Printed and Published at the Guardian Steam Printing Works Consett, in the County of Durham, Jany 23rd 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. 424. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} CONSETT, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23RD, 1869. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Wanted.

A Gentleman desires an engagement as TUTOR or the Mastership of a first-class Academy.—Address "Maitre d' Ecole," *Guardian* Office, Consett. 743

WANTED, by a Schoolmaster, a situation as CLERK.—Address, "Beta," office of this Paper. 726

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 LET, on the 2nd February next, the Miners' Arms Inn, at Blackhill. The house is within a few minutes walk of Benfieldside Station, and contains Thirteen Rooms, with Stabling and Coach House attached.—Apply to Thos. C. Temperley, 48, Side, Newcastle. 742

TO LET, a BEERHOUSE situate in High Street, Blackhill.—Apply to Mr. Turner, Station Hotel, Blackhill. 739

TO LET, with immediate Entry, a HOUSE and SHOP, situate in Front Street, Blackhill.—Apply to Mr. J. T. Muir, Eltringham Terrace, Blackhill. 661

Education.

EDUCATION.

WOODBINE HOUSE, BISHOP AUCKLAND.

THE Duties of this SCHOOL will be resumed (D.V.) on the 18th inst. Mrs. Cleminson is assisted by Masters and Resident Governesses.
January 7th, 1869. 728

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

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

MRS. SANDERSON, from Sheffield, will LECTURE on "Woman's Work," in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Consett, this Night, (Saturday); and conduct Three Services to-morrow, and each night during next week, also on Sunday 31st inst. 759

BLACKHILL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the members of the above Institute will be held in the Library, Blackhill, on Saturday Evening, January 30th, 1869, at half-past Seven o'clock, when the officers for the ensuing year will be elected, and the Sale of Papers and Periodicals will take place.
751 RICHARD HARKER, Hon. Secretary.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT.

CONSETT DISTRICT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Accounts of this Board will be AUDITED on Monday, the Eighth day of February, 1869, at the Office of the Board, in the Town Hall, in Consett aforesaid, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon.
A copy of the Accounts, together with all Ratebooks, and other matters mentioned or referred to in the Accounts, will be deposited in the Office of the Local Board, in the Town Hall, aforesaid, and be open during office hours to the inspection of all persons interested, for seven days before the audit.
By Order,
JOHN ELLIOTT, Clerk.
Consett, Jan. 14th, 1869. 748

ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH
BENFIELDSIDE.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR PEAL OF BELLS, AND CLOCK.

	£	s.	d.
Amount already advertised	245	8	8
Mr. Henry Ritson	5	0	0
* Mr. Henry Ritson	5	0	0
Mr. Peile, second subscription	2	0	0
Mr. Thorpe	0	2	6
Mr. Scott, Consett	1	1	0
Collected by Miss Cooke:—			
Mrs. Terrawest	1	2	6
Mr. R. M. Allan	1	1	0
Mr. Wallis	0	10	0
Mr. Houliston	0	10	0
Miss Williams	0	10	0
Mrs. Webster	0	12	0
Mrs. Wilson, Shotley Hall	1	0	0
Smaller sums amounting to	4	4	6
* Collected by Miss Josephine Dickinson	1	17	0
* „ Mrs. J. Booth	1	17	4
* „ Miss and Master Westgarth	0	13	0
* Mr. C. Wilson	1	1	0
* Mr. J. Miller	0	10	0
Mrs. McKeith	2	0	0
Mr. Thomas Muse	0	10	0
Messrs. Wilson, Bros.	2	2	0
Miss Latimer	0	10	6
Mr. Burton	0	10	0
Mr. J. Thompson	0	10	0
* Mr. Moir	0	5	0

Those marked * are for the Clock. Further subscriptions are earnestly solicited.
FREDERICK BREWSTER THOMPSON, Vicar.
JOHN BOOTH, Jun., } Churchwardens.
JOHN THIRLWELL, }
752

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.

E. REED, Annfield Plain (opposite the P.M. Chapel), desires to inform the Public that he will have a CLEARING SALE of a NEW STOCK for 21 days, at a Great Sacrifice. The Stock consists of Stuffs, Prints, Alpacas, Linsey, Wincey, &c., Men's Wool Shirts and Shirting, Men's White and Striped Cotton Shirts, White and Scarlet Flannels. A large stock of Ready-made Clothing, Blue Pilot and Witney Jackets, Overcoats, Cloth, Tweed, Cord, and Moleskin Trousers and Vests. A quantity of Pit Flannels, Scarfs, Ties, Mufflers, Silk Hats, Felt Hats, Cloth Hats, and Men's and Boys' Cloth Caps of all descriptions. A very large assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's Boots of the Best Quality and Make, and Slippers. Boys' Tweed and Cloth Suits at a very low figure. New Goods of the Newest Style and Make. Also a large Stock of Black Superfine Cloth, Black Doeskin, and other Cloths and Tweeds at a greatly Reduced Price, for Cash Only.

OBSERVE:—
EDWARD REED,
DRAPER, TAILOR, AND BOOT DEALER,
(OPPOSITE THE PRIMITIVE CHAPEL,)
ANNFIELD PLAIN. 747

Business Announcements.

ESTABLISHED 1740.

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

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—48, 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

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

THE WINTER IS COMING, with its cold bracing air. The season of the Coffee Drinker is at hand. You can procure for your morning or evening meal this great Luxury of the Season at any of the Establishments of STEWART, THE TEA DEALER. He has prepared a Coffee that abounds in richness and power. Continental Travellers say they cannot get better in the far-famed Coffee-drinking Cities of the Continent. It is roasted, ground, and packed hot into air tight cannisters; thereby preserving the rich aroma that is lost more or less by exposure to the air. Sold in 2lb., 1lb., and ½lb. cannisters, at 1s. 8d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 4d. per pound, at 33, GRAINGER STREET, 33, SANDHILL, and 32, MOSLEY STREET, Newcastle 621

THE READY MONEY SYSTEM, OR READY MONEY PRICES FOR READY MONEY CUSTOMERS.

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, AND GROCERIES GENERALLY,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Goods are strictly for Cash at the Counter.
PRICES ON APPLICATION
AT R. WATSON'S
GROCERY AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.
116, GREY STREET. 627

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 Phœnix 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.

W. WILKINSON,
VICTORIA HOTEL, NEWGATE STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

WINES, SPIRITS, and CIGARS of the Choicest Quality. First-class ALES and Excellent LONDON STOUT.
The Gladstone Omnibus leaves the above address for Scotswood, Lemington, and Newburn every day. From Newburn. 8·40 a.m., 1·30 and 5·40 p.m. From Newcastle, 11·45 a.m., 3·45, and 7·45 p.m. Sundays, from Newburn 8·30 a.m. and 5·43 p.m.; from Newcastle 10 a.m. and 7·45 p.m. 526

MONKTON CHEMICAL MANURE CO., (Established upwards of 25 years).
Hebburn-on-Tyne.

Special Turnip Manure,	Superphosphate of Lime,
Dissolved Bones,	Cereal Manure,

Patent Soluable Guano, Potato, Top-dressing, Grass, and other Manures.
Agent for Consett, Stanhope, Wolsingham, Tow Law, Darlington, Stockton, Durham, Sunderland, Seaham, Hartlepool, Washington, and all intermediate places, MR. EUSTACE C. BALLENY, Little Greencroft, Blackhill.
Mr. Balleny has also on hand a quantity of LINSEED CAKE. 592

"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

SMART'S VICTORIA HOTEL.

G. H. SMART
(Late Station Master North-Eastern and Midland Railways),
NEVILLE STREET, Directly Opposite the Central Station.
WINES, SPIRITS, ALES, STOUT, and CIGARS of the best Quality.
REFRESHMENTS on the Shortest Notice.
WELL AIRED BEDS. 410

Business Announcements.

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—

		£	s.	d.
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.	TRUSSES.
CHIMNEY TOPS.	FERNERY STANDS.
CHIMNEY VENT LINING.	ORNAMENTAL VASES.
RIDGE TILES, PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL.	GARDEN BORDERS.
GLAZED SINK STONES.	GAS RETORTS.
DO. WATER-CLOSET PANS & TRAPS.	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.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY A CENTURY.

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

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

SOLE AGENTS IN THE DISTRICT FOR
PETER MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL,
Which gained the Gold Medal at the Paris Exhibition, against 17 competitors, and is the finest oil extant.
Highly recommended by the faculty. 88

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, 351
Nos. 17 & 19, NUN STREET, AND 34, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

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 leading 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.

JOHN WILKINSON,
BONSETTER,
KYO,

WILL, on and after Saturday, Dec. 5, 1868, attend Fortnightly at the house of Mr. Hardy, Queen's Head Inn, Leadgate, each day from 12 to 4 o'clock. 746

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

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

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

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

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

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

NORTHUMBERLAND TURKISH BATHS (near the Cricket Grounds), Northumberland 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. 300

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.

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

Business Announcements.

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

Mr. Digby Wyatt, the architect, has been knighted.

The ship "Viceroy," Liverpool to San Francisco, is reported to have been burnt at sea on Nov. 29th. The crew were saved.

