Printed and Published at the Guardian Steam Printing Works, Front Street Consett in the County of Durham Saturday February 27th 1869 by Robert Jackson

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 429. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} CONSETT, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1869. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Wanted.

WANTED immediately, a HOUSEKEEPER.—References required.—Apply to W. Whittaker, Consett. 807

WANTED, Two Apprentices to the Millinery and Dressmaking.—Apply to Miss M. J. Elliott, Trafalgar Square, Dipton. 804

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY.

WANTED to Purchase PROPERTY, in Middle Street or Front Street, Consett. Letters addressed to X. Y. Z., *Guardian* Office, Consett, and containing particulars as to situation, price, &c. will be attended to.

To Let.

TO BE LET, and may be entered immediately, TWO COTTAGES, in Benfieldside Lane. Rates and Water Free; Rent Low. Apply to Wilson Bros., Shotley Bridge. 766

TO MASONS AND JOINERS.

TO BE LET BY CONTRACT the BUILDING and COMPLETING of a HOUSE at Dipton, for Mr. John Maddison.

Plans and Specifications may be seen on and after Monday, 22nd Feb., between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., at the office of John Smith, Architect, Shotley Bridge, by whom Tenders will be received until March 8th, 1869.

No pledge is given that the Lowest or any Tender will be received.

Feb. 18th, 1869. 818

For Sale.

FOR SALE, 4 Newly-Calved COWS, all Young and very promising.—Apply to Mr. John Murray, Pontop. 826

TO LET, and may be entered on immediately, TWO ROOMS in Front Street, Shotley Bridge. Apply to Thos. Walker, Benfieldside. 783

FOR SALE.—A SODA WATER MACHINE in good working condition. Apply to Robert Jackson, *Guardian* Office, Consett. 784

FOR SALE, Harness of all kinds, Machine Belt, Smiths' Bellows and Tools, Lathe Heads, Scale Beams, Ale Pumps, Shop Counters and Office Desks, Guns, Pistols, and a Tool Chest at Mr. Lewis Lee's, 169, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle. 809

SAND FOR BUILDING PURPOSES

ON SALE, at Kyo Sand Quarry. Single Horse Cart, 1s.; Double Horse Cart, 1s. 6d. per Load, ready money.—Apply to Mr. Robert Henderson, Blacksmith, on the ground. 40

VALUABLE and DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES for SALE by PRIVATE CONTRACT, situate at Blackhill, Baxton Burn, Shotley Bridge, Leadgate, Medomsley Edge, and Consett.—Apply to Mr. Wm. Raw, Auctioneer, Valuer, Surveyor, and Commission Agent, Blackhill.

Sale Office, Blackhill, April 29th, 1868. 316

Public Notices.

IMPORTANT TO FORESTERS.

THE MEMBERS of the Court Pride of Derwent, No. 835 of the Ancient Order of Foresters, are requested to meet at the Miner's Arms, Highgate, as usual, on Saturday, the 27th inst. 824

TO DAIRY FARMERS.

FREE by Post for 7 Stamps, "A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Cows," with plain directions for their treatment and cure. Written expressly for the guidance of owners of Cows by Richd. Harvey, Veterinary Surgeon, Derby. 861

READ AND COMPARE.

BEFORE Joining any FRIENDLY SOCIETY read the RULES of the BRITISH INDEPENDENT ORDER of the SONS of TEMPERANCE. This Order is conducted on the most Democratic Principles, the Ruling Power being *Entirely Vested* in the *MEMBERS*. No "Grand Divisions" in this Order; its Management is Simple and Economical, and its advantages many.

The Promoters of this Order convinced that a good principle cannot be made too public, reject all secret passwords, mysterious initiations, &c.

A Section of the above Order will be opened in Consett in a few days, where further information may be obtained. 827

ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, BENFIELDSIDE.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR PEAL OF BELLS AND CLOCK.

	£	s.	d.
Amount already advertised	280	8	0
Mr. James Annandale, jun.,	5	0	0
Mr. Thos. Richardson, jun., 2nd subscription	3	0	0
Mr. Michael Patterson, Ivy Bridge,	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Patterson	0	10	0
Mr. Strachan	0	10	0
*Mr. Robt. Rutherford	0	5	0
Mr. George Freck, 2s. 6d. for clock	0	7	6
Collected by Miss Mary Willis	0	14	4
" Mrs. Armstrong	1	13	9
" Miss Kidd	1	10	0
" Mr. John Thorpe	3	0	9

Those marked * are for the Clock. Further subscriptions are earnestly solicited. The Treasurer, the Rev. F. B. Thompson, will be glad to receive all subscriptions not yet paid.

FREDERICK BREWSTER THOMPSON, Vicar.
JOHN BOOTH, Jun., } Churchwardens.
JOHN THIRLWELL, }
820

THEATRE ROYAL, NEWCASTLE.
Lessee and Manager. Mr. E. D. Davis.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF THE NEW AND BRILLIANT PANTOMIME
ROBINSON CRUSOE
Or MAN FRIDAY, JACK FROST, and the KING OF THE CARIBBEE ISLANDS!
Pronounced by an audience crowded to the ceiling to be the best Pantomime ever produced in Newcastle.

Mr. Davis and Mr. Smithers summoned twice in one scene to receive the congratulations of the audience.

Engagement Specially for the Pantomime of the Popular Vocalist and universal Favourite
LADY DON,
Who will appear every evening in her favourite impersonation of
ROBINSON CRUSOE.

The Great Scenes of
THE ISLE OF BEAUTY
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE
Received each night with thunders of applause. 737

CLARENDON SCHOOL, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

JONATHAN C. WYLIE, Master,
Who is aided by a Junior Assistant.

Mathematics, Grammar, Classics.
Terms, 7s. 6d. per Quarter in advance.

Evening Private Teaching, in English (Morell), French (Telemaque), Latin (Cæsar and Virgil), Greek (Gospels), Algebra, and Euclid. Evening Terms, including the use of all essential Text Books, One Guinea per Quarter. 603

Business Announcements.

ESTABLISHED 1740.

DICKINSON,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
BIGG MARKET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

NORTHERN COUNTIES LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED).
Head Office—106, Clayton Street, Newcastle.
Branch Offices—3, Barrington Street, Market Place, South Shields.
THOMAS LINCOLN, Agent.
" " 60, Fawcett Street, Sunderland.
THOS. L. HOWARTH, Agent.

This Company grants LOANS on Personal Security, Deeds, Shares, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, and every description of available Security.

TRADE BILLS PROMPTLY DISCOUNTED.

The large Capital of the Company, and the number of Confidential Agents, enable them to complete Loans either in Town or Country on the Shortest Notice. In some cases Advances can be had the same Day, if required.

Prospectuses Free.
332 EDWIN OVENDEN, Manager.

MR. E. BURTON,
Dealer in PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS
PIANOFORTES
Direct from the best London and Parisian Makers.
A Splendid Toned 7-oct. PIANOFORTE, only Twenty Guineas—a bargain.
A splendid Mahogany Harmonium, suitable for large Room or Chapel, only £8 8s.
PIANOFORTES, &c.,
Tuned, Repaired, or Taken in Exchange.
SHEET MUSIC, Newest at Half-price.
Residence:—Poplar Cottage, Shotley Bridge. 26

KINLOCH'S CATALAN WINES.

THE enormous demand awakened by our introduction of these exquisitely flavoured, generous, unbrandied Red and White Wines, proves how wonderfully they are adapted for Household use. Their price brings them within the reach of all, and their quality is so fine that even those accustomed to expensive old Wines can drink them with the greatest pleasure.

"CROWN" RED CATALAN.
Price—20s. per dozen, 1s. 8d. per bottle.
DRY "CROWN" CATALAN.
Price—20s. per dozen, 1s. 8d. per bottle.
"DIAMOND" RED CATALAN.
Price—17s. per dozen, 1s. 5d. per bottle.
"CROWN" WHITE CATALAN.
Price—20s. per dozen, 1s. 8d. per bottle.
"DIAMOND" WHITE CATALAN.
Price—17s. per dozen, 1s. 5d. per bottle.
Note the Capsule on each Bottle.
C. KINLOCH & CO., London E.C.

Agent for Newcastle-on-Tyne—
ROBERT WATSON,
GROCER AND WINE MERCHANT.
116, GREY STREET. 798

THOMAS PUMPHREY
is now selling
Very Strong Useful Teas, at........ 2s. 0d. to 3s. 0d.
Fine Mellow Teas, extra strong at .. 3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.
The most Delicious Teas of the Season combined at 4s. 4d.
COFFEES, of excellent value, at 1s. to 1s. 10d.
DESSERT FRUITS of Choice Quality.
CURRANTS thoroughly Cleaned by Machinery.
Address—18, CLOTH MARKET, NEWCASTLE.
575

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK,
TAILOR, &c.,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.

BEGS to intimate to his Customers and the Public in general, that he is prepared to execute orders for every description of Gentlemen's, Youths', or Boys' Clothing.

N.B.—Gentlemen's own Material made up on the shortest notice, at moderate Prices. 719

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

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

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

☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality.

EMIGRATION AGENT. 27

TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
33, DEAN STREET, NEWCASTLE.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
JOHN ANDERSON,
THE PROPRIETOR,

SINCE entering upon the Business of this old Establishment, thanks the many Patrons for their support, and respectfully, but earnestly, solicits a continuance.

J. A. asserts, without fear of contradiction, that at no other place of business can the public receive better value for their money, for, while every attention is paid in selecting the finest goods imported for those who require such, at the same time the greatest care is given to secure for those with whom price is an object the very best value for their money, and the smallest quantity supplied on the same terms as charged to large buyers, making it the People's Shop! 404

BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

JOHNSON (late Crosier), being determined to extend his business, is prepared to offer his Friends and the general Public, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Soaps, and general Groceries, selected from the Best Markets, at the lowest possible Prices for Cash, feeling sure that one trial of his celebrated Teas from Two Shillings per pound, will ensure success. N.B.—A liberal allowance on Parcels of Ten Pounds upwards of these Teas.

Note the Address, 91 and 93, Blackett Street, Newcastle,
360 JAMES JOHNSON, Proprietor.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HAT SHOP IN NEWCASTLE.

THOMAS COCHRANE is now selling the BEST SILK HAT in the Trade at 10s. 6d.
THOMAS COCHRANE,
19, GRAINGER STREET,
(Corner of Nuns' Street)
422 NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

NEWGATE STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

ROBERT WHITE,

MANY Years with Mr. Greaves, 17, and 19, Nun Street, and Mr. Stewart, Tea Dealer, 32, Mosley Street, has Opened the Shop 38, NEWGATE STREET, next door to Phoenix Inn, where he intends to carry on the Grocery Business on the improved principle for Cash.

R. W. deems it unnecessary to adopt the old hackneyed style of quoting prices, but begs to say that his selection of TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, SOAPS, &c., are bought from the best markets, and one trial will be sufficient to convince his friends that he is worthy of their support.

Note the Number:—
38, NEWGATE STREET, 430
ROBERT WHITE, Proprietor.

"REID'S CELEBRATED EIGHTPENNY MILD ALE (Leazes Brewery) is the best sample of heavy-bodied Ale brewed in Newcastle, and is well-known for its fine flavour."—From "Innkeeper's Trade Circular," for Feb., 1866. 493

"MELVIN'S NOTED EDINBURGH MILD and BITTER ALES are as good Ales as can be purchased, . . . and we do not wonder at the immense sale of these Ales."—(See "Innkeeper's Trade Circular" for Feb., 1866.) 494

Business Announcements.

EASTER CLOTHING! EASTER CLOTHING!!

IMMENSE ARRIVALS
OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

R. W. SHAW

BEGS to announce that his STOCKS of READY-MADE CLOTHING are now replete with an excellent Assortment of MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING of EVERY DESCRIPTION for the approaching SEASON, which for elaborate Styles, Quality, and Cheapness surpasses all that have ever been seen in the district.

The special lines are as under:—
950 Boys' Tweed Suits 6s. 11d. to 15s. 6d.
680 Boys' Knickerbocker Suits 6s. 11d. to 12s. 6d.
355 Boys' Cord Trousers 1s. 11d. to 5s. 6d.
430 Boys' Mole Trousers 2s. 11d. to 5s. 11d.
650 Boys' Cloth Coats 2s. 11d. to 12s. 6d.
765 Boys' Cloth Vests 1s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.
1000 Boys' Tweed Trousers 11½d. to 8s. 6d.
160 Men's Tweed Suits 18s. 6d. to 35s.
155 Men's Black Suits 28s. to 45s.
670 Men's Cloth Trousers 6s. 11d. to 12s. 11d.
965 Men's Moleskin Trousers 3s. 11d. to 8s. 9d.
170 Men's Cloth Coats 7s. 9d. to 22s.
730 Men's Cloth and Mole Vests 2s. 11d. to 5s. 6d.
650 Men's Cord Trousers 3s. 11d. to 8s. 9d.
The Newest Styles in SILK HATS, FELT HATS, CAPS, TIES, &c.
R. W. SHAW, Proprietor,
FRONT STREET AND MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, AND LEADGATE. 828

JOHN GREAVES,
TEA MAN,
Nos. 17 & 19, NUN STREET, AND 34, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

IN returning his grateful Thanks to his very numerous Patrons for the Support accorded to him during the last Fourteen Years, desires to inform them that, having now three of the largest Tea and Grocery Establishments in the North of England, and doing all his Business in the Market with *ready Money*, he is enabled to offer superior Articles at considerably lower Prices than most other Houses in the Trade.

His long and practical experience as a Buyer in every department of the Tea, Coffee, and General Grocery Trade gives him the greatest advantage in securing the best Articles at the lowest Prices.

This system of doing business he has always found highly advantageous, as it enables him to place before the Public *Articles of the best quality, at the very lowest Prices,* and at the *earliest period of the Seasons.*

N.B.—Goods delivered by our own Carts in the surrounding districts.

JOHN GREAVES,
WHOLESALE, RETAIL, AND FAMILY GROCER, AND TEA-MAN,
Nos. 17 & 19, NUN STREET, AND 34, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 354

ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR THOUSAND A-YEAR.

104.606 POUNDS of TEA have been Sold by STEWART the TEA-DEALER during 1868. This growing demand proves beyond a doubt that the people like them. Our Tea Establishments in Newcastle and Sunderland are open to all who may choose to honour us with a call. To meet the wants of the People who live at a distance, we are prepared to forward, carriage paid, to any address—

10lbs. of the Cheapest Tea in England for	£1	0	0
10lbs. " Finest Keysou Tea for	1	5	0
10lbs. " Rich, Ripe, Old-fashioned sort of Tea for	1	10	0
10lbs. " New Season's Early Tea Pickings for	1	13	0

Should the Tea not please, we are willing to Return the Money. We suggest Small Families to join with a friend. We are willing to put it up in such Parcels as they may order. Post Office Orders to be made Payable to

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 33, SANDHILL, AND 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE.
Or at the New Branch, Corner of Frederick Road, High Street, Sunderland. 736

CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS, CONSETT, GATESHEAD
ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF
GLAZED PIPES.
CHIMNEY TOPS.
CHIMNEY VENT LINING.
RIDGE TILES, PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL.
GLAZED SINK STONES.
DO. WATER-CLOSET PANS & TRAPS.
TRUSSES.
FERNERY STANDS.
ORNAMENTAL VASES.
GARDEN BORDERS.
GAS RETORTS.
FIRE BRICKS, COMMON BRICKS, QUARLS, &c.
AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.
R. DICKINSON & CO., Proprietors. 30

THE ANNUAL SALE

OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &c.,

WILL COMMENCE

ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1869,

AND WILL CONTINUE FOR TWENTY-ONE DAYS, OR UNTIL THE WHOLE IS CLEARED OUT.

CATALOGUES TO BE HAD AT THE "GUARDIAN" OFFICE, OR ON THE PREMISES,

(Snowball's Old Shop,)

33, BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD.

JACKSON & Co., Proprietors.

NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT.

ALTHOUGH only Four Years have elapsed since we commenced Business in Clayton Street, we feel it necessary, in order to meet the requirements of our increasing trade, and especially to accomodate our numerous customers from Gateshead and the towns and villages on each side of the River, to open the above Branch. The business will be conducted personally by Mr. Edward Pattison, well-know a few years ago to the Sandhill Tea Trade.

Our Friends arriving by Boat will find our New Establishment directly opposite the new street eading from the Quay to the Side.

While it is our special study to procure the Finest Teas, we would remind strangers that every department of Groceries has our careful attention. A few extracts from our Price Lists will suffice to prove our ability to sell cheap, while a single call at either of our Establishments will secure a decided verdict in favour of quality:—

Excellent Tea	2s.	White Crushed Sugar	3½d.
Good Coffee	1s.	Currants, ready for use, washed and dressed	3d.
Lump Sugar, broken for Table	4½d.	Blue Mottled Soap	3d.

PATTISON BROTHERS, 62, CLAYTON STREET,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 11, SIDE, NEWCASTLE. 585

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

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

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

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

Business Announcements.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

J. W. DAVISON,
CABINET-MAKER & FURNITURE BROKER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN, &c.
IRON BEDSTEADS.
HARDWARE GOODS.
PARRAFIN LAMPS.
PARAFFIN OIL, Wholesale and Retail.
BENZOLINE OIL.
Furniture delivered free. 640

MATTHEW IRWIN,
TANFIELD,

BEGS to return thanks to his Friends for their past favours, and respectfully informs them that he still continues to run a Buss between TANFIELD and NEWCASTLE on Tuesdays and Saturdays. He leaves Tanfield in the Morning at Seven o'clock, and the Queen's Head, Gateshead, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, by way of Tanfield, Shield Row, Causey, Sunnyside, and Gateshead.

Licensed to Let Post Horses. 781

MR. E. BURTON, Professor of Music, Organist of St. Cuthbert's Church, Benfieldside, TEACHER of the PIANOFORTE, ORGAN, HARMONIUM, &c. First-class References. Terms on application.

