lochee, assisted by the Rev. R. East, Charles Ianson, jun., Esq., of Stockton, to Hannah Oliver, niece of W. Hunter, Esq., of Moor Lodge, Newcastle.—In St. Nicholas', on the 27th ult., Mr David Sommerville, engine fitter, to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Mr R. Jowsey, boiler builder, Newcastle.—In All Saints, same day, Mr John Reid to Miss Frances Gibbison.—Same place, on the 26th ult., Mr Charles Amos to Mrs Bridget Morris.

At North Shields in Holy Trinity Church, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Mr Shooter, M.A., Surtees, eldest son of the late Mr William Hope, of Burdon Main, to Elizabeth Thoburn, daughter of the late Mr Richard Evenforth, North Shields.

DEATHS.

At Leadgate, on the 26th ult., aged 83, Mr Wm. Walker, much respected.

At Houghton-le-Spring, on the 25th ult., John Lambton, infant son of Mr Stokoe, grocer.

At Pittington, near Durham, on the 28th ult., aged 44, Mr James Corby, under viewer to the Marchioness of Londonderry.

At Durham, in South Bailey, on the 28th ult., suddenly, Mr John Taylor Duncan, of the *Durham County Advertiser*, greatly respected.

At Hetton, Durham, on the 25th ult., aged 57, from injuries received on the South Hetton waggon-way, Mr Nathaniel R. P. Watson, of Newcastle, deeply regretted.

At Newcastle, in Winchester Terrace, on the 27th ult., aged 4 months, Alfred Edward, son of Mr Robert Story.—At 7, Northumberland Street, on the 25th ult., aged 3, John, son of the late Mr Henry Donkin, builder.—At the Telegraph Inn, Orchard Street, same day, aged 62, Mr John Morrison.—In Picton Terrace, same day, aged 30, Mr Agust Julius Koch, tailor.—In Summerhill Terrace, on the 26th ult., in the 91st year of her age, Ann, widow of Mr John Hogg, draper.—At Elswick Villas, on the 27th ult., Septimus, infant son of Mr W. S. Lishman.—In Elswick Court, on the 25th ult., after a painful illness, aged 49, Mr John Nixon, much respected.—In Wesley Street, Shieldfield, on the 26th ult., Sarah Jane, infant daughter of Mr Wm. Wood.—In Stepney Terrace, same day, aged 5, James, son of Mr John McQuillen.—In the Swirle, same day, John, infant son of Mr James Hall, carpenter.—In the Dog Bank, on the 27th ult., Charles, son of Mr Charles Haughton, of Scarbro', hawker.—In Liverpool Street, same day, aged 74, Mary, widow of Mr Thomas Shevill, slate merchant, of Newcastle.—In Kyle Street, same day, suddenly, aged 14, Henry, only son of the late Mr George Wood.—At the Marquis of Blandford Inn, Westgate, on the 28th ult., aged 51, Mr John Strickland, ironfounder, late of Hawks, Crawshay, and Co., much respected.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of wheat from the growers, but a large arrival coastwise, mostly however, reshipments of secondary American from London. From abroad the arrivals were moderate. The trade ruled very dull, and only a limited business was done, at prices which were refused on Saturday. Rye, beans, and peas unchanged. Barley, with a good arrival, was a very slow sale, at lower prices. Malt as before. Oats dull and 6d cheaper. Flour moved off with difficulty, at barely late rates.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—51 head of cattle were from Aberdeen and the counties of the North-East Coast of Scotland, and 24 beasts and 285 pigs were from Ireland. The show of stock presented for sale here to day exhibits a decline of 129 beasts, and 210 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was below an average for the time of year, there being a scarcity of nice heifers; while sheep was seasonably good. The supply of beef comprised 935 head. A pleasant business was experienced by sellers, and prices advanced 3d. per stone on the rates of this day se'nnight. The market gradually improved as the day advanced, and all were sold at extreme currencies. The number of sheep was 3,580. The mutton trade was in an exceedingly active state, at an advance of fully ½d., and in some instances small wethers made 8½d. per lb., with a good finish. Pigs: 627 were shown. The advanced rates of both beef and mutton gave a stimulant to the pork trade, and the smaller kinds of the Irish realized 7s. 6d. per stone, and all changed owners.