Coloured Socks.—It is, we are informed, intended to hold a meeting of gentlemen who have suffered from wearing the above socks on Friday, at three o'clock, in B. Room, Cannon Street Hotel, for the purpose of collecting evidence as to the nature of these dyes and their effect upon the health of the persons wearing such articles, and "placing the subject in its full and right light before the public."—*British Medical Journal.*

"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 dies 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 off 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. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." 698

Our Ironclads.—According to the parliamentary return just issued, it appears that the number of ironplated ships is thirty-four; there are also ten building. Of four floating batteries two are not yet completed for sea. Of the number of armour-clad ships afloat, fourteen have iron hulls. Five of those afloat with iron hulls are wholly armour-clad. Six of those afloat have wooden hulls, and only partially armour-clad. This formidable fleet of ironclads afloat represents in the aggregate 520 guns. Out of the thirty-four vessels afloat, thirteen are built on Mr. Reed's plan and five on Captain Cole's turret plan. The first cost of some of the iron vessels now complete, including fittings but exclusive of incidental and establishment charges, were as follows:—Northumberland, £459,109; Minotaur, £452,827; Agincourt, £446,115; Achilles, £444,590; Warrior, 356,990; Black Prince, £357,093; Bellerophon, £343,076; Prince Albert, £201,618. The cost of some of the wooden vessels was:—Lord Clyde, £273,824 Lord Warden £316,837; Royal, £269,370; Ocean, 253,813; Caledonia, £264,658; Prince Consort, £226,995. Of the ten ships building, seven have iron hulls, and are only partially armour-clad. The Glatton, with two guns, has an iron hull, and is wholly armour-clad. The Swiftsure and the Triumph have their hulls ironsheathed with wood. Those ten ships represent in the aggregate 107 guns. Two are to be built on Captain Cole's plan, and eight on Mr. Reed's plan. The estimated first cost of the Captain is £335,000, that of the Audacious, £222,657; that of the Invincible, 221,757; and that of the Vanguard, £249,759. The names of the four floating batteries—three of which have iron hulls and are wholly armour-clad—are the Erebus, with 16 guns; the Terror, with 16 guns; and the Thunderbolt with 16 guns; the Thunder with 14 guns, has a wooden hull, but is wholly armour-clad. The first cost of these batteries is thus stated—Erebus, £82,032; Terror, £80,726; Thunderbolt £80,230; Thunder, £59,776. The above 48 ships and batteries represent in the aggregate 689 guns, and horse-power of £35,290.

Public Notices.

"OLD ENGLAND, THE QUEEN OF THE SEA," a national Song by Merlin. Published by Joseph Williams, 23, Cheapside, London, E.C., price 3s., Orchestral score, 1s.—By post, (song) 19 stamps, or with Score, free for 25 stamps. 762

I, ROBERT TURNER, of Annfield Place, will not be answerable for any DEBT or DEBTS, my wife, Elizabeth Turner, may Contract after this Date.
January 23rd, 1869. 759

To Let.

TO MASONS.

TO BE LET the BUILDING of a HOUSE, at HOWDEN BANK, near Lanchester. Plans and Specifications may be seen at Mr. W. W. BROWN'S, Howden Bank, near Lanchester. 760

TO BE LET BY TENDER, and to be entered upon on February Term, all that well-known and Commodious FREE BEERHOUSE, "The Black Horse," situate in FRONT STREET, CONSETT, and now in the occupation of Mr. W. WHITTAKER.
Sealed Tenders to be sent to Mr. T. BATEY, Stationer, &c., Front Street, Consett, on or before the 30th day of January, 1869. 758

For Sale.

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, Buxton 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

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BLACKHILL, near the BENFIELDSIDE RAILWAY STATION, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, COUNTY OF DURHAM, FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

LOT 1.—A DWELLING HOUSE, containing Six Rooms, Shops, Warehouse, Yard, and suitable Conveniences, situate in the Front Street at Blackhill, in the occupation of Robert Christopher. Also, a PLOT OF GROUND, suitable for Building, containing about 82 by 35 feet.
LOT 2.—Another DWELLING-HOUSE adjoining, with Two Front Shops, Stable, Yard, and suitable Conveniences, in the occupation of William Lovat. Also, a PLOT OF GROUND, containing 82 by 35 feet.
These Lots may be sold either together or separately.
LOT 3.—A DWELLING-HOUSE, Yard, and Conveniences, in the occupation of John Brodie and John Lamb.
LOT 4.—A BUILDING SITE, contaiuining 60 by 42 feet.
LOT 5.—Also, a PIECE of GROUND at Blackhill, situate behind the premises belonging to WILLIAM MOOR, containing 41 by 80 feet; and another PIECE of GROUND behind the premises of JOHN ALLAN, brewer, containing about 80 by 80 feet.
Also a few Plots of Ground suitable for Gardens.
The above Properties are of Copyhold Tenure, and form part of a Copyhold Allotment under the award made on the division of Lanchester Common.
For further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN BECKINGTON, 3, Pleasant Row, Shieldfield, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 761

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. William Raw.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY IN BENFIELDSIDE LANE, near BLACKHILL.

MR. WILLIAM RAW has been honoured with instructions to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, February 1st, 1869, at the house of Mr. TURNER, Station Hotel, Blackhill, all those Two Substantially Built and Well-Finished DWELLING HOUSES, situate in Benfieldside Lane, near Blackhill, each containing Five Good Rooms with Garden in front, and every other necessary convenience.
For particulars apply to the Auctioneer, Blackhill.
Sale to commence at Three o'clock.
Sale Office, Blackhill, January 14th, 1869. 744

By Mr. Adam Brodie.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the SALE-ROOMS, NEW MARKET STREET, CONSETT, on MONDAY, February 1st.
MR. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer.
A large quantity of EARTHENWARE, of every description, direct from Stoke-on-Trent, together with a variety of other miscellaneous effects.
Sale to commence at Two o'clock in the Afternoon. 756

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at the HOBSON HOTEL, on MONDAY, January 25th, 1869, and following days, a large Consignment of LINEN and WOOLEN DRAPERIES of all kinds and descriptions. Also a quantity of the best CLOTH BLANKETS.
MR. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer.
The whole of the goods are of superior quality, and will be sold without reserve.
Sale to commence at Half-past Six o'clock each Evening. 757

By Mr. John Jenkins.

MR. JOHN JENKINS will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in Mr. FOSTER'S LONG-ROOM, STANLEY, on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, January 29th and 30th, and February 1st, and following Days, a Large Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, DRAPERY GOODS, and CLOTH, consisting of Witney, Melton, Fancy Tweeds, Doeskins, Woollen Cords, &c., &c.
For further particulars see Hand Bills 764

By Mr. Joseph Oley.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

THE SALE OF FARM STOCK, FARM IMPLEMENTS, and other, effects WILL NOT TAKE PLACE at HAMSTERLY HALL, on the 27th, as previously announced. Future advertisements will appear in this paper, when it takes place.
JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer,
755 Shotley Bridge.

UPWARDS OF FOUR HUNDRED PAIRS OF BOOTS AND SHOES FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, in Mr. BECKWITH'S LONG-ROOM, BRIDGE END, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on SATURDAY and MONDAY, January 30th, and February 1st, 1869, and following nights, a large and valuable Consignment of BOOTS AND SHOES.
For particulars see hand bills.
JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer.
[Sale to commence each evening at Six o'clock.
754

By Mr. John Murray.

QUARTERLY SALE OF HORSES, CARTS, PIGS, &c., AT THE COACH AND HORSES INN, CONSETT.

ANY person having CARTS, HORSES, or other STOCK to Sell can have them included in this Sale, to be held on WEDNESDAY, February 3rd, 1869, by applying to RICHARD MURRAY, Consett, or to JOHN MURRAY, Auctioneer, Pontop. Already entered—6 Spring and other Carts, 2 Phaetons, 2 Dog Carts, 5 Horses, and Sundry Lots of Harness.
763

The Canadian Parliament has been prorogued until the 25th of February.

The *Moniteur de Algerie* states that on the morning of the 4th inst., Ali-ben-Kouider, condemned to death in October last for having murdered and eaten six persons in less than a month, was put to death by shooting, in the plain, near Blidah.

An attempt, it is said, is about to be made to cross the Atlantic in a balloon. The bold adventurer is M. Alexander Chevalier, a well-known aeronaut, and he expects to make the journey in three days and nights. He will start from New York.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

Report of Lanchester Board of Gurdians next week.
VINDICATOR's communication in our next.
LIGHT! MORE LIGHT!!—We see no advantage to be obtained by the insertion of your communication. That you have just cause for complaints against the gas supplied during the past two or three weeks, and that you had to supplement the light given by the gas by the addition of candles on Saturday evening last, is no doubt correct; but our correspondent ought to exercise a little charity towards the gas company who are at present extending their pipes to a considerable distance, and from which cause, no doubt, our late imperfect supply of gas is to be attributed. We understand, however, that an abundance of good gas will shortly be supplied by the company.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1869.

WHEN last session the Election Petitions Bill was introduced into the House of Commons, there was a strong opposition to it, not upon its general merits, but upon the particular principle which sought to remove disputed elections from the cognizance of Parliamentary Committees to the jurisdiction of the regular judicial tribunals of the country. It was contended by the opponents of the Bill that it encroached upon the liberties and privileges of the House, and was likely to lead to a usurpation of power on the part of the Crown. We cannot say there was no plausible pretext for such arguments, as it is well known that in former periods of English history the commons had to maintain a stout fight to secure their independence against the unscrupulous attacks of the sovereign; and judges, however impartial they might have wished to be, felt they must either do the bidding of the crown or forfeit their seats. But the objections which would have held good in former times can have no weight now. Of the three estates recognised by our political constitution, the People's House is by far the most powerful. Neither the Crown nor the House of Peers would attempt to place itself in any determined or prolonged opposition to the House of Commons; and though it may still be within the prerogative of the Crown to dismiss a judge from the Bench, it would not venture to exercise such a power except under the responsible advice of its Ministers. Judges in the United Kingdom are thoroughly independent and impartial. However strong may have been their political bias when fighting hard to win a position under the banners of their party, no sooner are they on the Bench than they sink their political opinions and regard themselves as the servants of the public to decide fairly between man and man. A Judge JEFFRIES or Judge MOWBRAY would not be tolerated amongst us in these days, and any attempt of our legal functionaries to pander to the prejudices and demands of the Sovereign would raise the powerful and general indignation of the country. It was therefore quite unnecessary to oppose the proposed transference of jurisdiction on this account; and now after the fair and able manner in which the three judges selected to try election petition cases have commenced their work, it must be clear to all that the bribery and corruption which have so long disgraced our electoral system must dwindle to inconsiderable dimensions. In the old Election Committees the members of the tribunals felt themselves called upon to denounce a system which all more or less practised. Personal friendliness, and sometimes personal sympathy in the offence, prevented justice reaching the delinquent; and in some instances Committees were quite unable to deal with legal difficulties arising in the cases tried. Therefore it was a wise step on the part of the House of Commons to remove the jurisdiction in cases of alleged bribery and corruption to the law courts. In the first place, it has relieved the House of an irksome and unpleasant duty for which it was ill qualified; and, secondly, it will in a short time be the means of stopping all vexations and unpleasant litigation. Candidates inclined to resort to malpractices will soon discover to their cost, that such expedients will only injure their character and their pockets; and as the losing party in a disputed election case will be liable to pay the costs on both sides, unless there are good grounds for contesting the seat, petition will not be heedlessly presented, and when they are presented, they will be thoroughly sifted. In the first trial under the new Act, Mr. Justice WILLES, at Windsor, got through the business in a very satisfactory manner. He would not allow counsel to waste the time of the Court with irrelevant matters, but confined them to the actual facts of the case. If the rest of the trials are conducted with the same efficiency and with the same promptitude and impartiality, they will do much towards rendering parliamentary elections practically pure in the future.