Poplar Cottage, Shotley Bridge. 25

JOHN SIMPSON

BEGS most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Annfield Plain and the surrounding District, that he has commenced to Manufacture all kinds of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at NEWCASTLE PRICES. Also in Stock, Flocks, Feathers, Rabbit Down, Iron Bedsteads, Hardware, &c., &c. All orders punctually attended to. 813

THOMAS ANDERSON,
BONESETTER,
Removed to 8, Jackson Street, Gateshead-on-Tyne

WILL, on and after November 28th, attend Fortnightly at Mr. Geo. Routledge's, Commercial Inn, Consett, from One o'clock till Four. T. A. was taught by the celebrated Bonesetter, Mr. Isaac Milburn, Alnwick, and has succeeded in effecting a ture in every case entrusted to his care.

Mr. Anderson will still continue to receive Patients ac Barlow on Sundays, and he will also attend Hexham on the last Tuesday inevery month. 41

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL FLOUR DEALER, GROCER, DRAPER, & PROVISION MERCHANT,
Harperley Steam & Water Corn Mill,
near Annfield Plain.

FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE always on hand.

Now on Hand, a Large Quantity of Fine SEEDS, Peas, Tares, Barley, &c. 206

WILSON'S
CELEBRATED HATS,
38, *GREY STREET,*
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

WILSON'S New Improved, Easy-Fitting, FRENCH SILK HATS, cannot be surpassed for lightness, elegance, durability, and comfort. FELT HATS of every description. A large assortment of CAPS in the newest styles, Silk Umbrellas, &c. 738

REID & SONS' NEW PAMPHLET OF WATCHES profusely illustrated with Cuts of Watches and Watch Work, List of Prices, &c., may be had on application, or Free by Post.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

Of the best construction, carefully finished, accurately timed, and Guaranteed to perform well.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Gold Horizontal (Geneva)	3	10	0	to	14	14	0
Gold Levers (English)	3	8	0	to	40	0	0
Silver Horizontal (Geneva)	1	15	0	to	5	5	0
Silver Levers (English)	3	10	0	to	26	0	0
An Extra Strong Silver Lever, suitable for Working Men					4	4	0

Watch Clubs supplied on the most liberal terms. Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks carefully Repaired and Cleaned by a Large Staff of Skilled Workmen on the Premises. ☞ Old Watches taken in exchange.

REID AND SONS,
Chronometer Makers to the Admiralty, 41, Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 333

Established 51 Years.

JOHN WILSON AND SON,
WORSTED AND YARN MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE HOSIERS, AND HABERDASHERS,
BLANKET AND FANNEL MERCHANTS,
35, DEAN STREET, AND
14 & 16, ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCHYARD,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 704

NORTHUMBERLAND TURKISH BATHS (near the Cricket Grounds), Nortaumberland Street.

OPEN
Daily from 7 0 a.m., till 9 0 p.m.
Saturday ..7 0 a.m., till 10 0 p.m.
Sunday...7 0 a.m., till 11 0 a.m.

CHARGES.

First-class Bath	2s. 0d.	Do., with champooing.	2s. 6d.
Second do.	1s. 6d.	Do., do.	2s. 0d.
Third do.	0s. 6d.	Do., do.	1s. 0d.

Ladies—First-class only open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 7 a.m., to 11 a.m. 396

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Silver Patent Lever Watches	3	10	0	to	27	0	0
Gold Patent Lever Watches	10	10	0	to	40	0	0
Geneva Silver Watches	2	2	0	to	5	5	0
Geneva Gold Watches	5	5	0	to	30	0	0
Ship Chronometers	27	0	0	to	40	0	0

LISTER AND SONS,
WATCHMAKERS TO THE QUEEN,
CHRONOMETER MAKERS TO THE ADMIRALTY,
12, 14, & 16, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 334

WILKINSON'S
IMPROVED
Concrete Flooring for Kitchens, Pantries and Passages.
" Flooring for Laundries and Wash Houses.
" Flooring for Schools and Yards.
" Flooring for Stables and Coach Houses.
" Flooring for Barns, Byers, and Maltings.
" Flooring for Workshops and Warehouses.
" Flooring for Cellars and Footpaths.

Was first extensively used at the Works of Sir W G. Armstrong & Co., in 1858, and has since been laid by the Advertisers at more than 2,000 Places in the Northern Counties, a List of which may be had on Application. It is not affected by Frost, Damp or Heat; has no Smell, and its Durability is guaranteed.

Town Price for 70 Square Yards and Upwards, 2s. per Yard. Country Prices and further Particulars on application to

W. B. WILKINSON & CO.,
PRUDHOE STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 495

EPPS'S COCOA.

Only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. Packets—tin-lined and labelled,
Sold by the Trade in all Parts.
Prepared by James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London. 692

Garden Seeds.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

D. IMRIE, Front Street, Consett, has just received a fresh supply of GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS. 812

GARDEN SEEDS.

GEORGE BOWE, Victoria Street, Consett, has now on hand a large and well-selected Stock of VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS; also Gladioli, Early and Late Potatoes, Cabbage Plants, &c., &c. 795

JOHN LEE,
FRUITERER,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,

HAS now on hand a choice assortment of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS—Leek Seeds—Henry's Prize, Large Howdon Flag, Scotch Musselborough, Ayton Castle, &c., &c. 779

GENUINE SEEDS.

WILLIAM AMBLER,
DIPTON,

BEGS to thank his Friends and Public generally for their past favours. He can with confidence recommend the Stock he has received and will attend Consett Market on Saturdays with Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Cabbage Plants, &c., &c. 782

Serious Fires in Edinburgh.—Two fires occurred in Ediburgh on Sunday, one early in the morning, at Mr. Legget's tannery, Water of Leith, causing damage to the amount, it is feared, of between £500 and £600; and the other in the Lothian Road, in the large block of buildings comprising the Union Hotel and other premises, the property of Mr. Robert Kay, where the damage done is estimated at about £1,000.

The Irish Church.—The following are the exact terms of Mr. Gladstone's motion on the Irish Church, to be introduced on the 1st of March:—"That the Act relating to the Established Church, Ireland, the Acts relating to Maynooth, and the first resolution of the House of Commons in the session of 1868, relating to the Established Church, Ireland, be read; that the House will immediately resolve itself into a committee to consider the said Acts and resolution."

A Man Killed by his Wife in Cumberland.—On Sunday afternoon, a man named Thomas Reiling, the tenant of the Ram's Head Inn, Chapel Street, Whitehaven, was killed by his wife in a drunken quarrel and fight which took place between them. It appears that on Sunday afternoon deceased and his wife quarrelled, and the woman struck deceased on the head with an earthenware pint pot, severing the temple artery, cutting his ear, and injuring his forehead above the eyebrows. A doctor was sent for, but notwithstanding all his efforts, deceased died in a few hours. The woman has been taken in custody.

Destructive Fire in Roxburghshire.—Five Horses Burned.—One of the most destructive fires which has for many years occurred in Roxburghshire broke out late on Saturday night or early on Sunday morning, at the farmstead of Holidean, lying to the south of the Eilding Hills, and about three miles from Melrose. In the main stable, in which the fire is supposed to have occurred, there were five horses all of which were nearly roasted to cinders, as were also the greater part of the poultry. The farm implements and harness were totally consumed; but the carts, a pony, and only two cows on the farm, were saved. The farm belongs to the Duke of Roxburgh.

"Luxuriant and Beautiful Hair is the distinguised badge of Youth." Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer or Dressing never fails to quickly restore *Grey or Faded Hair* to its youthful colour and beauty, and with the first application a beautiful gloss and delightful fragrance is given to the Hair. It stops the Hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the Hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contain neither oil nor dye. In large Bottles—Price Six Shillings. Zylobalsamum (Mrs. S. A. Allen's) far excels any Pomade or Hair Oil. To those whose hair is naturally dry, requiring frequent dressing, its cheapness and great value will be proved. Its early use on children's Hair will insure an abundant and bountiful supply *from Youth to Old Age*. In large Bottles—Price Three Shillings. Sold by most Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. 394

The Manufacture of Watches and Clocks.—A most interesting and instructive little work, describing briefly, but with great clearness, the rise and progress of watch and clock making, has just been published by Mr. J. W. Benson, of 25, Old Bond Street, 99, Westbourne Grove, and the City Steam Factory, 58, and 60, Ludgate Hill. The book which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices, and no one should make a purchase without visiting the above establishments or consulting this truly valuable work. By its aid persons residing in any part of the United Kingdom, India, or the Colonies, are enabled to select for themselves the watch best adapted for their use, and have it sent to them with perfect safety. Mr. Benson, who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales, sends this pamphlet to any address on receipt of two postage stamps, and we cannot too strongly recommend it to the notice of the intending purchaser 671

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately; it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It has been long in use in America, and is highly recommended by medical men; it is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child; it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and see that "Curtis and Perkins, New York and London" is on the outside wrapper. No mother should be without it.—Sold by all medicine dealers at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle, London Depot, 205, High Holborn. 393

Breakfast.—A Successful Experiment. —The *Civil Service Gazette* has the following interesting remarks:—"There are very few simple articles of food which can boast so many valuable and important dietary properties as cocoa. While acting on the nerves as a gentle stimulant, it provides the body with some of the purest elements of nutrition, and at the same time corrects and invigorates the action of the digestive organs. These beneficial effects depend in a great measure upon the manner of its preparation, but of late years such close attention has been given to the growth and treatment of cocoa that there is no difficulty in securing it with every useful quality fully developed. The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. Far and wide the reputation of Epps's Cocoa has spread by the simple force of its own extraordinary merits. Medical men of all shades of opinion have agreed in recommending it as the safest and most beneficial article of diet for persons of weak constitutions. This superiority of a particular mode of preparation over all others is a remarkable proof of the great results to be obtained from little causes. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hund[illegible] subtle maladies are floating around us [illegible] attack wherever there is a weak point. [illegible] escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourse[illegible] fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." 691

For Sale.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, a Second Hand ROOF, 53 feet by 31 feet, in good condition, and may be bought cheap.—Apply to JOHN ROUTLEDGE, Joiner, Consett.

Consett, Feb. 26, 1868. 830

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Adam Brodie.

IN INSOLVENCY.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at the NEW MARKET SALE ROOMS, CONSETT, on WEDNESDAY, March 1st, and following days, the whole of the remaining portion of the large Insolvent STOCK of LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERY, full particulars of which are given in handbills—MR. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer. Agent for the West of England Fire and Life Insurance Company. 829

By Mr. John Jenkins.

KYO.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., belonging to the late Mr. MATTHEW ERRINGTON, Draper, Kyo, on MONDAY, March 1, 1869.

MR. JOHN JENKINS, Auctioneer.

Consisting of 1 Mahogany High Chest of Drawers; 1 Mahogany Table; 1 Excellent Oak Press, in good condition; 2 Feather Beds; 1 Four-poled Bedstead and Mattress; Chest and Frame; 1 Desk Bed; 1 Camp Bed; 2 Arm Chairs; 6 Kitchen Tables; 1 Corner Cupboard; Looking Glasses; Fenders and Fire Irons, &c., &c.

A quantity of DRAPERY will be sold after the Furniture.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 825

By Mr. Joseph Oley.

PRELIMINARY NOTICES.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY

HAS been honoured with the confidence of Mrs. ELLIOTT to SELL her Valuable FARMING STOCK, &c., upon CUT-THORN FARM, GIBSIDE, on MONDAY, March 22nd. Full particulars in future advertisements.

Shotley Bridge, Feb. 16th, 1869. 823

MR. JOSEPH OLEY has been honoured with instructions from Mr. J. PEACOCK to name WEDNESDAY, March 24th, 1869, for the SALE of his Valuable FARM STOCK upon SHOTLEY FIELD FARM, near Shotley Bridge. Full particulars in future advertisements. 822

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—We beg to inform a valued correspondent that an exposition of the principles and benefits of the Order of the Sons of Temperance having already appeared in our columns, we have not inserted his communication; besides, the letter was too much of an advertisement to be inserted as correspondence.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1869.

POOR LAW ASSESSMENT.

ALTHOUGH the QUEEN'S Speech promised us no reform of the Poor Law, except in the relation of personal rating to the franchise, we are yet not to be entirely disappointed in the activity we expected from Mr. GOSCHEN. That right hon. introduces bill into the House of Commons to remedy at least one of the many abuses in raising the money required for the relief of the paupers. Let us briefly run up the ascending scale of these abuses. A poor man, earning £1 a-week lives in an East End parish of London; he requires at least two rooms to shelter his family, and occupies two miserable garrets which he is glad to obtain at 5s. a-week. In his parish the rates are 5s. in the pound during a period of great distress; consequently he pays indirectly one shilling per week towards poor-rates—a tax of 25 per cent. on his necessary expenditure for mere house-room, and of 5 per cent. on his income towards the relief of persons many of whom are fully as well and some actually better off than himself in everything except independence of feeling. Take another man with £1,000 a-year arising from money in the funds. He has no necessity to live where house-rent is dear and rates are high; so he takes himself a comfortable little villa near the metropolis which he can obtain for £100 a-year. The poor-rates in his district are 2s. in the pound—a tax of 10 per cent. on his rent, and of one per cent. on his income. Thus the poor man, whose wages are quite insufficient to obtain the necessaries for the relief of his family, pays one-twentieth of his income towards the support of pauperism, while the rich fundholder contributes only one-hundredth of his. This is no fancy sketch, and really does not exhibit the full measure of the inequality. Unequal assessment makes the case still worse to the poor man. In his district houses are assessed almost up to their full rental, because, as the Poor Law expenditure has increased, the local authorities have gone on revising the assessments until they have got them up to their highest pitch, in preference to levying an enormous poundage on a light assessment; while in the lightly rated district the assessment, originally low, has remained unaltered while property has greatly increased in value. Perhaps, therefore, the poor man's house—or, rather, the house of which he occupies a portion—is assessed to within a fraction of the rental, while the other pays only on two-thirds or three-fifths of his actual rent. Indeed, the assessments vary so, not only in distant parts of the country, but in contiguous districts, that a comparison of the poundage of the rates by no means shows the difference in the burdens borne. As a rule, parishes in which poor people preponderate are higher assessed than those with few poor, because, as we have said, it has appeared more plausible from time to time to raise the poundage up to a preposterous figures. Thus to levy so much in the pound on poor districts is to tax them higher than levying the same poundage in rich districts, even putting out of consideration that in the former localities the majority of inhabitants labour under the other inequalities which we have mentioned. Through Mr. HARDY'S Act equalising the rates in all London parishes for certain purposes, the inequality of the assessments have been brought prominently into view. The poor East End parishes found that with the heavier general expenses incurred for the new buildings, officials, &c., necessary to carry out Mr. HARDY'S Act, they were still taxed as highly as ever, and that the rates of the rich West End parishes were slightly increased. The explanation soon suggested itself. Property was assessed at half or three-fifths of its actual value in the West, and almost at its full value in the East. Even, therefore, taking a man's capacity to pay for the relief of the poor as measured by his rent—which it certainly is not—the West End enjoyed an immunity on a large portion of its rental, while the East End payed on almost all. We are glad, therefore, to see that the Government recognise the necessity of a uniform rule of assessment. This will not remove all the inequalities of the Poor Law, but it will at least prevent unfairness in one respect when large districts are joined together for special purposes, as we hope will soon be the rule all over the country, as well as in the metropolis. But what we take to be the chief advantage of a uniform system of assessment will be the proof we shall thus obtain of the actual, and not the apparent burdens, borne by rich districts as compared with poor ones; and we prophecy that the result will be, that the inequality of Poor Law taxation will become so glaring, that if we do not abandon taxes on rent altogether, we shall at least greatly enlarge the areas of taxation, so that poor districts, if not poor men, shall no longer suffer injustice from the unequal incidence of taxation.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

WHILE our legislators have been fighting over political questions, the country has fallen considerably into arrear with regard to many social matters which have received a satisfactory solution from various other States. In their criminal law both France and Belgium are in every respect as humane as this country, and in the detection of crime and the punishment of offenders they have decidedly a clear start of us. The examination of the prisoner and the appointment of a public prosecutor are parts of a criminal procedure which we might with great advantage graft upon the institutes of this country. By a principle of English law, no prisoner is bound to commit himself. He is at perfect liberty to hold his tongue; and as the law protects in this silence, his antecedents have to be entirely proved by witnesses. It therefore follows, in nine cases out of ten, that very little more is known of the offender than the part he has taken in the particular matter under investigation. Now, this it will be admitted is a grave evil, and it acts detrimentally in two ways. In the first place, it allows the professional thief, who has been all his life prowling among society and living upon his victims, to leave the dock with nothing against him but the one offence of which he has just been convicted; and as first offences are generally treated leniently, he escapes with a lighter sentence than many others whose degree of guilt is not so great, but whose character happen to be well-known. The dangerous thief is the most expert one, and we have heard policeman say they could put their fingers upon several whom they knew to be the worst of thieves, but who were so skilful in their plans, and so successful in their enterprises that it was quite impossible to bring their guilt home to them. The second evil is, that by the easy manner in which our greatest criminals escape severe punishment we are left without the necessary data to form our criminal statistics, and consequently are not in a position to prove the efficacy or failure of any of our preventitive or reformatory measures. After the examination of prisoners, the next amendment of our criminal procedure should be the appointment of a public prosecutor. The present mode of bringing an offender to justice is the most clumsy that possibly could be conceived. The prosecution of crime rests either with private persons or with the police, instead of being an element of our judicial procedure. As a body, we have no desire to find fault with the police, but still there are many cases upon record in which their character as prosecutors has not been exhibited in the most favourable light. To attend the criminal courts watching and prosecuting cases is always the pleasantest portion of a policeman's duty; and as his merits in the force are estimated chiefly according to the number of convictions he obtains, he is frequently too energetic in adducing evidence and piling up suspicious facts against the wrong parties. Then, again, to remove a man who has already been injured in person or property for several days from his business is to inflict upon him a new wrong in the protection of public interests, which the public ought and is better able to carry out. Many a man would rather lose his property and allow the thief to escape than go through the expensive ordeal of prosecution, with the inconvenience and and anxiety necessarily attending it. We are therefore strongly in favour of the police and private prosecutors being superseded by a public prosecutor as in France. We have confined our remarks to ordinary criminals; but if we ascend to cases of the weight of the OVEREND-GURNEY prosecution, the necessity of a public prosecutor is still more manifest. It is utterly impossible that private individuals can effectively prosecute such a case, and where the means of the accused are great there is an undue chance in favour of their escape. When boards of directors are charged with using their names and reputation to fleece the public, it requires the action of a public prosecutor to bring home the guilt of the accused; and as this prosecutor does not exist, money has the advantage against right and justice.