Prices: Beasts, prime heifers, 7s 9d to 8s 0d; second diary sorts, 7s 3d to 7s 6d; good steers, 7s 6d to 7s 9d; middling, 7s 0d to 7s 3d; inferior, 6s 3d to 6s 6d; cows, 6s 0d to 7s 0d; stags, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; pork, large, 5s 6d to 6s 3d; smaller weights, 6s 6d to 7s 6d; small dairy-fed, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep, good, veritable wethers, 8d to 8½d; middling, 7½d to 7¾d; tups ewes, &c., 7d to 7½d per lb., sinking offal. Number of store cattle, 47.

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

Date.	No. of beasts.	Prices per stone.	No. of Sheep.	Price per lb.
1859	794	6s 0d to 8s 0d	3,610	7d to 7¾d
1860	1,239	5s 9d to 7s 9d	5,050	7½d to 8½d
1861	1,032	6s 0d to 8s 6d	3,690	7d to 8½d

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—The following were the prices to-day:—New land hay £3 3s 0d to £5 0s 0d; do. this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; clover hay, £3 4s 0d to £3 14s 0d; old land hay, £3 8s 0d to £4 10s 0d; do. this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 1s 3d to 1s 6d; oat straw, 1s 0d to 1s 8d; barley straw, 1s 1d per thrave. Hay at market, 179 carts; straw, 33.

CARLISLE CORN MARKET, Saturday.—There was a good supply of wheat, which sold slowly, at last week's rates. Oats were a good supply, and met a fair sale. Barley slow, at about 6d less money.

SUNDERLAND CORN MARKET, Saturday.—At this market there was a fair supply of wheat, which met a free sale, at the extreme rates of last week. In some instances an advance of 1s per qr was obtained.

EDINBURGH CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—The supply of wheat was larger than last week, and prices about the same. Of barley the supply was less, with the prices as last week; and the supply of beans was rather larger, which sold at reduced prices.

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

Hides, 95lb and upwards, 5½d per lb, or 6s 5½d per stone; 85lb to 94lb, 4¾d per lb, or 5s 1d per stone; 75lb to 84lb, 3½d per lb, or 4s 1d per stone; 65lb to 74lb, 3½d per lb, or 3s 11d per stone; 56lb to 64lb, 3¼d, or 3s 7½d per stone; 55lb and under, 3¼d per lb, or 3s 11½d per stone. Cows, 3d per lb, or 3s 6d per stone. Bulls, 2½d per lb, or 3s 2½d per stone; ill-flayed and damaged, 2½d, or 3s 4½d per stone. Calf, 17lb and upwards, 4d per lb; 9lb to 16lb with heads, 5½d per lb; under 9lb with heads, 5½d per lb; 8lb and over, without heads, 5½d per lb; under 8lbs, without heads, 5½d per lb; ill-flayed and damaged, 3½d per lb, per stone; kips, 3d to 3½d per lb. Horse hides, 7s to 12s 2d each. Wool skins, 3s 7d, to 11s 6d each. Scots, 1s 7½d to 5s 0d. Mules, 3s 9d to 8s 8d each. Lambs, 4s 0d to 11s 0d each; Tallow, 4s 8d per stone do. Saturday, 4s 8d.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The stamp, to imitate which is felony, bears the word "Therapion," in white letters, by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, who thereby secure the proprietor against infringement throughout the United Kingdom and the colonies.

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The COMPOUND RENAL PILLS correct acidity of the stomach, and indigestion, promote the function of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder and kidneys, with many other serious disorders to which these important organs are subject. Listlessness, weakness, peevishness, and complaints long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Several unsightly eruptions of the skin and face also arise from the same cause, and may be as readily removed by these Pills, which, in nineteen cases out of twenty, cure with a rapidity almost marvellous. 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 33s per box, through all Chemists.

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SATURDAY FEBRUARY 1, 1862.