Local and District News.

Major Joicey, of Urpeth Lodge, has subscribed £10 towards the new organ in Chester-le-Street parish church.

The Newcastle and Gateshead Licensed Victuallers' Association held their regular quarterly meeting in Gateshead on Thursday under the presidency of Mr. John Nicholson.

A LARGE EGG.—During the present week a hen of the black spanish breed belonging to Mr. Tood, of Crook Hill, near Leadgate, laid an egg measuring 7¾ inches by 6½ inches diameter, and weighing 3½ ounces.

RARA AVIS.—On Saturday last Mr. R. Crawford, of Littletown, shot a great grey shriek, commonly called a "butcher bird," a specimen of which has not been seen in that neighbourhood for a pariod of thirty or more years.

ACCIDENT AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.—Whilst Thomas Heppel, of Annfield Plain, was following his employment in the brewery of Mr. T. Allan of the same place, his hand became entangled with some of the machinery and was severely injured.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—In the case of Sadler v. Smith, in the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday, to recover the sum of £300, the amount of stakes given to Kelly, the Court discharged the rule, thereby confirming the verdict of the jury in Sadler's favour.

THE NEWCASTLE INFIRMARY.—A special Court of the Governors of the Newcastle Infirmary was held on Thursday at the request of His Grace the Duke of Northumberland and the Right Hon. Earl Grey. The meeting was convened for the purpose of proposing the appointment of a committee to make inquiry in conjunction with the House Committee into the present state of the Hospital. The proposition was, however, overruled, but a report was ordered to be prepared for circulation among the Governors in time for the annual meeting in April.

Earl Spencer made his official entry into Dublin on Saturday, and was received with great enthusiasm.

APPLICATION TO THE SHOTLEY BENCH.—On Monday, Mr. W. Wilson, one of the overseers for the township of Benfieldside, applied to the magistrates at Shotley Bridge for an order for John Matthews a little orphan, some eight or nine years of age, whose mother died at Shotley Bridge a few weeks ago, to be received on board the training ship Wellesley, at South Shields. The application was granted, and on Tuesday morning Mr. Wilson accompanied him to his destination.

A WOMAN AT MIDDLESBOROUGH CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.—On Saturday, at the Middlesborough Police Court, Elizabeth Carter, a woman about thirty years of age, was charged with marrying William Wilson, her husband, James Carter, being still alive. Wilson and James Carter were charged with aiding and abetting. Mr. Stubbs appeared for the prisoners. The Bench said that as the magistrates who ordered the prosecution were not present they had decided to adjourn the case for a week. The prisoners were then bound over in their own recognizances.

ROBBERIES BY A PAWNBROKER'S ASSISTANT AT SUNDERLAND.—On Saturday before the Suderland magistrates Joshua and Margaret Stephenson brother and sister, were charged, the former with stealing a number of pledges, the property of his employer, Mr. Harrison pawnbroker, Low Street Sunderland, and the latter with receiving the same, knowing the goods to have been stolen. For some weeks past, it is supposed, a systematic kind of plundering has been going on. The female prisoner has actually pawned property of their own which prisoner, it is alleged, took back home again. When apprehended by Sergeant-Dectective Peacock, the male prisoner had three pawn tickets in his possession, which the sister admitted giving him to regain possession of articles she herself had pawned. They both lived with their father in Golden Alley, Sunderland. The Bench remanded the prisoner till Tuesday.

BISHOP AUCKLAND—FALSE PRETENCES.—At the Bishop Auckland Police Court, on Monday, George Patterson, describing himself as a farmer, living near Wolsingham was brought up charged on a warrant with obtaining 4s. 6d. in money, his bed, supper, and breakfast from George Longstaff, a beerhouse keeper at Witton Park, under false pretences, on the 26th December last. The man it appeared had gone to the house and represented himself as a traveller, and was soliciting orders for Mr Harrison Love, brewer, of Wolsingham. After obtaining an order for some beer he borrowed 4s. 6d., and afterwards had his supper and bed and breakfast next morning. The affair coming to the knowledge of Mr. Love, information was given to the police of Witton Park a warrant taken out, and he was apprehended on Saturday by P. C. Metcalfe, of Woolsid . He was committed for trial at Durham Sessions.

THREATENED STRIKE OF STONEMASONS.—A dispute not likely to be healed, has arisen between the stonemasons and their employers in the north and is now agitating the men belonging to the trade in the metropolis. The dispute has arisen respecting the rough and fine dressing of stone. Some time since the masters got the stones rough dressed by machinery, and that displeased the men, but an agreement was entered into by which the rough-dressing as well as the finishing was left in the hands of the men. Experience, however, taught the latter that but small wages were to be made by the rough-dressing, and accordingly they are now determined give it up. The masters are firm in keeping the men to their agreement, and there is at the present moment every probability of a strike, as disasterous in its consequence as that of two years ago. Delegates from London will it is stated, go to the north to endeavour to adjust the difficulty.

BRUTAL RAPE AT LITTLE USWORTH.—At the Gateshead County Police Court, on Tuesday (before Ald. Hodgson, Mr J. Walker, and Mr R. O Lamb) William Scott, a stalwart looking man, was charged with commiting a rape upon a young girl 16 years of age, named Catherine Brady, at Little Usworth. From the evidence of the prosecutrix, it appears that on Saturday night, about seven o'clock, she was sent by her mother to one of the shops in the village. On her way she met the prisoner, and spoke to him. He took hold of her and asked her to go towards the school. Prosecutrix refused, but the prisoner dragged her on. When he got her to the school, he pushed her into the porch, and attempted to commit the offence. Prosecutrix afterwards got away from him and ran alongside of Mr Newby's wall until she got to the shop where she was going. They asked her where she had got so much dirt on her clothes. She replied that some boys had thrown it on her. When she came out of the shop and got down the street, prisoner overtook her again. He wanted her to go with him, but she refused. He then took her into a timber yard, and there committed the offence with which he was charged. Prosecutrix screamed out several times, but no one came. In struggling, the prosecutrix was very much bruised about the body.—Roderick M'Gill, assistant with Dr M'Cleish, Washington, stated that he examined the girl, and found that she had been ill-used. After hearing some further evidence, the magistrates committed the prisoner for trial.

CHILD MURDER AT NORTH SHIELDS—INQUEST ON THE BODY.—On Saturday evening, an inquest was held at the Town Hall, North Shield, before Mr L. M. Cockcroft coroner, upon the body of the child found upon a heap of stones at the Broken Gardens, at the top of Stephenson Street, on Friday morning.—Patrick Laffey, labourer, residing at Hebburn Quay, stated while he was going to work at the Broken Gardens, on Friday morning, he found a brown paper parcel, and on opening it discovered a body of a child wrapped up in a grey petticoat and a piece of cotton print. He at once gave information of the affair to the police. When he left work the previous night he saw no parcel upon the stones.—P. C. Cay was next called, and stated that from information he received from the last witness, he proceeded to to the Broken Gardens where he picked up the body of the child and brought it to the Police Station. He examined the petticoat and discovered marks of blood upon it.—Dr Emmerson was next examined. He saw the body of the child at the police station on Friday morning. It was that of a full-grown newly-born male child. It was wet and soddened, and had the appearance of having been in water. The child had been dead not more than 24 or 30 hours. There was a black silk apron closely twisted round the child's neck. The apron was knotted firmly, and was wet. One of the apron strings was hanging down, and dipped in water. The child's tongue was protruding out of its mouth. That day he had made a *post-mortem* examination, and found that death had been caused by strangling. The child had breathed, as both lungs had floated freely in water. He was satisfied the child had been born alive. The stomach was examined, but it contained no food.—The coroner thought that the inquest had better be adjourned, so as to allow the police to make further inquiries into the affair.—The inquest was adjourned until Thursday evening, when a verdict of wilful murder was returned.