A SUICIDE CUT TO PIECES ON THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—A determined and frightful case of suicide took place on the North-Eastern Railway, near York, on Friday afternoon last. What is known as the "Scotch Express," from London to Edinburgh, was at a little before three o'clock, approaching a bridge which crosses the line near Copmanthorpe, when the driver noticed on the opposite side of the bridge, a substance laid directly across the metals upon which his train was travelling. He at first plied the whistle, but the object failed to move, and on a nearer approach, he found it to be a man. He shut off the steam at once, but unfortunately was too late, and the train passing over the body at full speed, it was cut and mangled into a shapeless mass. The driver made known what had happened as soon as he arrived at York, whence an engine was despatched and the body gathered together and taken to Copmanthorpe, where an inquest was held on Wednesday. The head of the deceased was found to be severely cut, his body completely severed, his legs broken, one arm cut off, and his heart, when picked up, was some distance from the body. The deceased, who is unknown in York, was met shortly before the accident in a state of intoxication.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Need I tell you that Londoners have been greatly disappointed, first, by the absence of the Queen at the opening of Parliament, and next by Her Majesty's inability to fulfil her intention of receiving both Houses *en masse* at the presentation of the address. But as great as the disappointment expressed may be it is exceeded by the sympathy now evinced for the Sovereign. As long as it was thought that Her Majesty was influenced by over-sensitiveness, by mere love of retirement, or by what would be colloquially expressed as her "feelings," in neglecting the pageantry of State, people thought they had a right to complain, and they did complain, more than the public press would give you to understand. But, when it was known that the Queen's own personal intention to open Parliament had been decidedly overruled by her medical advisers, great sympathy for her was evoked among all classes, and people were loud in their appreciation of the exertion their Sovereign intended to undertake in the substituted and less arduous ceremony of receiving both Houses. Now, that even this minor pageant has been prevented, through no disinclination on the part of the Queen, but through the illness of Prince Leopold, the whole public forgetting its own disappointment, is condoling with Her Majesty.

It may have been noticed that at the opening of the session Lord Malmesbury gave a party dinner as leader of the Conservative party in the House of Lords. It has been understood, however, for some time, that his lordship would resign this position, and the only question was as to his successor. The choice lay between the Marquess of Salisbury and Lord Cairns; but the former very gracefully gave way, and even urged that the honour would be most fittingly bestowed on the ex-Chancellor, and so Lord Cairns assumes the leadership of a united party, though numerically much inferior in the Lower House to their opponents. His lordship may well be proud of the post of honour. If he will devote himself rather to a political than a legal career, we may fairly regard him as the next Conservative Premier.

Pending the trial of the directors of Overend, Guerney, & Co., (Limited), we ought to suspend our judgment as to their guilt or innocence; but these gentlemen are themselves anticipating the result, and in an extraordinary way are trying to produce the conviction of their innocence. They are sending out circulars to their friends, to shareholders in the companies connected with the defunct company, &c., defending their conduct, and praising their own integrity in extravagant and virtuously indignant terms. They appear to forget the French proverb, *Qui s'excuse, s'accuse.*

The great convent case is likely to last through the week, if not even longer, and most people are now getting sick of it, though the notoriety of this protracted inquiry will, of course, always draw from the great world of London an audience large enough to fill the limited area of a court at Westminster. With the close of the examination of the nuns, who are the chief parties to the suit, the public *furore* in regard to it ceased, and it is now regarded with curiosity only in respect to the result, and not to the interminable details of the evidence.

Surely the force of speculation can no further go that in the "Galleon Treasure Venture (Limited)." The company with this strange name is formed to remove the galleons sunk in the harbour of Vigo in the Spanish war of succession at the beginning of the last century. It is said that these galleons had on board when they sunk "more than fourteen millions of pieces of eight in plate, bullion, specie, and merchandise." Ten years ago the Spanish Government granted to an English engineer a concession to recover this treasure, and the concession was renewed in 1867. But how is it, it may be asked, that nothing has been done towards recovering this lost treasure? Well, something has been done. The position of nine of the galleons has been determined, and marked by buoys. And now Colonel Gowen, who raised some of the sunken ships in the harbour of Sebastopol, is about to raise the Spanish galleons, always provided that British shareholders will find the money for the undertaking. There is a refreshingly frank avowal on the part of the directors. They state that the undertaking is one of an entirely speculative character: No doubt of it. Whether British money will be thrown into the sea in the hope of fishing up Spanish money, remains to be seen; but I believe you will find that plenty of money will be forthcoming. The "entirely speculative character" of the scheme is the very thing that will prove its attraction to many investors. As the old sea song says, "while we have bold adventurers we shall ne'er want a trade."

Every now and then there is a fitful prosecution of shopkeepers for selling indecent valentines; but police and magistrates seem to be playing with the disgusting offence. In the first place, it is only here and there that an offender is summoned, while numbers of other shopkeepers go on selling these disgraceful publications with impunity; and, in the second place, some of the magistrates fine defendants 20s. and other "smaller sums," while other magistrates again merely call on the defendants to enter into their own recognizances to appear if called upon. We are disgracefully lax in such prosecutions; and as to the defendants being in ignorance of the law, that is pure bosh. The worst of the matter is, that bad as are the "valentines" *exposed* for sale, there are far worse productions to be had within, and these are purchased for fancy prices. The sale of these so-called valentines commences long before and continues long after St. Valentine's Day.

Cooper, the man charged with the murder of his wife and her grandfather at Poplar, has not yet been apprehended; but the police, with their traditional qualities of "activity and intelligence" sharpened by the reward offered, have succeeded in taking up several persons in mistake. A quiet, respectable working man was apprehended on Saturday for no other reason than that, like Cooper, he had lost the thumb of his left hand, though in all other respects he was totally dissimilar. There seems every reason to believe that after a number of people have been captured on the grave charge of a crime of which they know nothing the double murder will gradually lose its interest for the public, and that Cooper's name will be added to the long list of escaped murderers. While speaking of the police, I may note that an important step has been taken towards the proper government of the metropolis. Four competent gentlemen have been appointed as district superintendents. As a measure towards decentralization and relieving Scotland Yard of excessive work, this measure will be of great benefit if well carried out.

The supporters of the "new pitch" must be *au desespoir* when one of their champions suddenly deserts the field. Mr. Martin, at the last concert of the National Choral Society, suddenly reverted to the old pitch, and without any warning to the public. Of course, the performers had notice, but barely in time. This kind of thing will bring the proposed change, good as it may be in itself, into contempt. Why cannot we have a musical congress, with the understanding that the decision of the representatives shall be final? Perhaps, because it is pretty certain that, if the musical world generally were represented, the delegates would not agree.

At a sale of rare coins in Glasgow on Friday a Queen Anne farthing was sold for one guinea!

'A WEEK'S OBSERVATIONS.—Here is a gentleman's diary of his wife's temper:—Monday—a thick fog; no seeing through it. Tuesday—gloomy and very chilly; unseasonable weather. Wednesday—frosty, at times sharp. Thursday—bitter cold in the morning, red sunset, with flying clouds, portending hard weather. Friday—storm in the morning, with peals of thunder; air clear afterwards. (payday)—gleams of sunshine, with partial thaw, frost again at night. Sunday—a slight south-wester in the morning, clear and pleasant at dinner, hurricane and earthquake at night.

WHAT A FARMER SHOULD BE.—"Two sorts of people," said a quaint old customer in a village which shall be nameless, "make farming answer in the present day. There's the market man—a noisy, bustling, dealing, haggling, chaffering fellow that bothers everybody into bargaining with him, and then blarneys and bamboozles buyers and sellers out of sixpence a head in a lot of sheep, or half a sovereign in case its a fat bullock. Some farmers are half jobbers, and by keeping their eye well up when buying-in and selling-out, manage to graze and feed live stock at a profit. The other sort that are looked to as 'moneyed men,' though very likely but small occupiers, are always 'up to the eye in breeding;' go on when you will, you're sure to find a cow just calved, or a sow with a brisk young litter, or else the old-fashioned farmer is going to sit up all night with a mare that's after foaling. If you aint a smart chap amongst the drovers and butchers depend upon it breeding's the thing." There is truth in our ancient friend's idea; but going further, we say that a first-class business agriculturist should not only be an adept at market, and in the farmery, but seeds also—be a proficient in a multitude of most diverse arts and professions. He should be, as it were, a husbandman, shepherd, herdsman, chemist, seedsman, merchant, horse-dealer, farrier, machinist, woodman, &c., &c., all in one; and will turn from sorting seed potatoes true according to form, colouring, depth of character of eye, &c., or from haltering and swinging a raw colt, to display his judgment and medical skill in a case of bovine midwifery, or to see to the proper packing of an engine piston, or the grafting of a favourite apple.—*The Chamber of Agriculture Journal.*

Local and District News.

APPROACH OF SPRING.—Three notes of the Cookoo were heard on Medomsley Fell, on Monday.

The Countess of Derwentwater has gone to London, at the request of her council, with whom she holds almost daily consultation.

On Tuesday, Thomas Bell, banksman at Evenwood Colliery, near Bishop Auckland, accidentally fell down the shaft and was killed.

The man Coxon, who savagely assaulted a fellow prisoner in the Bishop Auckland police cells, was on Tuesday sent to prison for three months.

Capt. W. C. Sylvester, the Chief Constable of the police force in Newcastle, was on Monday adjudicated a bankrupt on his own petition.

A NEWCASTLE VESSEL BURNT AT SEA.—The British barque, Blenheim, from Newcastle, was burnt at sea on the 9th inst. The crew landed at Gibraltar on the 15th.

STANLEY READINGS.—In our report of these readings in last week's issue we stated that Major Joicey presided. It appears that we were in error, as Captain Joicey superintended the meeting.

BALL AT CONSETT.—On Wednesday night last, Miss Medici's annual ball took place, and was, as usual, a success. The ball was led off by Mr. G. Brown, M.C., and Miss E. Medici, and upwards of twenty couples "tripp'd the light fantastic toe," to the music of Mr. Young's quadrille band from Durham.

A REPREHENSIBLE PRACTICE.—A pitman, named Daniel Macpherson, was summoned to appear at the Gateshead County Police Court, on Tuesday, to answer a charge of opening the door of a Davy lamp in Washington pit, on the 12th instant. The defendant did not appear, and the magistrates, taking into consideration that the summons had only been served upon him the previous day, remanded the case for a week, in order that the defendant might have an opportunity of attending.

CAUSEY ROW.—A sewing meeting for making up useful articles for a bazaar in aid of the chapel and school recently erected at Causey Row, was held on Tuesday, at the house of Mrs. Peacock, Causey Row. A large number of both sexes sat down to a tea provided by Mrs. Peacock. The house was too small to hold the company, and the school-room was used for the occasion. The very handsome sum of £1 14s. 6d. was taken for tea, and goes to the building fund. A very agreeable evening was spent all being highly delighted.—*Correspondent.*

CONSETT BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary services of this rising school commenced on Saturday afternoon by a tea party being held in the Town Hall. The scholars were regaled with tea and cake, and a goodly number of the parents and friends afterwards partook of the "good things." A public meeting was subsequently held, in which the Rev. W. Hillier, of South Shields, and others took part. On Sunday, the Rev. W. Hillier conducted the morning and evening services, and the Rev. J. Brooks the afternoon, at each of which the children recited pieces and were catechised by Mr. A. Maxwell.

A SERVANT GIRL'S "DEVOTION."—Hannah Longstaffe, a servant girl, was convicted of stealing a quantity of wearing apparel from the Eagle Tavern, at Bishop Auckland, where she was living servant in June last. A troop of the 8th Hussars passed through the town on the 19th of June, and two were billetted at the Eagle Tavern all night, the foolish girl had fallen in love with one of them, stolen the articles, and followed them to Edinburgh, where she has since been working at a mill. She was apprehended, and Supt. Henderson went to Edinburgh last week and brought her back. She was committed by the magistrates on Monday to Durham for three months.

DISEASED MEAT.—At the Newcastle Police Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Chas. Anderson, farmer, of Castle Hill, Crawcrook, was charged by Mr. Sinton with having two beasts exposed for sale in the Cattle Market, on Tuesday, which were diseased, and unfit for human food. Mr. Sinton, the inspector, took possession of the animals, and after being slaughtered, Dr. Hardcastle condemned the beef as being unfit for food. The defendant explained that he did not see the beasts before he bought them, and as he paid a good price for them, he never for a moment expected that they were diseased.—A fine of 40s. and costs was inflicted.

WEARDALE AND SHILDON WATERWORKS COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at Darlington, on Tuesday. Mr. Henry Pease, the chairman of the company, presided. The report and statement of accounts were submitted and agreed to. The expenditure of the company up to the present time had been £33,514. The chairman stated that there was a large number of men employed on the works which they hoped to complete by next autumn. The concern, when completed, promised a very satisfactory return. The report stated that temporary pipes had been laid between Shildon, Etherley, and Crook. The accounts showed that a net revenue of £236 had been already earned. The Waskerley Park reservoir was making satisfactory progress. The retiring directors and other officers were re-appointed.

ABSCONDING OF THE SOUTH SHIELDS POSTMASTER.—On Sunday, considerable excitement was caused in South Shields by the rumour spreading through the town that Mr. Elliott, the postmaster, was missing, and that some irregularities had been discovered in his accounts. From what can be learned, it seems that on Saturday morning, Mr. Yeld, postmaster at Sunderland, came over to South Shields to inquire into some alleged discrepancies in the accounts, and after a brief examination with Mr. Elliott, Mr. Yeld had to leave to keep an engagement in North Shields, and arranged to meet Mr. Elliott in the afternoon, but when he came Mr. Elliott could not be found. It was not until Sunday the fact was realised that Mr. Elliott had absconded. The defalcations are set down at sums varying from £160 to £300. Mr. Elliott has held office in South Shields for about eight years. On Sunday night, telegrams announcing that Mr. Elliott had absconded were sent to the inspector of the district at Penrith, and to the Postmaster-General, London.

THE COUNTESS OF DERWENTWATER'S BENIFICENCE.—Our readers will no doubt be glad to learn that (pending her trial) the Countess is living almost the life of a recluse, yet she does not allow this seclusion to prevent her doing something towards helping forward and advancing the interests of deserving institutions as the following fact will show. A short time ago a deputation from the Working Men's Temperance Club, Blaydon, waited upon her ladyship to ask her to patronize the institution, and she responded to the call most readily in a manner altogether surprising the gentlemen, by making the institution a present of a valuable picture—or rather, to speak more correctly, a series of pictures in one massive frame, being a picture in each corner, and a centrepiece, the whole embracing five scenes in the life of our Lord, which had to be raffled for, and the tickets sold at 6d. each the proceeds to go to the benefit of the institution. The tickets were at once printed, and when we were informed about the matter were being rapidly sold while the picture itself was exhibited in the shop window of Mr. Paxton, furniture-broker, Blaydon, the treasurer of the institution, and was the object of very great attraction. It will indeed be a treasure to grace the dwelling of the person who is so fortunate as to possess the winning ticket, and will be prized as a relic once belonging to so remarkable a person as Amelia Mary Tudor Radcliffe, Countess of Derwentwater. As to its intrinsic value we cannot speak, as we have not, as yet, seen it, but coming from such a distinguished person, we are warranted in calling it a valuable picture.

SEVERE ACCIDENT AT ROWLAND'S GILL BRIDGE.—Misfortune seems to attend the bridge which spans the Derwent, at Rowland's Gill Railway Station. Between seven and eight o'clock, on Wednesday morning, two men were engaged in clearing away the central pillar, with the view of undermining the remaining portion of the arches, which had been left after the demolition which took place on the 21st of December last. While they were thus employed, the standing arches suddenly gave way, completely covering up the workers with stones, the weight of the mass being estimated at three or four tons. An alarm having been raised, Mr. Parkins, station-master, and a number of other persons, resident in the neighbourhood set about extricating the men from their critical position; but so difficult was their task that nearly an hour had elapsed before it was accomplished. It was found that one of the sufferers, a single man, named Geo. Wigham, of Burnopfield, had his arm and thigh broken and his arm also dislocated, nearly all the flesh being also torn off one side of his face up to the temple. The other man, Thomas Hunter, who has recently buried his wife, has a family of six children, and likewise lives at Burnopfield, had a remarkably narrow escape, his injuries consisting of one arm broken, and a few bruises. He had a crowbar in his hand, and it was bent almost double by the force of the falling *debris*. Mr. Jos. Robinson, jun., timber merchant, of Gibside, got his horse and cart and conveyed Wigham to his house, while Hunter was able to walk home with help. The injured men were attended by Dr. Watson and his assistant. [It is stated that some of the workmen left off work last week rather than work at the bridge which they considered in a dangerous condition.]

The Durham County Foxhounds will meet on Monday next at Cornsay, at 10·45.

The Lord Bishop of Durham held a general ordination in the parish chapel attached to his residence at Auckland Castle, on Sunday.

COAL TRADE.—The slackness which prevailed at many collieries, at the close of last year, still continues. The pitmen, as a rule, have suffered severely, although at a few of the collieries in the neighbourhood they have been fully employed.

PUDDLERS' MEETING AT CONSETT.—On Monday, a meeting of the puddlers employed at Consett Ironworks was held at the Queen's Head, Middle Street. A deputation was appointed to meet the masters to confer about a rise of wages. It is rumoured that there is a likelihood of the union being revived in Consett.