STALEY PENNY READINGS.—The first of a series of readings to be continued at intervals was held in the School Room, of the above village, on Saturday evening—The Rev. W. Sisson in the chair. The rev. gentleman, in opening the proceedings said, penny readings were a new era in their village. A short time ago, a few persons friendly to the movement formed a committee, for the purpose of carrying out this object; and he trusted now that they had made a commencement, the readings would be of an improving character, and prove a benefit to those who took a part in them as well as those who came to listen. Messrs. Reed and Robson then played a selection on the clarionet and concertina, in a very spirited manner. The Chairman next followed with a reading entitled the "The Lark and her Young," which was well read, and rapturously applauded. The next on the programme was Mr. Dixon, who sung "Be kind to thy father," a charming lyric, which was delightfully rendered by that young gentleman. Mr. Dixon also sung "I'd be a baby;" and "Courting down in Picadilly" during the course of the evening; Mr. Close next read a selection entitled "A Scene from the London Law Courts. He also afterwards recited "I'm a happy valet" which was well received by the auditory. Mr. Cowle read "The Miseries of a bashful man;" and "The Collegian and the Porter" very correctly. Mr. Reed next contributed his quota to the evening's proceedings, and sung "Jessie at the Railway-bar," and "Jenny Jinks the kitchen maid," in a style that would have done no discredit to an older performer. Mr. D. K. Davison, from Hexham, read "Habbie Simpson and his guid wife Janet," which he afterwards supplemented with reciting "The Quaker," and "The fate of McGregor" to the delight of the audience, who testified their approval of his efforts to please by hearty plaudits loud and long. Mr. J. Lambert, the next candidate for popular favours, read "The lugubrious Lament of an Old Farmer, whose bucolic mind was bewildered, and himself thoroughly disgusted with modern inventions and innovations; he afterwards read "A Receipt for brewing a storm," both of which were beautifully rendered. Mr. R. Robson next sung "The Callico Printer's Clerk" in a very creditable manner. A note-worthy feature in the evening's proceedings was the playing of sundry violin solos by Mr. Cawthorne. After singing the National Anthem, and a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried by acclamation, the proceedings were brought to a close, and the company, which was large, considering the inclemency of the weather, retired highly delighted with the entertainment.

It is rumoured that the Queen will open Parliament in person.

At the annual meeting of the members of the County of Durham Agricultural Society, held at the Three Tuns Hotel, New Elvet, on Saturday last, it was decided to hold the next show at Bishop Auckland.

On Monday, John T. Cairns, a middle-aged man, was committed by the Sunderland Magistrates for trial at the Assizes on the charge of indecently assaulting his own daughter, a girl about fourteen years of age.

WIFE KILLING AT WHITEHAVEN.—On Friday night Robert Robertson, killed his wife in a public house at Whitehaven, by striking her violently with his fist behind the left ear. One blow sufficed to complete the deed.

DEPARTURE OF MR. BRIGHT FROM DARLINGTON.—On Saturday morning, Mr. Bright left Darlington by the express going south. He was accompanied by Mrs. Bright. His visit to his relation, Mrs. Leatham, has been of a strictly private character.

The office of Registrar for the Durham District Court of Probate, vacant by the death of Mr. Joseph Davison, of Greencroft, has been conferred by Mr. Justice Wilde, in whose hand is the appointment, on Mr. Joshua Eales, late clerk in the Principal Registry, London. The salary is £600 per annum.

ANNUAL SUPPER.—On Wednesday evening last, the managers and assistants of the Gateshead Co-operative Store held their annual supper at the house of Mr. Mills Oliver, Redwell Hills. The proceedings were of an agreeable character.

SIR JOHN SWINBURNE AND HIS GOLD EXPLORING PARTY.—By recent advices from the Cape, we learn that Sir John Swinburne, of Capheaton, and party had arrived out, and had left Cape Town for Natal *en route* for the diggings.

DEATH OF A LOCAL PREACHER AT HEXHAM.—Mr John Murray, of the Linolds, in the neighbourhood of Hexham, a well-known local preacher among the United Free Methodists, died on Monday. Mr. Murray had just completed his 61st year.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BIRTLEY.—On Tuesday morning, an old man, name unknown, was found at the Birtley ironworks, lying under the drop at the furnaces, having, it is supposed, missed his way and gone up the waggon way to the tips. He was quite dead.

CLEVELAND IRON TRADE.—On Tuesday, there was a good attendance on 'Change at Middlesborough, but there was not much business done. The prices were unaltered; No. 1 being 49s.; No. 3, 46s.; and No. 4, 45s. There were not many buyers, a great deal of iron being sold forward. Some large orders are expected shortly, and manufacturers are looking out for a share of the work.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND ELECTIONS.—The following expenses were incurred by the members for the two divisions of the county in the late elections. They are as follows:—The Right Hon. Earl Percy, M.P., £481 2s. 9d.; Matthew W. Ridley, Esq., M.P., £534 13s. 5d.; Hon. Henry G. Liddell, M.P. £288 17s. 6d.; and Wentworth B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P., £293 17s.

ALARMING GIG ACCIDENT AT WITTON GILBERT.—An accident of an alarming nature occurred to Mr. Buckham, of Lanchester, and party, on Wednesday last. It appears that, while passing the above-named village, a dog bit the horse on the leg. The animal, a spirited one, commenced rearing and kicking, and soon broke the shafts of the conveyance, whilst the occupants got scrambled out without much injury. Thus freed, the horse bolted off, and was not stopped until it reached Hill Top, where it was taken possession of by Mr. Waugh. The animal, though much bruised was not seriously injured.

LOCAL ELECTION EXPENSES.—An official return has been issued of the expenses jointly incurred by the Right Hon. T. E. Headlam and Mr. Ald. Cowen on the occasion of the late election for the borough of Newcastle, the total amount being £997 8s. 4d.—The legal agents for the borough of Sunderland, at the last general election, have returned to the Town Clerk the following as the expenses of their clients:—Mr. Gourley's, £4,642 1s.; Mr. Thompson's, £3,321 3s. 6d.; Mr. Candlish's £410 19s. 1d. The items have not yet been published.

THE CASE OF DROWNING AT ST. ANTHONY'S GANGWAY.—On Sunday morning, Mr. Favell, coroner, held an inquest at the house of Mr. Forster Stephenson, Grindstone Tavern, Felling Shore, touching the death of Margaret Palmer, aged 25 years, who was drowned at St. Anthony's gangway, on Monday evening. After hearing the witnesses, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally drowned."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the medicine most in repute for curing the multifarious maladies which attack humanity, when wet and cold weather gives place to more genial temperatures. In short, these Pills afford relief, if they fail in being an absolute remedy in all the disturbances of circulation, digestion, and nervous energy, which, at all times, oppress a vast portion of the population. Under the wholesome, purifying, and strengthening powers exerted by these excellent Pills, the tongue becomes clean, the appetite improves, digestion is quickened, and assimilation rendered perfect. Holloway's medicine possesses the highly estimable property of cleansing the whole mass of blood, which, in its renovated condition, carries purity, strength and vigour to every tissue of the body.

SOUTH SHIELD WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE AND CLUB.—On Wednesday, a meeting of the members of this institute was held in the society's rooms, King Street, South Shields, when Mr. Sutherland presided. Resolutions were passed agreeing to the amalgamation of the institute with that of the Mechanic's Institute, and recommending that on the 30th January the amalgamation should take place.

The Trustees of the Durham and Tyne Bridge Turnpike Trust held their adjourned quarterly meeting on Wednesday, at Gateshead. The deputation from the Gateshead Corporation, and that from the rates-payers of Gateshead, were introduced and both urged the removal of the toll-bars in the borough of Gateshead to a further distance. The trustees resolved to consider the proposition at their next meeting.

BODY FOUND IN THE TYNE.—Early on Wednesday morning, the body of a boy was found in the Tyne, on the Gateshead side of the river near the buoys. On being taken to the Dead House the body was identified as that of George Bell Aspling, who had been missing since the 26th of last November. The deceased (aged nine years) was the son of Thos. Aspling, captain of the schooner Emden, which was lying at the buoys at Gateshead, on the 26th of November. On the night in question, the mother of the deceased put him to bed in the vessel, but some time afterwards she missed him. Nothing more was heard of him till Wednesday, when his body was found as stated.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BOY IN A WORKHOUSE.—An inquest was held at the Newcastle Workhouse on Wednesday morning. Deceased and his mother were inmates of the Workhouse. On Monday evening, when going up stairs to bed, the deceased, although cautioned not to so, was playing on the banisters, and fell over on to the stone flags beneath, a distance of 18 feet. In falling his head struck another boy's knee, who was standing at the foot of the stairs. Dr. Hardcastle at once attended to the child, whose skull was found to be fractured. He died about thirty hours after. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. H. K. SPARK OF DARLINGTON—On Wednesday, Mr. Henry King Spark, one of the candidates at the recent election at Darlington, was the recipient of a handsome testimonial, in the shape of a handsome dinner service, valued at £200. A beautiful tea-kettle, and a salver of silver. A valuable diamond ring was presented to Mrs. Spark. The defeated supporters of Mr. Spark were determined to show their appreciation of his plucky conduct in coming forward in the manner he did, and on Wednesday, a public tea was held in the Central Hall, at which the testimonial was presented to Mr. Spark. The Rev. J. Bastow presided. Upwards of £25 was left after the testimonial was purchased, and it was determined to present Mr. Spark with a portrait of himself. Mr. Spark made a speech and was most heartily cheered. The proceedings was very enthusiastic.

CATTLE, SHEEP AND PIGS.—The agricultural returns of 1868 gives the number of livestock returned on the 25th of June:—In England, 3,779,691 cattle; 20,930,779 sheep; 1,981,606 pigs. Wales, 593,373 cattle; 2,668,505 sheep; 187,319 pigs. Scotland, 1,050,917 cattle; 7,112,012 sheep; 139,614 pigs; Great Britain, 5,423 cattle; 30,711,396 sheep; 2,308,539, pigs. In the county of Durham, 59,753 cattle; 920492 sheep; 11,596 pigs. Northumberland, 88,786 cattle; 943,639 sheep; 14,842 pigs. Dumberland, 117,672 cattle; 515,002 sheep; 26,662 pigs. Westmoreland, 54,465 cattle; 344,136 sheep; 5,053 pigs. In England, the proportionate number of cattle to every 100 acres under crops, bare, fallow, and grass, was 16·4; of sheep, 90·8; of pigs, 8·6. Wales, 23·7 cattle; 106·6 sheep; 7·5 pigs. Scotland, 23·1 cattle; 161·2 sheep; 3·2 pigs. Great Britain, 18·1 cattle; 102·5 sheep; 7·7 pigs. Durham, 15·1 cattle; 55·6 sheep; 2·9 pigs. Northumberland, 13·4 cattle; 142·6 sheep; 2·4 pigs. Cumberland, 22·8 cattle; 99·6 sheep; 5·2 pigs. Westmoreland, 24·7 cattle; 156·4 sheep; 2·3 pigs.