SCARLET FEVER.—This insidious destroyer has made sad havoc (and still continues so to do) amongst many families in Wylam, West Wylam, Prudhoe, Prudhoe New Houses, Mickley Square, and other places round that district. The inhabitants of Ovingham are congratulating themselves upon the riddance of this malady, but it has broke out again in the village. As yet no fatal cases have occurred. Not only children, but grown-up people have succumbed to this dreadful disease. It is calculated that upwards of two hundred have fallen victims to this dreadful malady in less than twelve months at these villages.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Health's Defences.—None save the strongest can with impunity pass through the sudden transitions from wet to dry, from cold to muggy weather so prevalent during the late autumn months and early winter months. Influenza, bronchitis, cough, sore throat, diptheria, or quinsey will attack those most watchful of their health; but they can readily arrest any of these complaints by rubbing Holloway's Ointment twice a day upon the skin adjacent to the affected part, and by assisting its corrective action with appropriate doses of his Pills. This well-known, safe, and easy mode of treatment efficiently protects the invalid both from present and future danger without weakening or even depressing the system in the slightest degree.

THE BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.—The election of four members to the Benfieldside Local Board in place of the members who retire annually, according to law, is now about to take place. The retiring members are Messrs. Henry Ritson, Andrew Annandale, Charles Wilson, and William Wilson, all of whom are eligible for re-election. The four new candidates for the offices are Messrs. William Barkas, William Lovat, Henry Carss, and J. Eltringham, who are nominated by the Ratepayers' Association. The ratepayers of Benfieldside will do well to think seriously before they fill up their voting papers, and be careful to vote for those gentlemen who have the real interest of the township at heart. The four retiring members have the advantage of having a more practical acquaintance with the working of the Local Government Act, and some idea of what has already been done by them, in the improvements affected in the township. The four gentlemen recently nominated by the Ratepayers' Association, possess, according to a placard recently issued to be the advocates of economy, efficiency and public right, based on justice to all," of course, the ratepayers will have some idea of the correctness of these assertions, and it remains for them to decide who are to be the future members of the Board.

AN AWKWARD AFFAIR.—"Elfin," writing in Monday's *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* says that a correspondent, upon whose veracity he could rely, made the following statement:—"Travelling from Guisborough this morning to Darlington, a person, who afterwards gave me his name, got into the same compartment at Stockton, and on learning that I belonged to Newcastle asked me whether the big guns and explosive shells still continued to be made at the Elswick Works. I told him I thought so. He then said, 'My reason for putting the question is this: I belong to Wolsingham, and last week, when turning over some scrap iron, I discovered a couple of those large shells, one loaded, the other not.' He said the shells would weigh 12 lbs. each and that he then had them in his possession. In answer to a question from me, he said—'I did think of opening out the contents of the one loaded, but I recalled myself, fearing an explosion and possible loss of life. He further added—'If it had been thrown into the furnace the consequences might have been fearful;' and so they would have been. I inquired where the scrap came from. He said he really did not know, as they had some from Tow Law and some from the east. My informant gave the name of the proprietor of the forge, and he also stated that each shell had 'Elswick Ordnance' stamped upon it." This seems a strange circumstance, and one that should be inquired into.

CONSETT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

It is with pleasure that we report that the affairs of the Consett Mechanics' Institute continues to look upward, the efforts of the officials are being appreciated by a portion of our townspeople, and they are continuing to get additions to the numbers of the members. On Monday evening, they had a *soiree* in the British School-room which was a decided success. About 200 persons patronised the meeting, and we cannot remember of witnessing in Consett such a happy blending of citizens that have little else in common, as the company represented nearly every grade of social position, of political opinion, and of religious belief. A plentiful supply of tea and inviting currant bread, baked in a variety of forms, (from Mr. D. Imrie's establishment) was served up in a graceful manner by the following ladies:—Mesdames Hutchinson, Chaters, Elliott, and Wilkinson; Misses E. M. Medici, Wilkinson, M. Imrie, Gentles, Cross, H. Dobbs, Murray (Blackhill), Thompson, and Wood. A galvanic battery, stereoscopes, and the wheel of life, afforded some amusement during tea, but the solid part of the entertainment did not commence till half-past seven o'clock, at which time JON. PRIESTMAN, Esq., president of the institute took the chair. He stated in the course of a few remarks that the object of the entertainment was the establishment of an institute and library for Consett. The committee had provided innocent amusement for the company that night, and he considered if the facilities were more numerous for people enjoying themselves in such a way, there would be less temptation to seek for pleasure that was not innocent. He then called upon Messrs. J. Heymer and C. Stephenson to give a duet, "All's well." The justly accorded popularity of these gentlemen, whose names are so familiar to our readers, was unimpaired by their performances on Monday night, inasmuch as grace and taste marked almost everything they gave. Miss H. Dobbs, who is quite a favourite as a vocalist, gave "The Maid o'the Mill."—The Rev. H. STEGGALL followed with an address on the position of the institute. He said there had been soirees at Consett before in connection with literary institutes, but that was the first one under the auspices of Consett Mechanics' Institute, which had been recently formed on the broadest possible basis. Their library was but small, but contained about 100 volumes of books that were worth reading. The daily and weekly newspapers and weekly periodicals taken in by the institute numbered fifteen, and although he was aware that the inhabitants had not much time to devote to reading, yet a portion of their reading time should be devoted to acquiring a knowledge of passing events supplied by the papers. They had a number of volumes of *Bentley's Magazine* in their library, which were stored with ably-written papers on the most important and interesting subjects, besides devoting a space to romance by leading fiction writers. He hoped that they would soon be in a position to add to their library, notwithstanding the drawbacks they had, and in order that they might do so, he trusted that the young men and fathers present would enrol themselves as members. Mr. C. Stephenson then sang "The Friar of Orders Gray," which was followed by the Rev. F. Steggall, giving Longfellow's "Excelsior." The effect of the latter piece upon the audience, and was accorded several rounds of applause. "The Lover of Seventy-two," by Miss Dobbs, immensely delighted the company, and the perplexing maiden's, "Oh, won't you tell me why, Robin?" by Miss E. Medici, was well received.—The Rev. CYRIL A. GRIEVES gave a few amusing remarks upon the need of reading works upon scientific subjects, but called upon them especially to make themselves acquainted with history. That great wealth of lore was open to them all, and they should be possessed of the lessons it imported to save themselves from being either tyrants or dupes.—The agreeable duet "Hunting Tower," was sung by Miss Thompson and Mr. Stephenson, and "Rogue Riley," by Miss Medici, both which received their mead of applause.—Mr. D. IMRIE then entertained the meeting with an address upon the advantages of attending mechanics' institutes. They would get books that they might not otherwise obtain, the perusal of which would not only save them from spending their time in a less advantageous manner, but be the means of elevating their minds.—Miss Thompson's execution of "Jannita" was sweet, and was warmly applauded, and "The Minute Gun," received justice at the hands of Messrs. Heymer and Stephenson. Mr. Richley created quite a *furore* while singing "Good bye John," and being the only comic piece given, was *encored,* in response to which he gave "Susan's Sunday Out." Mr. Spencer presided at the piano with his usual ability. Dancing afterwards took place, which was largely patronised. Dr. Benson, M.C., and Mrs. Richard Murray led off, and this favourite pastime was kept up till twelve o'clock.

HINTS FOR AMATEUR GARDENERS.

In sowing garden seeds, care must be taken that they are not placed too deep in the soil, that they are equally distributed over the drill or beds, and that the soil is in a proper condition of dryness.

Peas should now be sown in drills three inches deep, and from three to four feet apart, made with the broad face of a drawhoe and not with the corner of it, as is too commonly practised. One gill of peas will, on an average, sow a drill three feet long.

Beans should also be sown, or dibbled in double rows, three inches deep, six inches apart, and from two to two-and-a-half feet between each double row. Give abundance of manure, and if the soil is light tread it firmly before and after sowing.

Onions and leeks may also be sown any day that the soil is sufficiently dry for the purpose, few vegetables are more easily injured than these, by being sown in damp soil. One ounce of onion seed is sufficient for a bed 30 feet long by 4 feet broad, half an ounce of leek seed will be sufficient for a large garden. Sow parsnips in half-inch drills, on deep soil, giving no fresh manure. Other seeds will be notified next week.

Give plants in houses plenty of air; propagate bedding-out stuff where wanted, such as geraniums, lobelias, verbenas, calceolarias, double-white feverfew, &c. Lilliums not yet potted must now be done, or if started give a good top-dressing of rich lumps of loam, peat and cow dung. Shift tritonias, and start a few pots in heat for early flowering. Examine Achimenes pots, re-potting may be necessary. Fuchsias should be propagated; cuttings struck now will make fine flowering plants in autumn. Keep all plants free from dead and dying leaves, and water sparingly.

NORTH OF ENGLAND IRON MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the North of England Iron Manufacturers' Association was held in Newcastle on Saturday, Mr. David Dale in the chair. The following firms were represented:—Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, & Co. (Limited); Consett Iron Company (Limited); Stockton Rail Mill Company (Limited); West Stockton Rail Mill Company (Limited); Hartlepool Malleable Iron Company (Limited); Messrs. S. Tyzack and Company; Messrs Losh, Wilson, and Bell; Messrs. Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. (Limited); Messrs. W. Whitwell and Company; Messrs. Pease, Hutchinson, and Company; Weardale Iron and Coal Company (Limited).

It was reported that communications, asking for an advance of wages, had been received from the workmen employed by Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan and Company, Middlesborough and Witton Park; Hopkins, Gilkes, and Company; Stockton Rail Mill Company: Malleable Iron Company; W. Whitwell and Company; Darlington Iron Company; Fry, Ianson, and Company; T. Richardson and Sons. Mr. Williams had also received a communication still further pressing for an advance, and suggesting the establishment of a "Board of Arbitration, constituted and arranged on Mr. Mundella's scheme."

The following resolution was passed for communication to the workmen:—"Applications having been received from the mill and forge men of several works in the North of England, for an advance of wages, and for the establishment of 'A Board of Arbitration constituted and arranged on Mr. Mundella's scheme,' the masters now present are quite willing that a meeting be held of representatives from each works, and of their employers, for the friendly discussion and consideration of these questions."

It was suggested that each master communicate this resolution to the men at his works, and ask them to appoint two of their number to meet the masters at the Lecture Room, Central Hall, Darlington, on Monday, March 1st, at two o'clock.

It was resolved "That copies of these minutes be sent to members of the trade generally, and that they be requested to co-operate in giving effect to the above resolution.

FRIGHTFUL MURDER AT SUNDERLAND.

Baines' Lane, situate on the south of the east end of High Street, Sunderland, was on Saturday afternoon the scene of an atrocious murder. It appears that Maria Fitzsimmons, a prostitute, was on Saturday morning seen drinking in the company of a man who is described as a "Yankee-Irish" sailor. They were last seen together about two o'clock in the afternoon. Between ten and eleven o'clock at night a neighbour of the woman's went to her house in search of something owing to her, when, finding the door open and the place in darkness, she procured a light, and discovered a quantity of blood on the floor, upon which she gave the alarm. P.C. Walton, who was on duty in the neighbourhood, went in and found the body of the woman on the floor underneath the bed. There were nine stab wounds in the breast, the majority of which must have been inflicted after death. Notwithstanding the place is one of the most densely populated, and the deed must have been committed some hours before the discovery, as the body was quite cold and stiff when found, no shouts of distress were heard by any of the neighbours. The police who had a description of the suspected man, proceeded to make an active search. A *post mortem* examination was made on Sunday, when the heart was found to be completely riddled with stabs. When the terrible nature of the deed became known, the greatest excitement was created, and an active search was made in the locality for the murderer. It is not improbable that the murderer had been robbed and not seeing any chance of getting his money restored, was by some fiendish influence induced to commit the horrible crime.

On Monday Mr. Coroner Maynard opened an inquiry at the Butcher's Arms, Coronation Street, on the body. Dorothy Wilkinson, a single woman, said—I live in No. 12, Baines' Lane. I know Maria Fitzsimmons, the deceased. She was about forty, and lived at 44, Baines' Lane. She came over to our house about one o'clock on Saturday last. She was by herself and stupid with drink. She had not got set upon the chair until a man followed her up-stairs into the house. He was like a Yankee, and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches in height. When he came in he asked her for his coat and stockings; he had no coat on. He told her that she had picked his pocket of his money, but that if he got his coat and his stockings he would not ask her for the money. She replied "If you say I have picked you up of any money I will never speak to you the longest day I live." He then asked her would she go over the road and she said she would not. He then got up from the table where he was sitting, went to her and began to kiss her, and again asked her to go home. He put his hands round her neck, and she put hers round his neck, and they both went out together. About an hour after, I saw them looking out of the window together with her arms round his neck. That was the last time I saw them together. He was quite sober. I was in my house after that and heard no noise. I did not see him leave the house, nor do I know when he did leave.—Dr. Evans described the nature of the wounds on the body. There were ten stabs on the breast and two between the shoulders Some of the wounds penetrated to the heart and one through the cartilage of the fourth rib. Death would be instantaneous. The wounds appeared to have been done with a Spanish knife. After some further evidence, the coroner said he did not propose to call any more evidence, but would adjourn and write to the Secretary of State, forwarding a copy of the depositions, and ask if he would offer a reward in case the man was not apprehended in a short time. The jury then adjourned to Wednesday.

On Tuesday a man of "Yankee" extraction, and bearing a very close resemblance to the description given of the perpetrator of the horrible murder at Sunderland, was apprehended in a house in Back Row, Newcastle. Acting upon information received at the Manors, the police went to a house in Back Row, and there found a man in bed, whose height, figure, and general appearance corresponded closely to the description given of the "Yankee Irish" sailor wanted at Sunderland, and, under the impression that he was the murderer, he was taken into custody. In order to be certain of the matter an officer was despatched by the five o'clock morning train to Sunderland. The publican where the unfortunate woman and her assassin were drinking and a woman of the name of Dorothy Wilkinson, who saw the murderer looking out of the window a short time before the awful crime was committed, were brought to Newcastle. They, however, failed to identify the man as the real murderer, and he was accordingly liberated. The funeral of the murdered woman took place on Tuesday afternoon, and attracted large numbers of the curious.

The Middlesborough police have apprehended a man in that town answering the description of the person who it is said murdered the unfortunate woman Fitzsimmons, at Sunderland on Saturday. It appears that some engineers working at the docks were on Wednesday afternoon reading a newspaper containing an account of the fearful crime when a person entered wearing a green Guernsey, and earrings. It is supposed he heard what they were saying and at once made himself scarce. One of the men in the company observed this, and made a remark upon it, and they followed the stranger, when he was found secreted near some piles of wood, having doffed his Guernsey. He was at once given up to the police and admitted that he had been in Sunderland, and had come round by Hartlepool and Stockton before going to Middlesborough.

Local Law Intelligence.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25th.—Before M. KEARNEY (chairman), and A. H. TALMADGE, Esqrs., and Major JOICEY.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Nicholas Cousins and *Ralph Thompson*, of Annfield Plain, miners, were each fined 5s. and costs, for being drunk and disorderly on the 20th inst.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

Robert Cooper and *Thomas Lewins*, miners, both of Annfield Plain, were charged by P.C. Morland with being drunk and riotous on the 13th inst. From the evidence of the officer it appeared that prisoners were conducting themselves in a very disorderly and riotous manner in a public house at that place on the day stated. He was sent for, and on going to the house he found the prisoners fighting; he put them out of the house, but on going up the street a short time afterwards he saw them again fighting. Prisoners used very abusive language to him when he remonstrated with them. Fined 5s. each, and costs.

BREACH OF HIGHWAY ACT.

John Turner and *Michael Fenwick*, of Annfield Plain, miners, were charged by P.C. Morland with a breach of the Highway Act by playing at "buckstick" on the highway at Annfield Plain, to the danger of the public. Defendants admitted the charge, and were fined 5s. and costs.

BREACH OF GAMELAWS.

William Coxon, of Cragghead, miner, was charged by Francis Brodie, gamekeeper, with using a dog to hunt game, and trespassing on lands belonging to Major Joicey, on the 12th inst. The offence was clearly proved, and the defendant was fined £1 and costs.

NON-PAYMENT OF POORS' RATE.

Messrs. Hunter and Co., the proprietors of Cherlaw Colliery, appeared to answer the charge of non-payment of poors' rate preferred against them by John Cumming, overseer for the township of Langley. Prosecutor stated that the amount of rates due from the defendants was £22 18s. 0d; he had called at the colliery several times for the amount, but they put him off from time to time, until at last they had refused to pay it. Mr. Greene, who appeared for the defendants, said that the rate had been doubled since last payment, but the principal reason why the matter had not been settled was that they had mislaid the paper left by the complainant. They intended to appeal against the rate which they thought excessive. The magistrates made an order for the full amount. Complainant then applied for his expenses which were allowed. The amount was paid.

BREACH OF LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ACT.

Mills Oliver, of Rodwell Hills, near Leadgate, was then charged with a breach of the Licensed Victuallers' Act by allowing gaming in his house on the 25th ult. It appeared that on the day stated several persons were in the house of defendant playing at cards, amongst whom was a man named Armstrong, who lost a considerable sum of money. Armstrong had some doubts of the honesty of the winners of his cash, and having expressed himself somewhat freely he was set upon by his opponents who used him rather roughly. This came to the ears of the police who summoned defendant and Armstrong. The charge of gaming was clearly proved, and defendant was fined £5.

LARCENY.

Pearson Ayston a young lad of Burnhope, who had for five years been in a reformatory, was then charged by Robert Allison, miner, of South Moor, with stealing a coat, a pair of trousers, two caps, a pair of boots, and a pocket knife his property, on the 19th inst. Prosecutor said that defendant who had been lodging with him, left his house on the 19th inst with the articles enumerated in his possession. He at once informed P.C. Foster who apprehended prisoner. P.C. Foster stated that he apprehended the prisoner at Burnhope on the 20th inst. When apprehended he stated that prosecutor's wife had given him the clothes, and that the pocket knife belonged to a lad from whom he had borrowed it. Prosecutor's wife on being sworn denied giving the articles to prisoner, and the person with whom prisoner lodged when apprehended stated that prisoner said he had purchased them at Newcastle. Prisoner then pleaded guilty, and he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

A RUNAWAY HUSBAND.

John Purdy was then brought up, and charged by W. W. Thompson, clerk to the Lanchester Union, with having his wife chargeable to the union. Prisoner stated that he went away to seek work, and as to leaving his wife that was another matter, as she was not his wife. There he had lived with her for some time, but he was not lawfully married to her, in consequence of which he had been excommunicated from the Church. It was a hard thing when a man wanted to do *right* to bring him up for it. In answer to Mr. Talmadge, prisoner said they had been married by an old man, near Berwick, for two shillings and a glass of whiskey. (Laughter). He knew she was married to another man after the "ceremony." Mr. Talmadge: Before too, I suppose. Prisoner: Yes, before too. (Laughter). Owing to the absence of prisoner's wife, the case was adjourned for seven days.

NORTHUMBERLAND SPRING ASSIZES.

The business of the Assizes for the county of Northumberland was begun on Saturday. The following are the local cases:—

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.

Joshua Rutter, (21), pitman on bail, surrendered to the charge of feloniously killing and slaying one Robert Gair, at the parish of Ovington, on the 17th October, 1868. Mr. Campbell Forster prosecuted: Mr. Meynell defended.—Robert Charlton said he was a miner at Mickley Colliery, near Prudhoe. He knew the prisoner Joshua Rutter, who was also a miner at Mickley Colliery. He also had known the deceased, Robert Gair, who was employed at one of the trap doors. On the day in question the prisoner and witness were riding in a train of tubs coming from the workings. Rutter was in the first tub beside a lad named Robson who was driving. The horses pulling the train were walking when Rutter took the whip up, used it, and set them on at a fast pace. At this time a light was observed ahead of them, and when the horses were made to trot the light was seen to go quicker. The train was shortly after brought to a stand-still. It transpired that the light was carried by the boy Gair, who on finding that the horses were trotting behind him, and that he could not get to his trapdoor in time, turned round and sprang on the horse's head, intending in this way to be carried to the trap-door. He was knocked off however, and the horses trampled on him. When picked up he was found to have received serious injuries. He died from the injuries the following week.—Cross-examined by Mr. Meynell: Horses are frequently set at a slow trot while going along the tramway. The lad Gair had no business at the place where he was; it was his duty to remain by the traps. There was a "refuge" about 50 yards from where the horses first started; and in this "refuge" the deceased might have made himself secure if he had liked.—His Lordship asked Mr. Foster if he thought he had a case to go on; because it was clear that the lad was neglecting his duty, and he might have escaped if he had availed himself of the "refuge." To implicate prisoner they must show that the death of the deceased was brought about by wilful negligence on his part.—Mr. Forster said he would leave it in his Lordship's hands.—The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

THE EARSDON STACK FIRES.

John Bell an engineer, was charged with unlawfully, maliciously, and feloniously attempting to set fire to a stack of oats, the property of the executors of the late Mr. Hugh Taylor, at the Moor Edge Farm, near Earsdon, on the 10th September, 1868. The defendant was engaged on the night in question to watch some stacks at the farm, and, whilst so doing, he put some paraffin oil into one of them, laid the bottle down by the side of the stack and then went and informed the occupant of the farm. His Honour dismissed the prisoner, and told him not to make a fool of himself again.

A GLASGOW BIGAMIST.

Walter Fiskin, carver and shipwright, was charged with unlawfully marrying Emma Cook, on the 30th Dec., at the parish of Wallsend, Susan Fiskin, his first wife, being then alive.—The prisoner, who pleaded guilty, said that his first wife went away with another man while he was living in Glasgow, three years ago, leaving her children, one of whom was lying-ill of smallpox. He kept on his house, and tried to maintain his children; but his wife, on one occasion in his absence, took nearly everything out of the house, and left the children almost naked. He afterwards married Emma Cook, telling her the circumstances in which he had been left, and also that he had been married.—Police Sergeant A o said that he had been in Glasgow making inquiries about the case. He found prisoner's first wife in service, and was told that she was a very respectable woman, and that the prisoner had been sent, on one occasion, sixty days to prison for assaulting her.—A witness named Ray, from Glasgow, who created considerable amusement in court by stating, in answer to his Lordship, that he was prisoner's wife, deposed that the latter never went away with another man as far as he had heard of, and did not believe she ever did. She was a very respectable woman and had often complained to him of her husband squandering his means.—Prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

DURHAM GENERAL SESSIONS.

On Friday, the General Sessions of the Peace for the county of Durham were opened in the Town Hall, Durham, before Mr. J. R. Davison, M.P. (chairman), Mr. J. Robinson, Mr. T. Drewitt, Rev. E. H. Shepperdson, Mr. A. Wilkinson, and Mr. Henry Bramwell.

The Chairman, in charging the Grand Jury, said he had not had an opportunity of examining the whole depositions, but he had looked at the majority of them, and he did not think that it was necessary to draw their attention to any case.

The following are the local cases:—

SWINDLING A HOTEL KEEPER AT BISHOP AUCKLAND.

Henry Harris (32), brewer, was charged with having obtained, by false pretences, meat and other refreshments the property of Judith Jackson. Mr. Trotter, prosecuted. The prisoner, it appeared, called at the Fleece Hotel, Bishop Auckland, on Saturday, 12th December, and induced the landlady (Mrs. Jackson), to give him lodgings, by stating that he had been recommended to go there by Mr. Grieves, South Church Brewery. It turned out, however, that the statement was false, and the prisoner left the hotel on the Wednesday following without paying his bill. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Robert Barker and *Thomas Clark* were charged with having, on the 13th February, stolen a hind quarter of mutton, the property of Joseph Young, butcher, South Moor. Mr. Ridley, prosecuted, and Mr. Meynell defended the prisoners.—They were found guilty, and sent six months to prison, with hard labour.

ROBBERY FROM THE PERSON NEAR STANLEY.

Anthony Reynolds (35), pitman, and *Wm. Reynolds*, 32, pitman, were charged with stealing from the person of John Peters, a watch, a purse, and 14s. 6d., his property, at Lanchester, on the 16th January. Mr. Edge, prosecuted, Mr. Carr, defended William Reynolds, and Mr. Ridley defended the other prisoner. The prosecutor was drinking at various public-houses in Shield Row, on the night of the 16th of January, and a little before midnight he left in company with the two prisoners and some men, named Carr, Wilkinson and Hudmarch. They went to the house of a man named Hindson, where they had some more drink, and on coming out, Wilkinson asked the prosecutor to accompany him to Oakey's Buildings. When near the latter place, Anthony Reynolds, who was carrying a lighted candle, blew the latter out, and snatched at the prosecutor's watch-guard. He did not succeed in getting possession of the watch, but the other men then crowded round hustled Peters down, and robbed him of his watch, guard, and purse, containing 14s. 6d. On regaining his senses, he found Wilkinson standing beside him, and saw the other men going away. Wilkinson told Peters to get up, but he refused to do so until his watch and money were returned to him. At seven o'clock next morning Peters gave information to P.C. Raine of the robbery, and that officer apprehended Anthony Reynolds. The latter was brought before Mr. M. Kearney, at the Ford, Lanchester, and while awaiting the arrival of the magistrate, he was alleged to have made an admission of being present when the robbery was committed to Sergant Woodward. A man named Hawkswell also took Peters aside, and asked him whether if he got his watch back he would forego proceedings, he consented to do so, and Hawkswell borrowed a handkerchief, in which the watch was afterwards returned. Hawkswell was also arrested, but discharged by the magistrates, and P.C. Raine afterwards apprehended the other prisoner at Craghead Colliery. The other men meanwhile had made off, and had not since been taken into custody. Dr. Carr pointed out that while other men had bolted off who were charged with this offence, his client, William Reynolds, had not only never stirred from his house, but had attended the court during his brother's trial, and had not then been identified by the prosecutor as one of the party who committed the robbery on him. Mr. Ridley contended that the whole affair was a drunken brawl. The jury then, after a short consultation, found the prisoner guilty. William Reynolds, against whom there was no previous recorded conviction, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

ELOPEMENT AND ROBBERY FROM CRAWLEYSIDE.

Thomas Raine (32), quarryman, was charged with stealing 10s., a table cloth, one sheet, one quilt, and one black silk necktie, the property of William Littlewood, at Stanhope, on the 4th of February. Mr. Edge prosecuted. The prosecutor is a quarryman, residing at Crawleyside, near Stanhope, and on the morning of the 4th February, he left for his work. The prisoner had left apparently for his work about an hour before. It appeared, however, that he had gone to the public-house of Mr. Peacock, a short distance from the prosecutor's house, where he had some drink. About eight o'clock, Mrs. Littlewood came to the house of Peacock, and asked for Quarryman Tom (meaning the prisoner). She asked him to go and help to carry some bundles. They went away together, and shortly afterwards returned with three bundles in their possession. Mrs. Peacock asked Mrs. Littlewood where she was going, when she replied to see her brother. The prisoner said it was no use telling that untruth, for she was going away with him. Mrs. Littlewood then said she was going away with the prisoner as she was unable to live with her husband. They afterwards went away. During the forenoon the prosecutor returned, found his door standing open, the sum of £4 10s. missing from his drawers, and various articles missing from the house. He obtained the assistance of a policeman, with whom he drove to Wolsingham, and came up with the runaway pair at the railway station. The sum of 10s. was found upon him, which the prosecutor claimed as his, and also the articles enumerated in the charge. The prisoner admitted that he carried the articles to Wolsingham railway station, but that he had no idea of stealing them. He called the partner in his flight, Mrs Littlewood, who stated that in consequence of unpleasantness with her husband respecting a child they kept for her brother, she was going to the latter, at Auckland with the child and she merely asked the prisoner, who was leaving his work, to give her a hand with the bundles as was going her way. The prisoner then volunteered a statement, which left little doubt that Mrs. Littlewood eloped with him.—The jury found him guilty, and he was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

CAPTURE OF A NIGHT POACHER AT GATESHEAD.

On Saturday, a man named William Thorkittle, *alias* Crane, was handed over at the Durham County Police Station, Durham, to the custody of P.C. Shepherd, of the Suffolk constabulary, for conveyance to Woodbridge, in that county, to answer a charge of night poaching, on the morning of the 12th of December last. It appears that on the morning of the 12th of December, a gamekeeper, named Philip Cricker came upon four men poaching on his master's preserves at Necton, in Suffolk. An affray ensued in which the gamekeeper was knocked down and brutally kicked on the head. Three of the men were subsequently captured, and two of the number now await their trial at the ensuing assizes for the county of Suffolk. Thorkittle who was the fourth man, escaped, and was subsequently traced to the vicinity of Durham, where the Suffolk authorities ascertained that he had advertised for a gardener's situation, and to which place a box was dispatched direct to "William Crane." This information was forwarded to Inspector Dunn, who traced the box to Edmondsley, where a man answering the description of Thorkittle had been employed, but he had gone off in the direction of Gateshead a week or two ago. On Thursday week, Inspector Dunn accompanied by P.C. Strong went to the neighbourhood of Gateshead, and made inquiries, but evening approached without the slightest clue to the man's whereabouts being got. At five o'clock the steam horns sounded the termination of the day's labours, and the officers then hit upon their last expedient of watching the long lines of workmen as they returned from their work, in order, if possible, to pick out the "wanted" man by the description they had of him. Accordingly P.C. Strong posted himself on the Durham road, while Inspector Dunn remained on the Sunderland road. After watching a number of the "hardy sons of toil" pass, the latter officer saw three men leave a neighbouring quarry, one of whom he thought was like the description. He accordingly followed the man and saw him enter and afterwards leave the post-office with an order in his hand, and he was engaged in folding up the document on the street when Inspector Dunn stepped up to him, and asked to be favoured with the man's name. "My name's Crane," was the answer, given with an unmistakeably southern accent. The officer then asked if he was the person who advertised in the *Chronicle* for a situation as gardener a short time ago, to which the man replied that he had advertised for such an appointment in the *Durham Chronicle*. "There's a person wants to see you with reference to it up here then," said Inspector Dunn, leading the way in the direction of the county police station, where he rung the bell at the private door which was opened by an officer in plain clothes, and the captured man entered apparently without the slightest suspicion that he had fallen into the hands of the Philistines. It was not until he was ushered into a room wherein sat Supt. Squire and some of his subordinates dressed in their uniforms that the man realised the fact that he had been trapped. A telegram to Woodbridge brought P.C. Shepherd to Durham to which place the man was transferred, and the prisoner was at once identified as the man Thorkittle who was "wanted" as above stated.

Admiral Davies, the oldest officer in the navy has just died. He was present at Lord Howe's great victory in 1791.

The piling clerk whose omissions to record votes gave rise to the Warrington election petition has just died in the madhouse.

The upholders of voluntaryism point triumphantly to the fact, that the contributions made during the year just passed, at Mr. Spurgeon's tabernacle amount to £20,000.

THE RADNOR BOROUGH ELECTION.—At the nomination held on Wednesday, the Marquis of Hartington is stated to have gained the show of hands.

THE MONCRIEF BATTERY.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says Captain Moncrieff has received from the Government £15,000 for the invention his battery, and £1,000 a year for his services.

The Portugal Government is treating with the South-Eastern Railway Company for the purchase of their lines, for which the company demand £4,000,000. The Government will buy the railway at a fixed price.

FINE WRITING.—It is hoped that the Chinese and the Hindoos, and the Persians, and such like *heathen* peoples, do not read the English newspapers. If they did, what would they think of such a horrible spectacle as is described in the London *Standard* when it says, "The Conservative chief (Disraeli) has been marked out for slaughter, and may be regarded already in the light of a victim. A few short days, and we shall see Mr. Vernon Harcourt trampling on the prostrate form of the once proud leader of a great party, and dragging his magled remains round the floor of the House amid the exultant shouts of the Radical back benches, and the gloomy terror of the Opposition." In this country we may be sufficiently "civilised" to know that this is only a bit of "tall" writing of the highly figurative style; but as we cannot suppose all the rest of mankind to be equally well informed about this manners and customs of the British Isles, what must they think of a country which permits such savage atrocities to be carried on right under the nose of the Queen?—*New York Times*, Feb. 11.

Correspondence.

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

THE ANSWER TO ENQUIRER.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—There is a want of "perspicuity" in the formula of your correspondent. I perceive he can write, and I need not refer "him" to "Lindley" on the rule; but, no doubt, his note was hurriedly got up. I presume he does not want to know "who that Mr. Scott is" in respect of his standing, character, &c., but his meaning, properly expressed, I take to be this—"As there are several of that name in Consett, perhaps Mr. Tait can inform me, through your paper, to which of the Mr. Scot's he refers." "Perhaps he might," had not your correspondent given him a far more extended problem for elimination than I gave in my letter. I have met, not with several, but with scores of the family of "Enquirers" since I became a newspaper reader. I can generally manage to get at their intentions, but never at their identity, so I have long ago ceased to notice them, and only make this case an exception, because a person's name (whom everybody knows but "Enquirer") was mentioned in my letter. It was the printer, or his P.D., who made the name a problem to "Enquirer." But, perhaps, Mr. E. is not ashamed (I always feel for the bashful) to enquire privately. A reading room where "Enquirer" must have often been was once held in the house I reside in, and if he will call at his convenience I shall, to the best of my ability, give him "scot and lot" in the matter of his enquiry.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN TAIT.

Middle Class School, Consett,
Feb. 24, 1869.

A FALSE IMPRESSION.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Dear Sir,—I am credibly informed that there is an impression amongst the ratepayers of Benfieldside, that the four retiring members from the Benfieldside Local Board are *not* open to re-election. Such is not the case, for though the law enforces the withdrawing of four members every year, it provides for the return of the same, and hence those gentlemen have again placed their services at the hands of the ratepayers.

I am, Sir,
Yours truly,
A BENFIELDSIDE RATEPAYER.

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Allow me a little of your valuable space to make a few remarks on the above subject, as an election is at hand.

I have been a close observer of the reports of the meetings of these gentlemen, and can, with justice to my conscience, say that the business of the township has been conducted in a dignified and careful manner, meeting the approval of a very large portion of the ratepayers. Nor is this at all to be wondered at, for the Board consists (with but very few exceptions) of parties who have a large stake in the township, and hence their merited efforts to keep down the expense thereof. Four members—Messrs. C. Wilson, H. Ritson, A. Annandale, and W. Wilson—in accordance with the law, withdraw from the Board, but have again laid their valuable services at the disposal of the electors. These gentlemen, last year, had the honour to be placed at the head of the poll, and the common sense of the ratepayers will again be shown, by giving them their old positions.

I am, sir, yours truly,
AN OWNER.

THE PENDING ELECTION FOR MEMBERS OF THE BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—With your permission I wish to address myself to the ratepayers of Benfieldside township, who will shortly be called upon to elect *four* members to replace those about to retire from the Benfieldside Local Board.

Other ratepayers in the township, as well as myself, will, no doubt, think that the rates levied upon us during the past year have been scarcely as light as we anticipated at the formation of the Board, and that is, so far as I remember, the only thing we have to complain of in reference to local Board matters. I am glad to know that the rates were high not from the wish of the late members, but because the roads were left in the hands of the Board in such bad order as absolutely to require a very great outlay to put them into anything like a proper state. The roads have now been greatly improved, and we may reasonably expect that in future our rates for repairing the roads will be lighter. There is, I know, a great deal of work to do at the commencement of all Local Boards, witness the heavy expenditure of the Consett Local Board, and of any other Board just established, but the roads, sewers, and streets, when once put right, cost but little *comparatively*, and I have no doubt are cheaper managed by Local Boards than by other bodies. I am free to confess that I have made up my mind to vote for the re-election of the retiring members who are all well known to us, and who, possessing as they do, property in the township, are sure to legislate well for us as well as for themselves. My decided conviction is that every member of our Local Board should be *bona fide* a proprietor of property in the township, so that when deciding upon the ways and means he may tax himself as well as others, and the ratepayers will thus be afforded more protection against excessive rates than they could otherwise hope to be. I have no antipathy against the gentlemen nominated by the ratepayers' association, but I feel sure that if they are elected the business of the Board will not be so well conducted as it has been during the past year, as there would be much more talk to very little purpose. Whether the ratepayers' association represents the feelings of the ratepayers generally on the subject, I know not, but I believe that every ratepayer should vote for the men he believes best qualified to discharge the duties appertaining to members of the Local Board, and that he should not support anyone simply because they have been nominated by any person or association. Trusting to see in your next issue that the "old and tried members of the Board" have been re-elected,

I am, yours, &c.,
A RATEPAYER.