The population of Newcastle, which in 1851 was 87,784, and in 1861, 109,108, is estimated by the Registrar-General as standing at present at 130,500.

REVIVAL SERVICES AT CONSETT.—Mrs. Sanderson, from Sheffield has been preaching in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Consett, during the past week, with great success. The congregations have been large, the sermons powerful, and the results cheering.

CONSETT RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION.—On Thursday evening a meeting of ratepayers favourable to the formation of a ratepayers association for Consett, held a preliminary meeting at the house of Mr. J. Armstrong, Middle Street.

PERSONATING VOTERS AT CARLISLE ELECTION.—A man named Thomas Anderson, plasterer, Pattinson's Lane, Carlisle, was brought before the City Magistrates at Carlisle, on Monday, charged with having knowingly personated and falsely assumed to vote in the name of Robert Anderson at the late election. The Magistrates thought there was a *prima facie* case, and committed the prisoner for trial at the Assizes, but admitted him to bail.

ALARMING FIRE IN NEWCASTLE.—On Saturday evening shortly after eight o'clock, information was conveyed to the Manor's police station, Newcastle, that Mr. William Hanning's tallow and candle manufactory, Bigg Market was on fire. The hose and reel, with an efficient staff of men, under the command of Superintendent Thomas Scott, was soon on the spot, and by their timely aid the fire was got under before much damage had been done to the stock. How the fire originated is not at present known.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN BENSON, OF STONECROFT.—The agricultural interest of Northumberland has sustained a serious loss in the death of Mr John Benson, of Stonecroft House, which event took place on Monday. The deceased gentleman, who had reached the age of 53 years, has fallen a victim to humanity. Fever, which has for some time been prevailing in that district, visited his poorer neighbours and dependants. His heart, which was too generous to witness suffering without doing all that in him lay to mitigate its poignancy, caused him to visit the stricken people for the purpose of soothing and relieving their necessities, until he himself caught the contagion, which prostrated him upon a sick bed from which he never arose. Deceased was engaged at the time of his becoming ill in arranging the affairs of the late Mrs Colbeck, and also those of Mr Charles Magnay. Mr Benson will be long remembered in the neighbourhood in which he resided for his many good qualities of head and heart. The poor, in Mr Benson, have lost a kind friend, for his hand was as open as the day, to melting charity. Deceased was a widower and leaves a family of four daughters to mourn their sad bereavement.

THE MAYOR AND SHERIFF OF NEWCASTLE AT ALNWICK CASTLE.—On Monday, the Mayor and Sheriff of Newcastle, as a deputation from the Town Council, attended upon His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, for presenting to His Grace and Earl Percy, the addresses of congratulation on the auspicious marriage of Earl Percy with Lady Edith Campbell, unanimously voted by the Council at their last meeting. The worthy chief magistrate, and his respected colleague, met with a most cordial and gracious reception from the Duke, on their arrival at the college, and after discharging the pleasing duty they had been commissioned to perform, they were conducted by His Grace through his fine baronial residence, and shown the different objects of interest and works of art, collected during centuries in a long line of princely dukes. His Grace in acknowledging the compliment of the Council to himself and Earl Percy, spoke in the most kindly terms, and wished it to be understood that he cordially reciprocated the kindly sentiments and goodwishes expressed in the address. Her Grace the Duchess was also present, and took a lively interest in the agreeable proceedings.

SUPPOSED CASE OF DROWNING AT CHESTER-LE-STREET.—On Sunday afternoon, Thomas, son of Mr. George Heslop, of Harbour House (chairman of the Chester-le-Street Board of Guardians) aged 22 years, was sent to meet Mr. Mann, veterinary surgeon of Lambton, who was attending some of Mr. Heslop's cattle. The river Wear flows near Harbour House and Mr. Mann had to cross it. Mr. Heslop keeps a small boat for the purpose of crossing the river here. Mr. Mann got to the appointed place at the time stated, but not seeing the boat he went up the river to look for it. Not finding it he returned, and proceeded down the river, about 200 yards, when he saw the boat on its own side. There was no one in the boat. He searched and saw no footmarks of any one having got out, except those of Mr. Heslop's dog, which was there. Mr. Mann being alarmed proceeded down the river to the residence of Mr. Chrystal, farmer, and told him the circumstances. Information was conveyed to Mr. George Heslop, who was attending a funeral at Chester-le-Street. Mr. Heslop went home, and on learning the particulars, rode immediately back to Chester-le-Street, and in company with Inspector Marley, he made a strict search for his son. Darkness set in shortly after, and the search was resumed on Monday morning. A number of men were engaged in dragging the river, but up to Monday afternoon the search was not successful. The deepest sympathy is felt in the town and neighbourhood for Mr. Heslop under the distressing circumstances. It is thought that the young gentleman, when he got into the boat had only one long oar (having lost the other some time before) and two short ones. That with these he was unable to manage the boat, which drifted down the stream. Seeing the danger he had either jumped out or fallen over in a fit.

THE UNPROTECTED STATE OF THE NEW QUAY, NEWCASTLE.—An inquest was held on Tuesday evening, at the Dead House, Nelson Street, Newcastle, by Mr. J. T. Hoyle, upon the body of Peter McQuillon, aged 35 years, who was found drowned in the river Tyne near to the London Wharf, New Quay, Newcastle. The jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned." Previous to the inquiry being opened, Mr. Hoyle read to the jury a copy of a letter which he had that day addressed to the Town Improvement Committee, respecting the unprotected state of the New Quay, Newcastle. The following is a copy of the letter:—"Coroner's Office, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Jan. 1868. To the Town Improvement Committee, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Gentlemen,—I have been requested on several occasions lately, by the juries empannelled on inquests in the eastern part of the town, to call your attention to the frequent loss of life that takes place by people falling into the river Tyne from the New Quay, owing to their being no protection between the river and the public street. The chains usually put up at nights at the high part of the quay extend no further than the 60 ton crane, and the whole of the quay from there to the Old Dead House, are thus entirely unprotected. It was stated on oath before me (at an inquest held lately on the body of the mate of a Scotch ship, who had unhappily got into the water and was drowned) by a ship master who had commanded his own vessel for forty years, and had sailed to almost every port in the world, that the Newcastle-upon-Tyne New Quay was the only public wharf he knew of that was left entirely unprotected. Almost all similar places that he had visited in civilized countries were patrolled during the whole of every night by a sufficient number of watchmen for the better protection of the public, and also to assist persons in finding or going on board ships in the night time. I am gentlemen, your very faithful servant, John Hoyle, coroner."

MR. ROBERT EADIE AND THE WORKING MEN'S CLUB.—The unpleasant dispute between Mr. Robert Eadie and the members of the Working Men's Club in this town assumed a new aspect on Tuesday. The club rooms in Nelson Street are rented from Mr. Peter Wright; and Mr. Charles F. Hammond and Mr. Eadie, as the trustees of the club are liable for the rent. The rent due at the November term, remained unpaid, the full amount of money required not being in the hands of the treasurer. Mr. Eadie, no doubt, because of the language used at the meeting of the members respecting his conduct in regard to the club, went to the club at half-past one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and ordered the members who were in the rooms to leave the premises, as he intended to take possession for arrears of rent. With a view of backing up demands Mr. Eadie brought with him three strong men to act as bailiffs. All the members present declined to obey the order of Mr. Eadie, who thereupon demanded that the keys should be handed over to him, but the superintendent refused to give them up. Several members questioned Mr. Eadie's right to make such demands, as he was only one of the trustees and they all expressed themselves satisfied that the other trustee—Mr. Hammond—would not sanction such proceedings. Leaving the three "bailiffs" in possession, Mr. Eadie went away but returned in about half an hour, and in an excited manner, said he would give the members an hour in which to leave the premises. His authority was again questioned, upon which he said, he had executed a new deed with Mr. Wright. He then left the premises, some member calling out after him "Where is the piano?" "The piano be hanged," said Mr. Eadie, "take possession" did not seem to like their job, and directly their employer went away, they left the premises and walked about in the market archway. An hour elapsed, and Mr. Eadie did not put in an appearance. At five o'clock Mr. Hammond arrived, and Mr. Eadie called at Mr. Wright's and paid the rent, which was due up to November last, the treasurer giving Mr. Hammond the amount required to make up the quarter's rent. The bailiffs having each received 2s. 6d. from Mr. Eadie, the proceedings were brought to a quiet termination.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Cabinet secrets are not often disclosed to us from the other side of the Border, but the speech of the Home Secretary to the Renfrewshire electors last week contains almost the first official intimation we have received, that Mr. Gladstone will not be unprepared with a definite policy in the matter of the Irish Church even in the first days of the session. Indeed, the declaration of Mr. Bruce is so unmistakeable that your readers will not be surprised to hear that considerable importance has here been attached to an utterance which at least promises a way out of the difficulty as peaceable as that in which the Paris Conference has agreed to dispose of the squabble between Turkey and Greece. The Conference itself has excited little attention here; for, whatever might be its decisions, it has been a foregone conclusion that we are not going to be drawn into a war upon any pretext whatever. The "retrenchment" policy of the Government, and what is being done in reducing the army and navy, are unmistakeable evidence, if any were wanting, of the peaceable intentions of the administration; and although the circumstances of the present disturbance in the East present some analogy to the situation in 1852, the last time that the Turks disturbed the peace of Europe against the advice of France and Great Britain, we have in the presence of John Bright in the Cabinet, at least, a guarantee, to use Lord Clarendon's famous expression, "that we shall not drift into war without rudder and without compass" in order to support the Ottoman Empire. There is no doubt, however, but that trade at home is seriously affected by the unsettled look of things on the continent, and until affairs in Spain, and in the East present a more promising aspect, I fear there will be little improvement to report. Londoners are of course beginning to speculate upon the promise of the coming season, but our anticipations are not sanguine for the continued desertion of the Court and the absence of the Prince and Princess of Wales will at least influence the early days of the season.

Probably the army, navy, and civil service estimate have never been looked forward to with more general interest and in certain quarters with more anxiety than they will be this session. That the policy of economy will be vigorously carried out cannot for a moment be doubted. Ministerial statements and numerous incidental facts go to prove it. In the army there will probably be reductions both in the infantry and cavalry. In the former the reductions will most likely be rather in the ranks than among the officers, and in the cavalry it is expected that one major and four cornets will be reduced in each regiment. Take this last statement, made on high authority, merely in itself, and it will be seen that if the contemplated reduction be carried out, the sum saved will be considerable. There are thirty-one cavalry regiments. The pay of a major in the Life Guards, or Horse Guards is £446, and in ordinary regiments £351, and the allowances amount to a considerable figure. Say that in round numbers £500 be saved in thirty regiments, that is £15,000. The pay of a cornet is £143 a-year. Say that 120 cornets are struck off, there is a saving, in pay alone of £17,520—total, upwards of £32,000, from which, of course must be deducted any compensation which Parliament in its mercy may grant. There is no doubt that considerable reductions will be made in the dockyards and arsenals. Mr. Cardwell, in receiving a deputation from Woolwich the other day to ask for Government relief for the men who have been thrown out of employment in the dockyard and arsenal of that town, not only held out no hope of further work, but said that Government contemplated further reductions—a statement which gave support to the rumour of the intention to abolish as soon as possible the dockyards at Woolwich and Deptford. It is also worth noting that as this or that post becomes vacant, we hear every now and then that it is doubtful whether it will be filled up, and sometimes even stronger and more definite statements are made. Some reductions of this kind have already become accomplished facts, and others are evidently contemplated. For example, Captain the Hon. A Cochrane is to succeed Captain Hall as Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, resigning the appointment of Captain of the Steam Reserve, which, according to existing intentions, is not to be filled up. There is also some doubt whether the Governorship of Greenwich Hospital will be filled up. By the way, Ministers might well turn their attention to the abuses of this mismanaged institution, which I firmly believe is, on the whole, now characterised by greater abuses than existed in it before the Act of 1865, which sent the pensioners adrift. It will scarcely be credited, but it is a fact nevertheless, that this hospital possesses property to the tune of £5,193,453, and that its annual revenue is some £190,000; and yet here is a splendid building standing almost wholly unoccupied. What a fact for a maritime country like England.

The disgraceful treatment of the body of a gentleman employed in Somerset House, who recently died very suddenly has drawn renewed attention to the necessity of proper provision to the dead preparatory to a coroner's inquest. I could relate many revolting facts on this subject, but suffice it to say that as throughout London we have no arrangement for the temporary disposal of the bodies of persons respecting whose death an inquiry has to be made, disgraceful and indecent treatment of the dead is almost a necessity. One or two of our parishes are contemplating the erection of "mortuaries," or houses for the dead, where bodies may be seen for the purpose of identification, and where *post mortem* examinations may be made; but the entire matter is one which Parliament should take up. We want mortuaries not only in cases of violent or sudden death, but wherever, through precaution against contagion, or on account of the limited house room of the deceased's family, a medical or other authority may order the removal of a body from a dwelling-house pending the funeral. At present in *many* cases, where a family occupying only one room, the survivors sleep in that room along with the corpse of a dead relative until interment. I know of only one parish in all London where the authorities have provided against contingencies, and that is St. Anne's, Soho, where probably the French inhabitants of that semi-French locality have had influence enough to introduce a mortuary.

Without entering on the points involved in the Ritualistic controversy, I may note that one of the most prominent features in our current news is, that several of the Ritualistic party have evidently determined, in spite of any spirit of obedience displayed elsewhere, to oppose the decision of the Privy Council and throw the burden of further action on their opponents; so that, instead of the crisis in the Church of England passing away, it is culminating in what may be called open rebellion. I express no opinion on the attitude assumed by the more resolute portion of the Ritualists, but merely notice it as an important fact.

An aeronautical maniac, or balloonatic, as he might be called, has determined to cross the Atlantic in a balloon. M. Alexandre is now on his way to New York, where he is to make an ascent from some public gardens and then come back across the ocean which separates us from our American cousins, always provided he does not fall into it. He intends to demonstrate that there is a continuous belt of westerly currents at an altitude of 10,000 feet, but perhaps he will only demonstrate what we already know full well—that the hurrican body has a greater specific gravity than sea water.

THE NEW LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

On Tuesday his Excellency Earl Spencer, received the addresses of the Municipal Council, and of the Provost and Fellows of the University. His Excellency, having thanked the Lord Mayor and his brother corporators, for the warmth of their welcome, briefly alluded to the benefits arising from the development of the resources of the country, observing that satisfactory progress in the attainment of those objects was of mutual confidence; that confidence was lately disturbed, but, he trusted, would soon be entirely restored, and that with its restoration, we may witness a new era of confidence and national prosperity. He was fully sensible that the people of England desired that the justice which they expected should be meted out to themselves should be extended to their Irish fellow subjects; and he was sure they would support the Government in conducting to a successful issue such measures as shall be deemed necessary in the interests of justice—respect for conscience and personal liberty. In reference to the liberation of political prisoners, Earl Spencer remarked that the subject involved the first duty of all constitutional Governments—the preservation of public order and liberty—and was one of vital importance; and he was ready to promise that it would receive the most anxious consideration of the Cabinet.

PENNY READINGS AT STANLEY.—The second of a series of popular readings was held in the Reading Room, Stanley, on Tuesday evening, when the Rev. Mr. Beeman read two sketches by "Boz," "Tom Smart, the Bagman at the Inn," and "The Shooting Party," in a style that secured the plaudits of the audience. The Rev. Mr. Stirrup read "Little Jim the Collier's Boy," in a very affecting manner. Mr. Joseph Fairney and the members of the Pit Hill choir executed several sacred songs in a very creditable style. The choir sang "Be Kind to the Loved Ones at Home," (a beautiful new song), in a style that elicited the warm applause of all, and Mr. T. Ritson sang "Just Before the Battle," in a very affective style. Votes of thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who took part in the readings, brought the proceedings very pleasantly to a close.

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

The monthly meeting of the members comprising the Benfieldside Local Board, was held on Wednesday in the Board-room, Town Hall, Shotley Bridge. Present: Rev. F. B. Thompson (presiding), Messrs. H. Ritson, W. Wilson, A. Richardson, J. Annandale, E. O. Tregelles, Wm. Raw, John Dickinson, James Annandale, jun., and T. Muse.

The CHAIRMAN read over the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were passed and afterwards signed by the chairman.

CONTRACT WORK.

The SURVEYOR reported that the drains at Blackhill had been laid down by Messrs. Thirlwell and Sons to his satisfaction, and that the other contracts were in progress.

THE HIGHWAY COMMITTEE'S REPORT

was then read by the chairman, as follows:—

Your committee lost no time in paying attention to the charge brought at your last meeting against the Surveyor.

They examined the minutes of the Board, and the estimates which had been laid before the Finance Committee, and found that the Finance Committee had approved of the estimate for the slag for repairing the roads, and the pay sheets were also approved of by the Board.

Your committee then examined the road in question leading from the Stonks to Blackhill, and found that the Surveyor had carried out the instructions of the committee, in laying rough slag over a considerable portion of this road.

Soon after the appointment of the committee they paid particular attention to this road, and found that the covering of metal was very slight, and totally inadequate to the traffic it had to bear. It was a matter of considerable surprise and regret to the committee, that such a heavy outlay should be needed, but the road had been grossly neglected, and required that means should be immediately taken to uphold it in a working condition. After the slag has been settled, and the foundation of the road is somewhat restored, the committee recommend that a proper width in the centre of the road, shall be covered with limestone.

It will be obvious to the Board, that all this work entails heavy expense, but the committee are of opinion, that the annual cost of our highways will now be much less than it was when under the control of the Highway Board.

The cost in 1865 was £415; 1866, £325; 1867, £550; and the roads left in a neglected condition.

The estimate of the Surveyor for the maintenance of the roads in 1868, was £322, and, and according to present appearance this sum will not be exceeded.

If the change from a Highway Board to a Local Board had taken place a year sooner, when it was attempted, it is probable that £200 would have been saved in the township rates.

The committee learnt from the Surveyor that he had a quantity of slag broken ready for laying on the road, and they instructed him to carry out the intentions of the Board by using this material.

The committee are of opinion that the charge against the Surveyor was groundless and unsuitable, and they expect that the roads under his care will soon recover the condition they lost, when the township contributed so heavily to the funds of the Highway Board.

The committee respectfully recommend to the Board that in future no charge shall be allowed to be made at the Board against any paid officer, or member of the Board, unless the charge be made in writing, and signed by the accusing party.

The committee believe that a resolution to this effect would save the valuable time of the Board, and lessen rather than increase the township rates.

Mr. W. WILSON proposed that the report of the highway committee be received and adopted.

Mr. WM. RAW seconded the motion, which was carried.

REPORT OF THE SEWERAGE COMMITTEE.

Your committee have had under consideration several subjects that have been alluded to repeatedly, but on which action has been delayed. They would now respectfully recommend that the Board should determine to enforce the following arrangements:—

That all owners and occupiers of houses, in proximity to the main sewer, shall be required to lay down drains to connect with the main sewer, within a month from the delivery of a written notice, and that all such drains must be trapped in a manner satisfactory to the Inspector.

In cases requiring particular care, disinfecting power to be freely and properly used.

That the Inspector be authorised to keep a supply of disinfecting powder ready, for gratuitous distribution to any ratepayer.

That two additional privies shall for the present be constructed on the premises of Mrs. Forster in Wood Street.

That the Inspector require all drains and sewers to be trapped, and such drains to be at the cost of owners or occupiers.

That the Inspector make an early survey of the slaughter houses, and that proceedings be immediately taken against any persons guilty of an infringement of the law.