Benfieldside, Feb. 27th, 1869.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES, FROM A CHRISTIAN POINT OF VIEW.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—I may, indeed I believe I have a peculiar impression about the use of the word "Christian," and I shall, therefore, first of all, explain myself. We were called "Christians, first at Antioch," and we ought *never* to have added any other qualifying adjunct to the name. I most decidedly think that the appellations which differing sects have either assumed, or adopted, in a spirit of pride, from the nicknames of the world; are not only wrong in themselves, but have been inimical to the Christian religion. By implication too, as a matter of course, I condemn all "creeds" as the productions of man, and proceeding either from a bigoted or a tyrannical priesthood. The Bible, the whole Bible to a letter, is my "creed." Christ gave me no other, and I know not which to admire most, its plainness or its unapproachable wisdom. I believe it just as I can understand it, and I never read a "comment," except when the study of such was imposed upon me as a *sine qua non*. I am sorry that the Church, which a very considerable experience and much reflection, induced me to join, should designate itself by any other name than the "Church of Christ." It is England's boon, and ought it not to be England's boast that its Church claims to be Christ's. I have heard its ministers glory in their position, and pooh, pooh Dissenters, and I have heard Dissenters glory in the name of Knox, Wesley, Penn, and fifty others, and each claim to be the only Christian Church. When I thought of these two texts, "A house divided against itself cannot stand," and "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind," I was led to pay a tribute to the memory of a well-read man, many a long year ago consigned to the house appointed for all men, "unknown to fame," yes, unknown beyond his own humble village, he had acquired the mastery over the great histories of ancient and modern times as I have never yet known equalled by ordinary men. Many a time I have heard him remark "That Protestantism would fall to pieces by its own dissentions." I sincerely hope not, I hope that the progress of knowledge and a community of interest in such foundations as mechanics' institutes will heal up those "dissensions" which the "Original Church"—the Church of Rome not without reason derides. I uphold this assertion, because unity of action and purpose, a thing impossible under existing circumstances, alone can carry out the great reformer, which the acute mind of Luther saw to be absolutely essential to a pure Church. I believe that so long as the masses remain uninformed they will remain the dupes of fanatics, the demagogue, or the infidel. But, further than this does not the whole history of the great nations of antiquity show the danger, (although the wisest heathen among them never appreciated the fact) of keeping the people in servility and ignorance. It was the Bible alone which announced the proposition in its universal sense "That the soul should be without knowledge is not good." "My son get wisdom," &c., &c. When our blessed Lord came in the second dispensation, he chose unlearned men for a special reason. But when he left them alone on earth he qualified them to speak in many tongues, and gave them a literary ability unequalled since their time. The racy, clear, home-striking speeches of St. Peter in the Acts of the Apostles, are admirable specimens of masculine eloquence. *He* (our Great Head) also paid a tribute to learning combined with energy of character, by exerting an omnipotent act to summon the wonderful St. Paul to his ministry. There is authentic history to prove the high probability of St. John the Divine having founded a theological institute. But to revert to what we have not sufficiently descanted on above. The danger of having a numerous population in ignorance, and the disagreement among professing Christians. It appears to our mind as plain as a mathematical demonstration that the same fate will attend us as happened to every great nation before us, if we neglect to elevate our people by knowledge, and refuse to conciliate them by breaking down those barriers of "class," which have too long induced the upper hundred or two thousand to regard themselves as the *quintessence* of dust, and the great body of their countrymen as "common" clay. The wide diffusion of knowledge alone will make aristocrats and apes of aristocrats ashamed of such puerility. If the slaves of Rome, the great and learned Rome, allied themselves with the barbarous invaders of the empire, and aided in reducing the mistress of the world to the most abject servility of the mobocracy of Athens who frequently put to death the most renowned of their generals—yea, even forced the deadly poison upon the divine Socrates for teaching truth and practising virtue. What may England expect from a teeming population struggling for power, unless her masses be taught skill to wield that power with knowledge and virtue. Under any other circumstances, you may as well (borrowing the figure from Scripture in this case) attempt to guide the frothy billows of an agitated ocean *a propos* to religion. It would be a matter of difficulty to produce better men in ancient or modern times out of the pale of inspiration than are to be found in the annals of most of the leading sects of this kingdom. Moreover, it would require one better skilled in such works as Brown's Philosophy of Human Mind, and the writings of Dougald Steward, to discern what essential difference in doctrine or practice exists among most of the leading Churches, so that one boasts I am of Paul, and another of I am of Appolos." These schisms and bickerings in religious matters have been the grand impediment to a useful and universal system of popular education, and have frequently been a great barrier to the diffusion of knowledge through such instrumentality as reading-rooms, &c. There is, however, Mr. Editor one subject (I am sorry to say only one), on which, as the French *idiom* grandly expresses it—all our Protestant Churches, and our brethren the Roman Catholics too, are *de bon accord*. They are all agreed that the sinews of war are the frame work of the Church. They are all most indefatigable financiers—I think that the founding of a Mechanics' Institute in Consett would greatly contribute to the welfare of the several Churches, and I should be glad to see each have a congregational collection to aid us.

JOHN TAIT.

Middle-class School, Consett,
Feb. 4th, 1869.

Parliamentary Summary.

FRIDAY.

The proceedings in the HOUSE OF LORDS last night were of a formal character, and after a short sitting their Lordships adjourned.

In the COMMONS, Mr. H. J. Selwyn-Ibbetson gave notice of a bill to amend the law relating to the granting of licenses to beerhouses; Mr. Witterbotham then called attention to the case of Mr. James Cassels, of Oporto, who had been sentenced to six years' banishment for holding Protestant meetings in his own house. Mr. Otway replied that the charge against Mr. Cassels was not simply holding a Protestant service in his house, but assembling his neighbours and endeavouring to make proselytes. He had appealed against his sentence, and, under such circumstances, it was not customary for the Government to interfere pending the decision. The Consul at Oporto, however, had been instructed to watch the case, and Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon to press that there should be no delay. After an explanation by Mr. Chichester Fortescue of the reasons why the Irish Militia were not to be called out this season, Mr. Gladstone, in reply to Mr. C. Forster, said that the proposals of the Government as to compound rating would be explained by the President of the Poor-law Board, when he brought in his bill on the subject of rating. Mr. Fawcett obtained leave to bring in a bill to transfer the expense of elections to the county and borough rates. New writs were ordered to be issued for Wexford and Westbury.

MONDAY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS the Duke of Argyll gave notice that he should, on Monday, lay on the table a bill for the improvement and extension of education in Scotland. Earl Russell afterwards moved for certain returns relating to the grants for education from 1858 to 1868, after which their lordships adjourned.

In the COMMONS, Col. Greville-Nugent gave notice that he would on an early day call attention to the relations between England and the United States, and move for papers on the subject. In reply to the O'Connor Don, Mr. C. Fortescue said there were at present 81 persons undergoing penal servitude on charges of treason and treason felony, of whom 42 were in Australia and 39 in this country. Of these the Government proposed to release unconditionally 49, namely, 34 in Australia, and 15 in this country. This would leave 32 still under sentence, whom the Government did not feel justified in releasing, as they were the organizers and leaders of the Fenian movement. Notice was given by an Hon. Member of a question relating to the redistribution of seats in Ireland. Mr. Eykyn also gave notice that, on the Government introducing the bill to amend the municipal laws, he should move to insert a clause providing that the votes be taken by ballot. Mr. Bright said that the Government intended to bring in a bill to consolidate the laws relating to the mercantile marine, but they did not hope to be able to carry it this session. The House then went into committee on civil offices, and Mr. Gladstone moved resolutions authorising a bill to amend the Act of 1851. Leave was afterwards given to Sir W. Lawson to bring in a bill to enable owners and occupiers in certain districts to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in such districts; to Mr. Goschen, to bring in two bills to provide for uniformity of rating; and to Mr. McEvoy to bring in a bill to repeal the Ecclesiastical Titles Act. On the motion of Mr. T. Chambers, a select committee was appointed to inquire and report whether Sir S. Waterlow (at the time of his election a contractor under Government) was entitled to take his seat. The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY.

The HOUSE OF LORDS met at five o'clock. The Marquis of Clanricarde wished to know what were the intentions of the Government with regard to the proposed measures for Ireland, and Earl Granville gave the desired information. The Earl of Kimberley gave notice that he should call attention to the question of the suppression of crime. The Irish Common Law Bill was then read the first time, and the House adjourned at half-past five.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr. Maguire gave notice that he should ask, on Monday, if the Government propose to liberate the remainder of the Fenian convicts. Mr. Bright stated that the Government could not legislate on the subject of the life harbours and harbours of refuge on account of the great expenditure it would cause. Mr. Grant-Duff proposed to bring forward the Indian Budget at an earlier date than usual. Mr. Cardwell informed Lord Elcho that the War Office and the Horse Guards were at present quite in accord. Mr. Bruce would not at present undertake to bring in a bill for the improvement of the management of the Metropolis. Mr. Forster had heard that the rinderpest had broken out in Germany and Galicia. Lord Bury then asked for leave to bring in a bill rendering it unnecessary for Ministers accepting office to be re-elected. Mr. White, Mr. Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Locke King, and Mr. Henley spoke against the bill. Mr. Gladstone considered the principle itself objectionable, and hoped the bill would not be pressed. Lord Bury then withdrew the motion. Sir W. Lopes moved an address to her Majesty for a Commission to inquire into the question of local taxation, with a view to a more equitable re-adjustment of these burdens. Mr. C. Read seconded the motion. Mr. Goschen, on the part of the Government, declined to appoint a Commission on a subject with which the House ought to deal. He only wished both sides of the House would combine and decide not so much on details as on principles. If the amount of local taxation were realy found excessive, it would then be the duty of the Government to deal with it. Several members having spoken on the question, Mr. Gladstone said there was no precedent for the appointment of a Commission on local taxation. It was the duty of the Government to take the matter into consideration and to make such proposals as seemed necessary. Mr. Ward Hunt congratulated the House on the Hope of the question being taken up with a view to a real and practical solution. The motion was then withdrawn. Mr. Monk obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable officers in the Customs and Post Office to take part unreservedly in the election of members of Parliament. The Solicitor-General obtained leave to bring in a bill to repeal certain tests and statutes affecting the constitution of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Lord Elcho moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the roadway and viaduct proposed to be made on the Thames Embankment. Mr. Layard agreed to the motion on behalf of the Government. The House adjourned at a quarter past eleven.

WEDNESDAY.

At the morning sitting of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, leave was given to Mr. McLaren to bring in a bill to abolish the Edinburgh Annuity Tax; and to Mr. McMahon, to bring in a bill to assimilate the poor laws of Ireland to those of England. Both bills were read a first time. The Select Committee to inquire into the alleged disqualification of Sir S. Waterlow was afterwards appointed, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS Viscount Sydney, the Lord Chamberlain, brought up Her Majesty's reply to the address voted by their Lordships on the opening of Parliament. In reply to Lord Lifford the Earl of Morley said a bill would shortly be introduced into the House of Commons for extending the provisions of the Contagious Disease Act. The Duke of Argyll, in a speech of some length, obtained leave to bring in a bill for extending and improving education in Scotland. The bill was read a first time without comment, and their Lordships adjourned at a quarter-past six.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, in reply to Sir Charles Elphinstone, Mr. Childers gave an outline of the retrenchment scheme at the Admiralty. Thirty-three clerks had been dismissed at a saving of £7,000 per annum. With regard to Woolwich Dockyard, all the artificers and factory hands would have received a year's notice at the period when it was proposed to close it. Lord Otho Fitzgerald brought up the Queen's reply to the address. Mr. C. Fortescue stated, in reply to Sir F. Heygate, that the Government had inquired into the cases of all the Fenian prisoners who had been released, and had not thought it necessary to consult the Judges who tried the cases. Mr. Otway, in reply to Mr. Torrens, said the Government had no authentic or official information with regard to the rejection of the Alabama Convention by the United States. In reply to Mr. Greene, Mr. Hugesen, said the Government had prepared a bill for the further prevention of accidents in coal mines; and in reply to a further question by Mr. Kinnaird, the same gentleman said the Government was not prepared to bring in a bill this Session to carry out the recommendation of the Mines Commission. Mr. Goschen obtained leave after some slight discussion, to bring in a bill to amend the law with respect to the rates assessed upon occupation for short terms. The bill was introduced and read a first time. Mr. R. Gurney introduced a bill to amend the law with regard to the property of married women.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 20.—In to-day's sitting of the Cortes, Senor Rivero was definitively elected President by 107 votes against 47 given to Senor Orense. The vice-presidents and secretaries were also re-elected.

MADRID, Feb. 22.—In to-day's sitting of the Constituent Cortes, Senor Rivero delivered a speech, in which he thanked the deputies for the honour they had conferred on him. Marshal Serrano then addressed the House, announcing that the Provisional Government had resigned office, and urging the Cortes to avoid all delay in proceeding to their duty. Gen. Prim, replying to the report circulated by the Paris newspapers, declared that the late dynasty should never re-ascend the throne of Spain, and that he would never, directly or indirectly, aid in endeavours in favour of the Prince of Austurias. He concluded by reiterating that he had joined Marshal Serrano to destroy the former *regime*, and would remain united with him in the work of re-construction.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

THE CONFERENCE.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The answer of Greece was read in yesterday's sitting of the conference, and the adhesion of the cabinet of Athens to principles laid down by conference was formally recorded. The conference declared diplomatic relations between Greece and Turkey,—*ipso facto* is re-established, and instructed its president to thank the two Governments in the name of the conference for the deference shown to its counsels. After this the conference declared itself dissolved.

DISSOLUTION OF THE GREEK PARLIAMENT.

ATHENS, Feb. 21.—The King has signed to-day the decree dissolving the Chamber. The new elections will take place in May.

PACIFIC MEASURES IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 22.—All the Turkish ports are now re-opened to the Greek flag. The measures for the expulsion of Greek subjects from Turkey have been annulled.

THE RISING IN CUBA.

According to news from Cuba large numbers of the insurgents are surrendering to the authorities.

PARIS Feb. 2.—The *Etendard* of this evening says that in consequence of the gravity of the insurrection in Cuba, the frigate Semiramis has received orders to proceed thither to protect, if necessary, the interests of their French residents.

AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have reported adversely on the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the settlement of the Alabama claims.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Intelligence from Mexico published in the New York journals, announces that revolutions has broken out in several states of the republic, and that Negrete had captured Puebla.

COPENHAGEN, Feb 23.—It is asserted that an agreement has been entered into between the Washington Government and the Danish Minister of War for the sale of the Danish West Indian Islands to the United States.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

The Fenian prisoners, Warren and Costello, have now been liberated.

An American University degree of L.L.D. has just been declined by the Rev. George Gilfillan, of Dundee.

The *Echo* states that the Cabinet sat for five hours on Saturday, the Irish Church question being the chief subject of discussion.

The Austrian frigate Radetzki has been blown up, between the Island of Lissa, in the Adriatic. 300 lives were lost, and only 20 saved.

"Velocipeding" is gradually becoming a fashionable amusement in this country, as it has already done in France and America.

A French steamer has been run down between Toulon and Nice by a French war steamer. 16 lives were lost.

The man who was murderously assaulted by foreigners in Manchester, on the night of the 1st inst., died in the Infirmary here on Friday night. Three men are in custody, one who was identified by the deceased as the man who stabbed him.

On Friday morning, a farmer, named John Page, residing on his own farm, at Brockweir Common, near St. Brevels, about eighteen miles from Chepstow, cut his wife's throat, and afterwards hung himself on one of his apple trees. Page and his wife were about sixty years of age, and it is said that Page was annoyed in consequence of his having lent one of their children £100 unknown to him.

Mr. Catlin, the Prarie Traveller, has communicated to "Trubner's American and Oriental Literary Record" the curious fact—if it should prove to be a fact—that a great river, "larger than the Mississippi," flows under the rocky mountains! Mr. Catlin, we gather from his note, is about to submit the evidence which he has collected in favour of this startling hypothesis to the world.

The police of Berlin have just made known the following extraordinary occurrence. A little girl nine years old, was being conducted along the street by her governess, on her way to school, when she was suddenly snatched up by a well-dressed man, and thrust into a carriage in which a veiled female was seated. The man immediately sprang upon the box, and before the governess, in her astonishment, could cry out for assistance, the carriage had disappeared. The abduction took place in the very centre of the capital.

MITCHELL'S NEWSPAPER PRESS DIRECTORY.—The twenty-fourth annual volume of this very useful book has just been issued. From it we learn the following interesting statistics respecting the newspaper press of this country; there are now published 1,372 newspapers, being an increase of 48 upon the previous year, and they are distributed as follows:—London, 260, increase 7; The Provinces, 779; Wales, 51, increase, 2; Scotland, 136, increase, 4; Ireland, 131, increase 7: and the British Isles, 15, being the same number as the previous year. Of daily papers, there are now published in the United Kingdom, 89; which are thus distributed: England, 63, increase, 4; Wales, 1; Scotland, 11; Ireland, 13; the British Isles, 1. The magazines, including the Quarterly Reviews, number 655, against 621 last year, being an increase of 34. 248 of the magazines are of a decidedly religious character, showing an increase of 29 in this class of literature.

A CURIOUS STORY.—A servant girl, lately in the employ of Miss Hopkins, an old maiden lady, residing in Stourbridge, was last week charged with a very extensive robbery from the house of her late mistress. The alleged robbery was singular in respect of the miscellaneous character of the articles said to have been stolen. For instance, amongst them was a bed, an article entirely out of the category of those which are generally found to tempt the cupidity of domestics afflicted with cleptomania. But a matter cropped up, almost incidentally in the course of the case, which is sufficient to make the most credulous stare. The prosecutrix stated that she had been locked-up by the prisoner, in her bed-room for five days and five nights, and that during the whole of that time she was without food. The girl alleged that the procutrix locked herself up, and refused to come out. It would thus appear that she had been in the bed-room for that length of time, whether with her own will or against it; but was she without food the whole time? Would it be possible for an elderly woman to survive that length of without eating and drinking? If she did, would she not come out a raving maniac?—*Birmingham Gazette*.