That the front wall forming the ashpit at the Bridge Inn, be raised and the privy changed to a water-closet.

That all the owners of piggeries on the ground near Tin Mill Row, be advised by the Inspector to keep them in a clean and wholesome condition.

That proceedings be taken to require the proper cleansing of the privies of Mr. Christopher's cottages.

That Mr. Newmarch have renewed legal notice that he must abate his factory nuisance.

That the annual charge for using the main sewer at Cutlers' Hall be immediately relinquished.

If the foregoing suggestions be approved by the Board, they will assist in measures of improvement by passing a resolution to authorise legal proceedings to be taken in any case that it may be required.

Some discussion took place on the subjects mentioned in the report. Considerable difference of opinion existing amongst the members as to the time to be allowed to parties to empty their ashpits, and also in reference to the nuisance occasioned by piggeries. Eventually the report was adopted and it was decided to abolish piggeries where they were a nuisance.

LODGING HOUSES.

It transpired in conversation that at the lodging houses at Shotley Bridge only about 100 square feet of air was allowed to each lodger in place of 800 as specified by Act of Parliament, and it was therefore resolved that a committee be appointed to consider the lodging house question, and that such committee consist of Messrs. E. O. Tregelles, John Annandale, and Thos. Muse.

THE SANITARY REPORT

of Dr. W. M. Renton was next read over by the chairman, as follows:—

The latter part of the quarter ending October 21st was characterised by a severe outbreak of a virulent type of Typhoid fever, which unhappily continued to rage with unabated vigour until the middle of November of the year just ended. No new cases have occurred since that period. During that time there were no less than 27 cases of this fearful pestilence, causing the deaths of 5 persons. It is worthy of note that Blackfine, and the street running directly from that locality into Blackhill, bore the brunt of the plague, the rest of the district almost entirely escaping. As to the origin of the epidemic; it appears to have been brought by a person previously infected visiting some friends in the neighbourhood, there it took root and rapidly spread upwards to Blackfine, in short to those dwellings the most recently constructed in the district. Here, more than in any other part of the district, is drainage defective, and the houses of a more primitive build. Erected as they were in a hurry, and planted on damp, undrained soil, and without the smallest regard to ventilation or privy accommodation, they were certain to be the dwellings over which a stimulated fever cloud would hang.

The various diseases which sometimes prevail amongst us, whether epidemically or endemically and which are generally attended with a high death rate, depend wholly or in great part on the neglect of hygienic laws and disregard of the common decencies of life. The science of health preservation then is an indispensable portion of human society, and it is in the guarding against the errors and neglects of a part that the safety of the whole is protected.

The mortality in the district has been more than usually high this quarter, exceeding by 12 deaths the quarter preceding. Five of these were from the fever mentioned, two on whom Coroner's inquests were held, and two others from child-birth.

Mr. E. O. TREGELLES said that the report of their medical officer only proved the correctness of the opinion held by the sanitary committee on the question.

On the motion of Mr. W. WILSON, seconded by Mr. W. RAW, the report was referred to the sanitary committee.

PLANS.

The plans of Mr. Thomas Patterson were then approved and passed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The CLERK said he had received letters from the clerk to the Consett Local Board, calling the attention of the Board to the state of the roads near Allansford, and also to the road between the Cemetery and the Foundry at Blackhill. Both letters were referred to the Highway Committee. The clerk also read a communication from the clerk to the Shotley Bridge Gas Company requesting permission to take their pipes through a portion of the roads under the control of the Board.

Permission was giving to the Gas Company to lay their pipes provided the filling up the trench afterwards was done to the satisfaction of the Inspector to the Board.

ACCOUNTS

from the Shotley Bridge Gas Company for £75 18s. 1d. being the amount due up to the 31st December, 1868, and also for 7s. 10½d. for arrears, for collection of gas rate due to Mr. Carss were presented. The latter account was ordered to be paid, and the former was handed over to the gas committee to be examined, and if correct, to be paid.

THE SURVEYOR'S PAY-BILL

was then read over, from which it appeared that the following sums were due:—Labour, £11 1s. 7½d.; team work, £3 16s. 6d.; contract work, £41 6s. 3d.; tradesmen's bills, 14s.; total, £56 18s. 4½d. which sums were ordered to be paid.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Since the last meeting I have been through the most of the district, and with a few exceptions I find it satisfactory, the particulars of which will be laid before you by the Nuisance Committee. I have also to inform the Board that I have measured the distance from the Blackhill drain to the highest block of houses at Blackfine, and I find it to be about 600 yards, and the probable cost would be about £80. I would, therefore, suggest to the Board, to avoid the above expense, the propriety of utilizing the sewerage at the above place if possible, which I think might easily be done by disinfecting it.

I may also inform the Board that the drains at Blackhill and Wood Street, Shotley Bridge, contracted for by Messrs. Thirlwell have been finished, the particulars of which I lay before you, a small balance will be kept in hand on account of the Wood Street drain, the other I have set down to be paid in full.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

I have to report to the Board that the roads throughout the district as a whole are satisfactory, considering the very wet weather we have had for the past two or three months, the most of the material provided for the roads have been laid on, and the remainder will be in the course of a few days, when more time will be on hand for levelling, and cleaning where necessary.

I have also to inform the Board that the Kerbstone has been laid down on the Railway Bridge, Blackhill, and also the rubble kerbstone at or near Highgate, the cost of which is included in this month's pay-bill.

I am instructed by Mr. Andrew Annandale (a member of this Board) to say, that he would like to have the consent of this Board to lay down in front of his property near Cutlers Hall some flagging, paving, and kerbstone being a continuation of the kerbstone in front of Mr. R. Purvis's property, and also to grant leave to the Consett Iron Company, to break open the road near the Library, Blackhill.

Leave was given by the Board to Mr. Annandale to make his improvements, and also the Consett Iron Company to break open the ground as requested.

The Board then adjourned.

CONSETT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

For some time past efforts have been made to establish a Mechanics' Institute for Consett upon a broad and liberal basis. It had been thought that the constitution of the old Reading Room, in Trafalgar Street, was too conservative in its character, therefore the members, in order to meet an appeal which had been made to them, held a meeting on Wednesday evening. There was a numerous and highly respectable audience, who evinced a lively desire to establish an institute that would meet, in some manner, the growing intelligence of Consett and neighbourhood.

The chair was taken by JONATHAN PRIESTMAN, Esq., who introduced the business of the evening by stating that the real object of the meeting was to establish in Consett, a Mechanics' Institute that would meet with the approbation of all classes and the question which arose was whether there was sufficient zeal and energy to carry on an institute. He thought it would be a great boon to working men, and would be a rendezvous where they could spend a pleasant evening.

The Rev. F. STEGGALL then gave a brief outline of the history of similar institutes in Consett, and showed that by a little extraneous help outside, they could maintain an institute creditably. After it had been floated they could establish classes for the moral and social improvement of the members. He had no doubt that in a short time they would be in possession of a good library, and advised all present to enrol themselves as members of the new institute.

A conversation afterwards ensued, in which, the Chairman, Rev. F. Steggall, Messrs. Imrie, Cross, Tait, Paton, O'Neil, and several other gentlemen took part, resulting in the following resolution being put to the meeting:—"That this institute be called the Consett Mechanics' Institute," which, on being put was carried unanimously.

Mr. IMRIE addressed the meeting in a few pithy remarks. He thought that the people in Consett were beginning to appreciate such an institution as that spoken of; and suggested that a library be formed immediately.

After a few remarks from other gentlemen, the meeting proceeded to elect the officers for the ensuing year as follows:—

President, Jonathan Priestman, Esq.; vice-president and treasurer, Rev. F. Steggall; secretaries, J. Kerss and S. Brodie; committee, Messrs. Imrie, Patterson, Greaves, Tait, Cross, Stephenson, O'Neil, Thompson, Heslop, Fraser, Pescod, and Smith. It was stated that thirty-five persons had consented to become members, and that a gentleman had generously promised 50 volumes towards the proposed library, in connection with the institute. The meeting was adjourned till Wednesday next, in order to enable the committee to draw up a code of rules, and prepare a report, to be presented at that meeting.

A hearty vote of thanks were accorded to Mr. Priestman, for the kind and generous manner in which he had presided over the meeting.

LIBERAL BANQUET AT STOCKTON.

PRESENTATION OF £1,200 TO MR. JOSEPH DODDS, M.P.

On Wednesday evening there was a grand political demonstration at Stockton, on the occasion of the Liberals of the new Parliamentary borough entertaining their first representative, Mr. Joseph Dodds, at a banquet in the Borough Hall, and presenting him with the handsome sum of £1,200, the amount of the expenses which he incurred during the contest with Lord Ernest Vane Tempest, whom he defeated by a great majority. The hall was very elaborately decorated with evergreens, festoons, banners, and large medallions, in which were inscribed the names of the members of the present Cabinet, and several of the Parliamentary representatives of the North of England.

"The Queen," "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," were the first toasts which were proposed from the chair, on the conclusion of the banquet, and they were very loyally responded to.

The Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Durham, the clergy of both dioceses, and the ministers of all denominations, was proposed by the MAYOR OF STOCKTON, who fearlessly maintained that the great Liberal party with which they were identified was second to none in the interest which it felt in the advancement of religion, and in the efforts it put forth in its behalf, and in the respect which it showed for ministers of religion generally. (Applause.)

The Rev. C. D. Trotter replied on behalf of the clergy, and the Rev. G. ALLEN, Congregational minister, for the ministers of other denominations.

"The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," was acknowledged by Captain BEAUMONT, M.P., and Colonel SCURFIELD.

The last toast proposed in the Borough Hall, was "The Lords-Lieutenant of Durham and the North Riding, and the Magistrates."

The company then adjourned to the Theatre, where it had been arranged that the presentation should take place, in order that a larger number of Mr. Dodd's friends and supporters than the hall would accommodate might attend the interesting proceedings and contribute to the success of the demonstration of Liberal principles. The front of the Theatre was also ornamented with devices in gas, the chief of which was an inscription over the principal entrance "Long live Dodds."