THE GULF STREAM.—The Gulf Stream—our oldest and most venerable geographical tradition—is called in question. Mr. Findley thinks it a Mrs. Harris, "don't believe there's no such person;" at least, while admitting the current he doubts its effects on temperature, doubts if we are any warmer for it. Dr. Carpenter, however, who has just been dredging near the Shetland Isles comes opportunely to our relief. He shows that the soundings of Sir James Ross in the Southern hemisphere gave a uniform temperature of 39 degrees in all depths in the parallel of 56 degrees 25 minutes South latitude, and as between 59 degrees and 62 degrees North latitude Dr. Carpenter and his associates found an average temderature of 52 degrees, he argues that something must be due to the Gulph Stream, especially as the temperature varied a good deal at certain points, and sometimes seemed to show the sudden influence of cold Arctic currents. The warm area was covered with a bottom of globigerina mud, full of animal life belonging to the temperate region; while in the cold area there was little but barren sand with scarce any animal life. That seems satisfactorily to prove warm and cold currents. But are there not warm and cold currents in most seas—in the Pacific as well as the Atlantic? There is no doubt, we believe, that Vancouver's Island is a more temperate climate at the same latitude, than England; and Vancouver's Island, whatever warm currents it has, never used to have a Gulf Stream. We fear the personality of our very venerable old friend the Gulf Stream is seriously called to question.—*Spectator*.

AN AMERICAN DAIRY.—The second largest diary in America is located about four miles from St. Louis. There are 800 cows in the stable. They are all attended by Swiss cow-milkers. The chief food used is ground corn mixed with malt and oil-meal, cooked by steam. The average amount of material consumed per day is 400 bushels of malt, 6,000 lbs. of cut hay, 60 bushels of corn-meal, 15 sacks of bran and oil-meal. The summer pasturage embraces an area of over 1,000 acres of land. The average daily yield of milk at the present time is 800 gallons with 80 gallons of cream.

A model criminal was tried in Paris the other day. Being asken if he had anything to say, he replied, "Yes, a good deal. In the first place, I object to the judges." "To the judges? You mean the jury." "Nothing of the kind; I mean the judges—all the judges of France." "Impossible!" "It is not impossible, but a fact." And sir, on what grounds?" "Because they are prejudiced against me." Judge (severely): You must not say such things. No judge in France is prejudiced against any one." "Well, I don't know about that," replied the prisoner; but, you must know as well as I do that they have already condemned me five times."

NEW INVENTION.—Great things, as readers know, are affected by water-power, and now we hear that ships are to be steered by pressure of the water in which they float. There will be no wheel, no tiller—such as is now in use—and no tiller ropes, but an apparatus, simple, yet so powerful, that therewith a boy might steer the Great Eastern. In the absence of full descriptive details, we can only say that the invention comprises a hydraulic chamber fixed to the keel, in which the pressure is exerted, and that from this an iron rod passes to the rudder's head. [We shall, perhaps not have to wait long for further information, for Captain Inglefield F.R.S., the inventor, has been appointed to one of the largest vessels in the royal navy, in order to make a thorough trial of the invention.

Markets.

THE CORN TRADE.

The *Mark Lane Express*, again remarks that nothing is safe that is unseasonable. Plants usually late in breaking their foliage begin to show it, and only one sharp night would do much more mischief—and it would seem presumptuous to hope to pass through the winter and spring without such a visitation. Even should we pass through the ordinary severe time unhurt, the blooming of the wheat forced through early will be doubly hazardous. Still the state of the corn trade in no way improves. Wheat has continued dull, but without a positive general decline. The spring corn has been further reduced by the present foreign supplies, though more so by large exportations; for if once foreigners get the notion that the first opening of the ports will be the best change, we shall certainly have an unmanageable accumulation.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a good supply of wheat from the country, but a small coasting arrival, and nothing from abroad. The trade, however, ruled very dull, and when business was done, a decline of 1s. per qr. on the rates of this day week had to be submitted to. Barley for malting and grinding sold slowly at previous terms. Beans as before. Peas, 1s. lower. Malt dull. Oats moved off with difficulty at late prices. Flour 6d. cheaper.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKET, Saturday.—The following were the prices current at our market this day:—Barley, 0s per qr; oats, 7s 0d to 8s 3d per boll. Beef, 7½d to 9½d; mutton, 7½d to 8½d; veal, 9d to 10d; pork, 8½d to 9d per lb. Chickens, 2s 0d to 2s 9d; ducks, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; hens, 1s 0d to 1s 6d; geese 0s 0d to 0s 0d; turkeys 6s 0d to 7s 0d each. Pigeons 1s 0d to 1s 3d; rabbits, 0s 0d to 2s 6d per couple. Butter, 1s 7d to 1s 8d per lb; eggs, 7 to 9 for 1s. Apples, 1s 4d to 2s 0d; onions, 3s 0d to 4s 0d per peck. Potatoes, 8d to 10d per stone.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was an exceeding small supply of wheat which was sold quickly, best samples bringing a slight advance on the prices of last week. Supply of barley small, and prices unaltered. The supply of oats unusually large, and samples for seed met a good demand at about last week's rates. Some maple and grey peas sold quickly at from 13s. to 14s. per boll.

DARLINGTON CORN MARKET, Monday—Red wheat sold at from 11s. 3d. to 12s. 3d.; white do., 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per boll. Oats, 28s. to 36s. per qr. Beans, 13s. to 14s. per boll.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Wheat, both foreign and English, brought the prices of Monday, but business done was quite in retail. Spring corn unchanged.

GENERAL CORN AVERAGES.

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

	Qrs.		s.	d.
Wheat	61,102	........at	50	3
Barley	30,686	........at	47	0
Oats	5,888	........at	27	4

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 136 beast, but a decline of 369 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was about an average, while sheep were only middling. The supply of beef comprised 1,100 head. There was a tolerable steady demand for all breeds at fully the currencies of this day se'nnight. There was somewhat less buoyancy in the trade as the high prices are tending to check the consumption. It may, therefore, be termed a dear, slow-selling market, with a good clearance. The number of sheep was 5,031. The muttton trade was in a brisk state at ¼d. per lb. advance on the rates of Tuesday last, and very little remained unsold. Pigs, 438 were shown. Good porkers were in active request, and in exceptional cases prices were a shade higher than the quotations.

Prices.—Prime heifer, 9s 3d to 9s 6d; secondary sorts, 8s 0d to 8s 6d; inferior sorts, 6s 9d to 7s 9d; first-class oxen, 9s 0d to 9s 3d; middling, 8s 0d to 8s 3d; cows, 6s 3d to 7s 3d; pork, 5s 9d to 7s 9d; small dairy-fed, 8s 0d to 9s 0d per stone of 14 lb; sheep, good vendable mutton 10d to 10¼d; middling 9¼d to 9½d; tups, ewes, and inferior 8½d to 9d per lb., sinking offal.

DARLINGTON CATTLE MARKET, Monday.—There was but a small show, and last week's prices ruled.

WAKEFIELD CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—Beef, 8s 0d to 9s 0d per stone of 14 lbs.; prime made, 9s 6d. Mutton shorn 8d; wool, 9d to 10d per lb., and a clearance effected. Beasts, 810; sheep, 3,600; lean stock, 140; pigs 910 in market. Trade slow, on account of the high prices.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—There were 144 carts of hay, 71 carts of straw in the market.

Prices: old land Hay, £5 10s 0d to £7 10s 0d; this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; new land Hay, £5 15s 0d to £7 12s 0d; this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 —s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d to £6 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 1s 9d to 2s 6d; barley straw, 2s 2d to 3s 0d; and oat straw, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per thrave.

LONDON COAL MARKET, Wednesday.—South Hetton, 16s 3d; Trimdon Thornley, 13s 9d; Harton, 13s 9d; Hett Lyons, 10s 9d; Broomhill West Hartlepool, 14s. Ships at market, 23; sold, 14.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

BLACKHILL—At 133, on the 21st inst., Mrs. Harris, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LANCHESTER—On the 20th inst., Mr. James Wears, mason, of Burnhope Colliery, to Miss S. Turnbull, of Holmside

WOLSINGHAM—At the Register Office, on the 13th inst., Mr. Wm. Hammond, to Miss Hannah Craggs, both of Tow Law.

BLANCHLAND—At St. Mary's Church, on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. G. M. Gourley, Mr. D. Mackay, of Durham, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Robson Taylor, of Blanchland.

NEWCASTLE—At St. Paul's, High Elswick, by the Rev. R. Shepherd, on the 18th inst., Mr. John Parker, jeweller, to Miss H. Robson, both of Consett.

At the Register Office, Mr. Henry Bates, joiner, of Dipton, to Miss Mary Frost, of Burnopfield.

DEATHS.

BLACKHILL—At Foundry Row, on the 23rd inst., aged 26, Matthew Lambton.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE—On the 15th inst., aged 20, Mr. T. Proudlock, millwright, formerly of Shilbottle.

IVESTON—On the 18th inst., aged 63, Mr. Wm. Jobling, innkeeper.

LANCHESTER—At the Workhouse, on the 20th inst., aged 67, Mrs. Elizabeth Middlemas.

BURNHOPE COLLIERY—On the 17th inst., aged 63, Jane, wife of Mr. Thomas Soulsby.

On the 18th inst., aged 80, Mr. Wm. Storey.

On the 21st inst., aged 20 months, Thomas, son of Mr. John Spirit.

On the 21st inst., aged 6 months, Robert, son of Mr. George Bell.

CRAGHEAD—On the 22nd inst., aged 21 years, George, son of Mr. Wm. Robson.

WITTON GILBERT—On the 16th inst., aged 89, Mr. T. Moore.

URPETH LODGE—On the 19th inst., aged 7 years, Frances Wardle.

Poetry: Original and Select.

GREATNESS.

Some say that to be great you must be rich,
But 'tis not so;
For wealth is as a bubble on the wave,
That soon may go.

We seek it as the grand primeval source
Whence gladness springs;
But find a treasure frail and insecure,
Which sorrow brings.

Fools may be rich,—'tis certain many are
Of vast estate;
But though entitled nobles in the land,
They are not great.

Their folly keeps them small, for so they think
That gold is all,
And hence their days are spent in costly mirth
Till death befall.

But he who bravely toils from day to day
Is greater far;
For labour dignifies, ennobles, saves
From paltry care.

It twines a fadeless wreath around his brow,
That all may see
A peer of nature's, not of fortune's make,
Right great is he.

Some thirst for honour and for high renown,—
Call glory great;
They seek to write their names on fame's bright scroll,
Their deeds to state.

Upon the world's ornate historic page,
Or marble bust,
That they in human memories may live,
Though laid in dust.

They wade through fields of carnage and of blood,
O'er the brave slain,
Though mothers weep and beauteous brides are lorn
Theirs is the gain.

A peerage and a titled name they boast,
Earth's honours vain;
Poets for them in flowing numbers sing
A grand refrain.

Pillars of state they say these warriors are,
Fierce men of blood,
First in the council, guardians of the throne,
Both great and good.

But no, a warrior is not truly great,
Nor truly good;
Stern desolation follows in his march,
And streams of blood.

Widows and orphans, deeply wailing, rise
With broken hearts,
And pull the laurel from his gory brow,
Cursing his parts.

He had been great, or called so, had he
But lived of yore,
In that stern age when warriors wore the crown,
Past evermore.

But not so now; a heavenly voice has said
The meekly good
Are truly great, and scale the happy height
Of true manhood.

The man who fills his life-sphere honestly,
Though e'er so poor,
Who lives for God, his country, and his kind,
Is great all o'er.

And he who conquers passions wild and fierce,—
Subdues himself,
And stands untrammelled by the charms of fame,
Or sordid pelf.

Who decks his earthly path with gems of love,—
Rich deeds of grace,
Is nobly great, and every tongue should sing
His worthy praise.

Duty performed is man's true nobleness,—
Acme of life;
Higher he cannot soar, he should not lower,
Beneath is strife.

'Tis as an angel lives and leads to realms
Of cloudless light
Where God, the Highest, sits for aye enthroned
In glory bright.

J. W.

Leadgate.

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

A Warm Reception.—A crowded levee.

The Ex-Member for Bewdley.—A parting glass.

Which is the wickedest portion of America?—Why *Sin-sin-naughty*, to be sure.

CLERKLY CRITICISM.—*Clerk in Civil Service, loq.* "Ministers don't say this time that the estimates have been framed with a due regard to economy. Haw! No! Fact is, they've been framed with an undue regard to economy."

MAKING UP FOR IT.—*Lady.* "But if you hunt five days a week, you can't have time for anything else!" *Foxhunter.* "O yes, I do lots of things; and then I am churchwarden on Sunday, don't you know?"

AN UNLUCKY BLOW.—The *Scotsman* says that during the very high wind, the other day, a lady who had been drawing five hundred pounds out of the National Bank was surprised to see several notes fly off, some of them over the housetops. Many of the notes still remain so high that the tallest tenor can't reach the fivers. Probably the lady will get them back when the pitch is lowered.

"CHEER, BOYS, CHEER!"—One of the first things the House of Commons did, was to appoint a committee to control the arrangements of the kitchen and refreshment rooms, and, very wisely too, to place an Alderman upon it. As another prominent member is French, and Vivion has a convivial sound about it, the prospects of the Parliamentary *cuisine* may altogether be considered good cheerful.

Extracts from JUDY.

A Turning Point.—A bayonet.

The London *Direct-Tory.*—*Judy.*

"Sky-Lights."—The sun, moon, and stars!

An "Inn-dependent" Party.—An ostler.

The Westminster Petition.—"All my eye"—and Baron Martin.

They Are.—The revelations of convent life are truly "Starr"-tling!

Mr. Justice Byles. Does he? Then take him off at once and put him on the hob.

And a Good Thing too.—We suppose that Miss Saurin would not be "*taken in*" at any other convent.

THE WAY TO LOOK AT IT.—The defendant in the wonderful convent case is now no longer Mother Superioress, and is therefore a fallen Starr!

TOO BAD!—*Old Lady from the Vatican.* Which it's enough to provoke all the saints, to see these hussies a-washing their nasty dirty linen in public!

Extracts from FUN.

Pardonable, *when* King Frost reigns—a little egg-hot-ism.

Appropriate Motto for a Bottle of Hair-dye.—"Keep it dark!"

Motto for the Reading Public.—War to the (paper)-knife.

When is a reptile a general favourite?—When, homeward bound, you sight "The Lizard."

TORT.—Those who ruin their hair with poisonous lotions deserve to suffer the horrors of a *torture*-shell comb.

LITERARY NOTE.—A Journal now extensively advertised as *The Ayr Observer* must not be mistaken for the organ of the Meteorological Society.

RATHER WARM.—The effects of this damp muggy weather have been so extensively felt that even some of the drains have appeared flushed.

A NICE HORSE IN A CROWD.—*Horsebreaker on colt.* "Keep clear! keep clear!" *Groom.* "What ain't he safe?" *Horsebreaker.* "Yes—safe to kick a hole in anything that comes within two yards of him!"

HARD HIT.—Donebrown, who has lost tremendously in some transactions in shares, says that the old saw "Exchange is no robbery" must have been invented before the Stock Exchange existed.

A DOMESTIC INCIDENT.—Paterfamilias, while perusing his *Mining Journal*, the other day, happened by accident to read aloud the beginning of a paragraph about "an improved form of clack-valve." "My dear," said his wife, gravely and with dignity, "if the comic papers can find nothing better to do than to talk about women's tongues, I would rather you should keep them at your office!" Paterfamilias was silent, but as it was observed that he thrust his pocket-handkerchief into his mouth to suffocation point, his silence is attributed less to remorse than to suppressed laughter.

Extracts from THE TOMAHAWK.

A Interesting Principality.—The County Court.

ADVICE TO THOSE ABOUT TO GO TO LAW.—First ask yourself this question: "Are you morally in the right?" If the answer is "No," go to law by all means, you'll be certain to win.

NOT MUCH TO BO(A)ST-ON.—There is to be a grand concert at Boston next year. One thousand musicians and twenty thousand chorus singers have already been engaged for the occasion. "Hail, Columbia!" is to be sung. "Hail!" indeed; why the row will be enough to bring the Goddess of Music to her *bier!*

We have reasons for believing that the Hon. Reverdy Johnson's characteristics may be summed up in the words—"Well bred and butter." This is all very nice, only butter makes a man slippery, and we have not quite settled the "Alabama affair." Lord Clarendon and friends at a distance will kindly accept this intimation.

Literary Selections.

PULPIT ELOQUENCE.—It seems to me pulpit eloquence, properly so called—I mean the power of exciting the passions, convincing the judgment, or warming the imagination—can only be effected where some appeal is made to the taste and feelings as well as to the reason. The pulpit has two offices, or two departments. It has to discharge the office of instructing and informing the mind, and it also has the office of attracting men and of persuading them to action. The hearers of a sermon ought to leave the church prepared to do as well as to believe. Hence it follows that whilst some sermons are speeches or addresses, forming urgent appeals to men's hopes and fears, others are mere essays or discussions; and he only can be called the sacred orator who addresses his people in a speech, and does not merely read to them a disquisition. To constitute the materials of pulpit eloquence, as I understand the term, there must be a happy mixture of all these modes of address, or a suitable application of them to the circumstances of the congregation and to the sense of the text.—*Pulpit Talk, by Dean Ramsay.*

PEEL AND DISRAELI.—When Peel and Graham were forming their Government, the Tory whip recommended Disraeli, as a rising young politician, for office; and both the Premier and the Home Secretary were favourable to the claims of the young aspirant. But the strongest opponent to his admission was Lord Stanley, the Secretary to the Colonies (now Lord Derby), who had come over with a strong following to the Conservative camp, and who "would not have Mr. Disraeli at any price." In after years it is stated that an old friend asked Mr. Disraeli, as this was the case, "how it was that he hated Peel so?" Whereupon Mr. Disraeli is reported to have thus replied—"It is quite a mistake to suppose I ever hated Peel. On the contrary, he is the only man under whom I should have liked to have served. But I saw very clearly he was the only man it would 'make' me to attack, and I attacked him.—*Cassell's "Life of Disraeli," by M'Gilchrist.*

MR. GLADSTONE AS A BOY.—While his education, in the ordinary sense, was going on, there was a course of instruction being imparted of at least an equally valuable character. His preceptor was his father, who strove to communicate to his son, from the period of his earliest childhood, his own stores of natural and extended knowledge. Much of the high eminence which Mr. Gladstone, altogether apart from party considerations, has attained as a financier, must be traced to the thorough initiation into the principles of business operations, on the largest scale, which his father imparted. When young Gladstone was but twelve years of age, his father would discuss with him after dinner any leading financial or political question of the day. It was curious for the guests occasionally present, to see experience proposing, and youth weighing, examining, and discussing, questions frequently of a very complicated character; the interest of both talkers being all the keener that England was at that time passing through one of the most exciting epochs of her history. Mr. Canning was invariably a guest at Mr. Gladstone's house at Seaforth, when he went down to Liverpool to meet his constituents, and frequently predicted that a distinguished career was before the youth.—*Cassell's "Life of Gladstone," by M'Gilchrist.*

DISRAELI AND THE CHARTIST POET.—When Thomas Cooper, the well-known Chartist, had completed the term of imprisonment to which he had been condemned, he sought to revive his shattered fortunes by offering to the publishers his noble poem "The Purgatory of Suicides," which he had written while in prison. He met with but small encouragement, and at last mustered bravery enough to call and submit his poem to the notice of a well-known politician and imaginative author. By that gentleman he was strongly advised as a matter of prudence to cancel from the title of his manuscript the term "Chartist." Mr. Cooper had written thus—"By Thomas Cooper, Chartist." The advice was unpalatable to him, and the poet bethought him that he would seek the counsel of Mr. Disraeli. He did so, and explained his difficulty. Mr. Disraeli told him he thought he had acted properly, and with creditable manliness and straightforwardness, in adding the unpalatable superscription to his signature. More than that he interested himself in finding a publisher, and a price for his humbler brother of the pen. And in due course, thanks to Mr. Disraeli's influence and introduction, the work came out in the precise form of the poet's inclinations.—*Cassell's "Life of Disraeli," by M'Gilchrist.*

DISRAELI'S ASSAULT UPON PEEL.—With the most ingenious and incentive dexterity, he picked out, not only Peel's desertion of Protectionist principles as the object of his serious denunciation, but even the features of his Parliamentary demeanour and the foibles of his address as the topics of his ridicule. He varied the form of his attack; employing sometimes the playful single-stick, more rarely the savage club of direct categorical abuse, more frequently the dagger, at culminating points the poisoned bowl itself. He delighted, for example, when in a playful mood—but it was such play as when a cat plays with a mouse—to sneer at Peel's self-satisfied pomposity, and the haughty arrogance in which he entrenched himself, as behind a prickly hedge when the alienation of his friends began to cloud his soul. Referring to the indications of a certain spirit of sullen and defiant dictation to Peel, Disraeli said:—"Another place (the House of Lords) may be drilled into a guard-room (the allusion was to the Duke of Wellington); and the House of Commons may be degraded into a vestry." Drawing his simile again from that deep-seated curse of Ireland, which was then in all men's mouths, he described him as "a great Parliamentary middle man—a man who bamboozled one party, and plundered the other, till having obtained a position to which he was not entitled, he cried out, "Let us have no party! Let us have fixity of tenure!" More serious accusations than those contained in these biting witticisms were felt to be untrue and unjust; but not a few were felt by the entire House to be true. Peel must have so felt himself—and there lay and inhered their poignancy.—*Cassell's "Life of Disraeli," by M'Gilchrist.*

O'CONNELL AND IRELAND.—The history of Ireland and the life of O'Connell are convertible terms for five-and-forty years. O'Connell represented Ireland, and Ireland was represented by O'Connell. We have had our great men and our good men, our brave men and our true men; but, to my poor thinking, the greatest of our men was O'Connell—for who ever approached him in his mighty power of ruling a nation by moral suasion only? The best of our men was O'Connell, for who dare assert that he was ever unfaithful to his country's faith? The bravest of our men was O'Connell, equally fearless in every danger moral or physical; and the truest of our men was O'Connell, dying of a broken heart in a far away land, because he knew that with his failing breath one of his country's surest helpers would pass from her for ever. A thoughtfully written "History of the Life and Times of O'Connell," by some one really competent to do justice to the subject, is much wanted. I believe that posterity will do justice to his memory as one of the best and noblest patriots which the world has ever seen—a justice which as yet has been scarcely accorded to him as fully as he has merited. Had O'Connell accomplished no other work for Ireland than this—the giving of a tone of nationality and manliness to the people—he had accomplished a most glorious work. He taught Irishmen that chains do not make the slave, but rather the spirit in which the chains were worn. He awoke in the hearts of his countrymen that love of freedom which is the first step towards making a successful effort to obtain it. He showed them how they might intimidate their oppressors without injuring themselves—a lesson eminently necessary where the oppressors are incomparably more powerful than the oppressed. The sept of O'Connell, from which this noble man was descended, held a prominent position among the early Milesian clans. Pure Celtic blood ran in his veins; the fire of Celtic wit sparkled in his utterances; the lighthearted happiness of a Celtic spirit guided his actions; and the undaunted bravery of a Celtic warrior's courage looked out of his clear beaming eye. A nobleman, in truth, was Daniel O'Connell—a nobleman of whom any nation might justly be proud—a nobleman to whom we must hope that Ireland will yet raise some monument of enduring fame. The O'Connell sept were driven from their ancestral homes, in 1172, by Raymond, Strongbow's son-in-law. Their territory lay along the Shannon. They were now compelled to take refuge in a wild and desolate part of Kerry, too wild and too dreary to attract English cupidity. A MS. is still preserved in the British Museum, written by one of the O'Connell family; it is in the Irish language, and bears date 1245. In this document mention is made of a Daniel O'Connell, who proceeded to the north of Ireland, at the head of a large body of men, to resist an invading force. The Celts were successful; and when they had won the day, the chieftain and his vanquished foes feasted together. In 1586 Richard O'Connell was High Sheriff for Kerry; but, from the accession of William III., until the illustrious Liberator obtained some degree of freedom for his country, all the O'Connells were proscribed from positions of emolument, for having held with unswerving fidelity to the old faith.—*An Illustrated History of Ireland, by Henry Doyle.*

A considerable improvement is reported to have taken place in the state of the iron trade in Scotland.

DEATH OF EARL DELAWARE.—Earl Delaware died on Tuesday at his seat near Seven Oaks, Kent. The Earl was in his 78th year. His death is attributed to intense grief, through the loss of his daughter. He is succeeded by his son Lord West.

CORSICA: REMINISCENCES OF A JOURNEY.

EARLY next morning we all assembled at the inn. The mayor, M. Stefani, also appeared, together with many of the inhabitants of the village, and it was very eagerly discussed who should have the honour of accompanying us as guides on our ascending the mountains. At length the innkeeper's son Pierre and a young Mr. Jean, together with a third were chosen. The plan for this day was to go only about half way up, and then halt and rest until dawn in a large and fine forest. Genovesi, the innkeeper, gave us the best wishes on our way, and taking leave saluted us according to military fashion, having served in the French army, which he did not omit to tell with great pride. Some of the inhabitants of the village, accompanied us a short way on the road, and carried our baggage for us until we turned up a little wearisome mountain footpath, where they bade us farewell and from whence two of our guides went onward before us with our articles, while Pierre stayed behind with us, who travelled more slowly as we were not practised mountain wanderers. The river Becchio roared deep under our feet, hopping from stone to stone, in the most graceful windings. On our right hand the rock wall towered up towards the clouds which sometimes hid the summit. The path must of course follow all the fanciful and capricious fissures and incisions found in the rock, and sometimes after a walk of a quarter of a mile, we could only advance the distance of a cast with a stone. At one time the path was so narrow that we had to go one by one, and almost shove ourselves on along the rock wall, another time we had to jump across over not very narrow fissures; but as soon as the path widened a little, and a little mould had been able to find room, we were then quite surrounded with bushes and the most luxuriant green carpet spread itself at our feet, especially round about the small water-courses that purled down from the rock side. We had come round a projecting rock, and turned into such a little shrubbery, when we suddenly saw a musket barrel gleaming towards us and a harsh *qui vive* stopped us on the spot. Pierre was engaged in assisting the hindmost in the row over a rock fissure, and we were obliged to clear the matter ourselves.

"Friends and strangers," I shouted, recollecting M. Stefani's communication, "we are only making an excursion on foot up the mountains."

"Bien," answered our hidden friend, "then I shall with pleasure accompany you."

We heard the crack or click of a cock that was let down, and then a rustling in the bushes, and the next moment a stalwart man stood before us in a black velveteen blouse with a broad leathern girdle round his waist, beset with many cartridge pouches, a long knife was stuck down into the belt, and a goat's-skin cloak was thrown over his shoulder. Of course nothing else could be done but to accept the offer; we shook hands with him, went onwards again and soon were in a lively conversation with our new friend. I had taken some gunpowder with me, as it is a welcome gift in the island. I gave it to him, and in return, he promised to provide for our dinner. The ascent, however, began to become wearisome, and we rested an hour's time outside a large cavern where we took breakfast.

One of our party had, however, to return from thence. His feet had become sore or hurt by the sharp edges of the rocks, and he thought he could not endure it to the end. In the evening he came back to Serraggio, where the news soon got wind, of course, with considerable exaggeration. A whole crowd of people assembled outside the inn, and they did not disperse until he appeared at the window, with M. Genovesi as interpreter, who explained that no disaster had occurred.

We now again went onwards, and after wandering a couple of hours we descended towards the river Becchio, which we had on our left hand the whole time. There was a ford, or rather passage over, some large blocks having fallen into the river, and we got over by jumping from one to another, on which we again clambered upwards.

We soon reached the edge of the forest where there stood a little wooden hut, from which the smoke whirled up into the air. Our guides had made a fire, the water was boiling in a kettle they had brought with them, and just as we reached the hut, one of them came with some matchless trout that he had just caught in the river. Our unknown companion went into the forest from whence we shortly afterwards heard his shots. He returned with some wild pigeons that were stuck on his ramrod and roasted. The others of us dragged stones together in a circle, and we encamped outside the hut, and there made the most magnificent meal one could wish for, while a cascade in the neighbourhood gave us music at table, rather monotonous indeed. We had roasted chesnuts as dessert. We then threw ourselves in the grass with our cigars, while our guides tried to teach us Corsican, in which they but imperfectly succeeded. The Corsican is a strange mixture of the French and Italian, but approaches nearest the last-named language.

Meantime it became dark suddenly and deeply, as the sun vanished behind the mountains, the outlines of which showed distinctly on the still light sky. The fire blazed inside the hut, punch was now made in the kettle. We seated ourselves in a circle on the floor of earth, and the Corsicans relished the hot punch most excellently; they soon set their tongues nimbly in motion, and the hut echoed with their songs, while the glass went from hand to hand. We first got a Corsican "Murder song," which we did not understand at all, then a French "Soldier's song" of which we comprehended about as much. The man who had joined us on the road in such an out-of-the-way manner, and who had later on presented himself as M. Giovanni, could tell many small traditional traits from the time when the Corsicans fought for their independence, and although that time lies just a hundred years back, the remembrance is still alive with the islander, nor have they yet wholly learned to consider the French as countrymen, although, of course, the Napoleon dynasty has much reconciled them to their countrymanship. It did not last long before we observed that Giovanni was inclined to be communicative. "You must set out early to-morrow morning, for at noon-time the summit is enveloped in clouds, then you get nothing to see, and yet there are many remarkable points to see from thence. You can see Ajaccio, San Fierenzo, and the Mediterranean, and if it is very clear you can see both the north and south ends of the island. San Fiorenzo lies quite to the north, and there 18 Corsicans put 300 French soldiers to flight. It was in the year 1768, and the year after we had nearly taken San Fiorenzo by storm, but it proved a failure, alas! by treachery. Our great general, Pasqual Paoli had sent his brother Clemens down to the north side of the island with 300 men, who encamped near Aletta. On the afternoon of January 2, the Corsicans assembled quietly and silently from their several hiding places. They had cut scaling ladders in the mighty forests that were brought to a safe place of concealment in the neighbourhood of the town by paths which the Frenchmen did not know. When night fell our brave countrymen stood at the foot of San Fiorenzo's walls. No one in the town stirred. The sentinels had not yet observed the assailants. Clemens whispered his last orders to his inferior officers, new priming was put into the guns, and at a given signal, all the storm-ladders were placed against the walls. The first assailants had already got half-way up, when all the ladders broke, the assailants fell back, and at the same time the guns of the enemy heard along the walls effected death and destruction in the ranks of the Corsicans. There was nothing left but to flee back to the mountains. The scaling ladders were afterwards seen to be sawn half through at the middle which had been done at the place where they had been concealed. An investigation was made, and a broken saw was found, thrown in under some stones, besides a knife, which the traitor had lost. This soon led to the discovery of the traitor—he was a goat-herd, by name Vincentio. He was soon caught and by a court-martial sentenced to be immured in the cavern where he had committed his villanous trick; with a pitcher of water, a loaf, and all his Judas money; and every 2nd January one can at night see a light flame on the mountain, but no one will then venture up there, besides the money has vanished. However, it is now already late, and we are to be off early in the morning, therefore, good night."

UTILISATION OF OLD NEWSPAPERS.—M. Jouglet asserts that he can so cleanse printed paper as to make it suitable for receiving a fresh impression. He states that by immersing the printed sheet in a slight alkaline solution the ink disappears, and leaves the sheet a pure spotless white.

THE MANUFACTURE OF JEWELLERY.—The striking development of Fine Art productions in this branch of the industrial trades since the period of the great Exhibition is admirably exemplified in a most interesting little work just published by Mr. J. W. Benson, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and H. H. the Maharajah of Burdwan, of 25, Old Bond Street; 99, Westbourne Grove; and the City Steam Facory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. It is profusely illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., in every conceivable style, and with prices attached; and thus the intending purchaser is enabled to make a selection suited to his taste, and have it forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom, India, or the Colonies. The price of this most useful guide is Twopence, for which it is forwarded post free, and to anyone who contemplates a purchase, either for personal wear or for a wedding, birth-day, Christmas, or other present, it will be round of the very greatest service.

Railway Time Tables.

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M. 1, 2, 3.	A.M. 1, 2,	P.M. 1, 2.
Benfieldside	dep.	7·3	....	3·30
Cold Rowley	„	7·10	....	3·40
Burnhill Junction	„	7·17	....	3·50
Tow Law	„	7·32	12·15	4·3
Crook	arr.	7·40	12·25	4.15
	dep.	7·45	12·30	5·20
Bishop Auckland	„	8·10	12·55	5·50
Darlington	„	9·0	1·50	6·40
Stockton	„	9·30	2·25	7·10
Middlesbro'	„	9·42	2·35	7·22

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M. 1, 2, 3.	A.M. 1 & 2.	P.M. 1 & 2.
Middlesbro'	dep.	6·23	9·15	2·20
Stockton	„	6·35	9.23	2·28
Darlington	„	7·20	10·30	4·20
Bishop Auckland	„	7·50	11·0	3·40
Crook	arr.	8·10	11·25	4·10
	dep.	8·13	11·40	4·30
Tow Law	„	8·23	11·50	4·40
Burnhill Junction	„	8·35	....	4·53
Cold Rowley	„	8·45	....	5·3
Benfieldside	arr.	8·58	....	5·15

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1, 2, G. A.M.	1 & 2. A.M.	1 & 2. P.M.	1, 2, G P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·55	10·0	2·5	4·50
Scotswood	„	6·2	10·7	2·12	4·57
Swalwell	„	6·9	10·14	2·19	5·4
Rowland's Gill	„	6·19	10·24	2·29	5·14
Lintz Green	„	6·35	10·30	2·35	5·20
Ebchester	„	6·38	10·43	2·48	5·33
Shotley Bridge	„	6·44	10·49	2·54	5·39
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	„	6·50	10·55	3·0	5·45
Knitsley	„	7·4	11·9	....	5·59
Lanchester	„	7·13	11·18	....	6·8
Witton Gilbert	„	7·20	11·27	....	6·17
Durham	arr.	7·35	11·40	....	6·30

DOWN TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1, 2, G. A.M.	1 & 2. P.M.	1 & 2. P.M.	1, 2, G P.M.
Durham	dep.	8·10	12·0	....	7·40
Witton Gilbert	„	8·25	12·14	....	7·54
Lanchester	„	8·36	12·25	....	8·5
Knitsley	„	8·47	12·36	....	8·16
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	„	9·2	12·50	3·25	8·28
Shotley Bridge	„	9·7	12·55	3·30	8·33
Ebchester	„	9·10	12·59	3·34	8·37
Lintz Green	„	9·20	1·9	3·44	8·48
Rowland's Gill	„	9·25	1·14	3·49	8·53
Swalwell	„	9·34	1·23	4·1	9·2
Scotswood	„	9·40	1·29	4·2	9·9
Newcastle	arr.	9·50	1·40	4·20	9·20

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	8·0	4·0
Scotswood	„	8·7	4·9
Swalwell	„	8·13	4·15
Rowland's Gill	„	8·21	4·23
Lintz Green	„	8·27	4·29
Ebchester	„	8·40	4·42
Shotley Bridge	„	8·45	4·47
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·55	4·56
	dep.	9·0	5·5
Knitsley	„	9·11	5·16
Lanchester	„	9·24	5·29
Witton Gilbert	„	9.36	5·41
Durham	arr.	9·50	5·55

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·50	4·0
Witton Gilbert	„	8·3	4·13
Lanchester	„	8·15	4·25
Knitsley	„	8·28	4.38
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·40	4·50
	dep.	9·30	6·16
Shotley Bridge	„	9·35	6·21
Ebchester	„	9·40	6·26
Lintz Green	„	9·49	6·35
Rowland's Gill	„	9·56	6·42
Swalwell	„	10·7	6·53
Scotswood	„	10·13	6·59
Newcastle	arr.	10·25	7·11

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