The audience was a very large one, and Mr. RICHARDSON was again in the chair.

Mr. CANDLISH, M.P., proposed Her Majesty's Ministers," who, he said, were some of the noblest men that tread the globe. He did not think it would have been possible to have formed a better or a stronger Government, and he had no doubt that we should have wise and good legislation.

Mr. MILBANK, M.P., responded to "the Houses of Parliament.

Mr. SAMUELSON, M.P., also reponded, and expressed a hope that, if the House of Commons should pass measures for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, the House of Lords would not be so foolish as to reject them.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing the toast of the evening, "The Member for Stockton," after pronouncing an eulogium on the hon. gentleman, presented to him a list of subscriptions, amounting to the total expense to which he had been put during the contest.

Mr. DODDS, M.P., who had been enthusiastically received, feelingly acknowledged the presentation. He then said, that they were now entering upon a Parliamentary session which would, perhaps be the most important ever known in the history of this country, and he could not help thinking that there would be an overwhelming majority in favour of long oppressed Ireland.

Mr. J. W. PEASE, M.P., and Captain BEAUMONT, M.P., acknowledged the toast of "The Members for South Durham."

Other toasts followed.

The Court is expected to return to Windsor about the 15th or 16th of February.

Two more bodies were recovered from the new south level at the Oaks pit at Saturday.

A man has committed suicide in Liverpool to avoid starvation. He leaves a wife and two children.

Lord Stanley is spoken of as Chairman of the Commission of Military Education in succession to Earl de Grey and Ripon.

It is announced that Earl Home will be appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Lanarkshire, in place of Earl Belhaven deceased.

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION PETITIONS.

On Tuesday, Mr. Justice Blackburn commenced sittings for the hearing of petitions under the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, and sat at Bewdley about the middle of the day and heard the opening speech on part of the petitioners, "Sturge and another v. Glass, Bart." Mr Justice Willis sat the same day at Guildford, and took the Guildford petition "Elkins and others v. Onslow." The following is the list of the places appointed for the hearing of cases, with the names of the judges:—

Bewdley.—Sturge and another v. Glass, Bart., Jan. 16, Mr. Justice Blackburn.

Guildford.—Elkins and others v. Onslow, Jan. 19, before Mr. Justice Willes.

Bradford.—Hally and others v. Ripley, Jan. 25, before Mr. Baron Martin.

Bradford.—Storey and others v. Forster, Jan. 25, before Mr. Baron Martin.

Stockport.—Hallam and others v. Tipping, Jan. 26, before Mr. Justice Blackburn.

Stockport.—Walton and others v. Smith, Jan. 26, before Mr. Justice Blackburn.

Lichfield.—Anson v. Dyott, Jan. 28, before Mr. Justice Willis.

Warrington.—Cubitt and others v. Rylands, Feb. 1, before Mr. Baron Martin.

Westbury.—Laverton v. Phipps, Feb. 2, before Mr. Justice Willis.

Wallingford.—Dilk, Bart, v. Vickers, Feb. 2, before Mr. Justice Blackurn.

Cheltenham.—Gardner v. Samuelson, Feb. 8, before Mr. Baron Martin.

Tamworth.—Hill and others v. Sir R. Peel, Bart., and Sir H. Bulwer, Feb. 9, before Mr. Justice Willis.

Stalybridge.—Ogdon v. Sidebottom, Feb. 9, before Mr. Justice Blackburn.

Westminster.—Beal and others v. Smith, Feb. 12, before Mr. Bason Martin.

Hartlepool.—Gray and others v. Jackson, Feb. 16, before Mr. Justice Blackburn.

In the Bewdly petition, about 250 voters are objected to on one side, and in the Guildford case about 100. There is a third petition in the Bradford case on the recent return, which cannot be heard at present. Of the sixty petitions, nine will not proceed to trial, and with the Windsor and Norwich petitions, leaves 49 to be heard. Master Gordon, of the Common Pleas will tax the costs in all cases.

REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.

The seasonable change in the weather during the past week will be of immense benefit to the country. It has given the flooded districts an opportunity to get clear of the superfluous water, and the return to moderate frost will be of no small service as a check to vegetation, which has been making dangerous progress during the warm, moist atmosphere. Already spring flowers were becoming common, and fruit-buds were everywhere swelling fast, with an almost certainity of being cut off as soon as open. The incessant heavy rains had beaten down the heavy soils so as to compact the surface, and a little frost will be welcome to bring these to their natural state; and though rain returned again on Friday, let us yet hope for more seasonable cold, and we can well spare February its accustomed duty to fill our ditches. It may now soon be dry enough to ascertain more exactly the extent of injury to the growing crops, which we fear will not be slight, an excess of moisture being more dangerous to a healthy growth than drought. The trade, as usual after a rise, has rather slackened, with a downward tendency—say 1s. to 1s. per qr.; neither our stocks nor our prospects warrant a permanent decline, though the arrivals off the coast have been heavy. The transit from scarcity to plenty a month earlier than the usual harvest time, was well calculated to produce the change we have seen; but there is a reasonable limit to depression, and that limit has been about reached, when the failure of the spring crops and especially of barley, has placed their relative value so much beyond wheat. Of course every shilling advance will be strenuously resisted by millers but short markets will overcome their hesitation, and put the first grain in the right place. The public this season have had no slight advantage in the quality of bread, there being no opportunity to lower it excepting by an admixture of maize, which in itself is no bad thing; but the fact of its moderate price shows it is not very liberally used. Paris has not altered values, but the country markets of France are rather higher, while Belgium is firm, and some parts of Holland rather higher, with Germany calm, and easier, New York is without change.

Correspondence.

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

LIBRARIES AND NEWS-ROOMS IN CONSETT.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—The time is past when it was needful to demonstrate the expediency, safety, or propriety of intellectual development for all classes of society; and the transition state in which our country now finds itself, in passing from an uneducated to an educated condition, leaves us no alternative but to throw our influence for good into the advancing current, promoting to the utmost of our power every direct and indirect agency for the proper education and emancipation of the masses.

Hitherto, Consett has not been fertile in literary institutions. The reasons are obvious. A taste for literature is wanting in the working classes; the bookmaker of the turf has more charms for them than the books written by Bacon, Locke, Reed, Gibbon, Macaulay, Hallam, Buckle, and John Stuart Mill. Moreover, there has always been a lack of pecuniary aid for the support of such institutions, consequently, the vitiated tastes of the operative class, and the indifference of the well-to-do class have, been the principal cause of the failures of literary institutions in Consett. Effort has not been wanting to establish on a permanent basis literary institutions for the people, but as the above-named essential elements have not been available, such efforts have proved abortive. Much credit is due to the Rev. Mr. Steggall for his efforts in this direction. I believe that he has not only been zealous in this good cause, but that he has worked in it disinterestedly. There is also, sir, another gentleman, whose efforts for the intellectual progress of the people of Consett I cannot pass over without notice. I allude to Jonathan Priestman, Esq., a gentleman, who stands deservedly high in the estimation of the public, for his hearty and generous co-operation in all matters appertaining to the social and intellectual advancement of the people of this locality.

At the present time, sir, I hear that efforts are about to be made to get up a Mechanics' Institute at Consett. Such an institute has been long wanted. May the laudable efforts of those, who are nobly pioneering the way be crowned with success.

There is one circumstance, which, at the present crisis may prove an obstacle to the success of a Mechanics' Institute in Consett. The members of the Co-operative Store have already formed the nucleus of a Library, which promises ere long to be excellent in its kind. They have resolved that each member shall contribute sixpence quarterly for the maintenance of the Library and News-room, and that non-members of the Store, can become members of the Library by paying one shilling quarterly. This quarterly contribution to members of the Store is certainly very moderate, and with respect to the amount contributed by non-members, it is as reasonable as any one could desire it to be. The books I understand, are allowed free circulation among all the members of the library, and as there are now 500 members in the Store, the quarterly contributions for literary purposes will be considerable, as well as a permanent guarantee for the keeping up of a large stock of books of the best quality. Thus, you will perceive, sir, that in the Store Library there may be a lack of taste among a considerable portion of its members for literary recreation, yet the principal element for the successful working of a good library is there, viz.: guaranteed funds. But, should those gentlemen, who are about to attempt the establishing of a mechanics' institute, see their way clear in accomplishing this laudable object, I say, let us have it established. It is probable that both the Stores Library and a Mechanics' Institute may be made self-supporting in Consett; yet, to many, it will be evident that the Store's Library must, to a considerable extent, neutralise the success of a Mechanics' Institute. However, be this as it may, I wish the promoters of the latter scheme every success. I believe, sir, that the inhabitants of Consett stand much in need of suitable information, on many topics, and as well-informed minds can only be made by a careful perusal of the works of first-class authors, I say, let us have such works supplied, either by mechanics' institutes, or any other form of literary institutions. "Books a respectacles, with which to read nature. They teach us to understand and feel what we see, to decipher and syllable the hieroglyphics of the senses."—*Dryden*. Book-making and book-reading are—

"Mightiest of the mighty means,
On which the arm of progress leans—
Man's noblest mission to advance,
His woes assuage, his weal enhance,
His rights enforce, his wrongs redress—
Mightiest of the mighty is the Press!" *Bowring.*

Books are an essential element of our social economy. The best minds of every age are trained by

"Those dead but sceptured sovereigns who still rule
Our spirits from their urns."

In books we have friends for every mood—comforters for every sorrow; a glorious company of immortals, scattering their sweet influences on the worn and beaten paths of our daily life. Shapes "that haunt thought's wilderness" are around us, in toil and suffering, and joy; mitigating labour, soothing care, giving a keener relish to delight; touching the heroic string in our nature with a noble sentiment; kindling our hearts, lifting our imaginations, and hovering alike over the couch of health and the sick pillow, to bless, and cheer, and animate, and console.

"The Pen and the Press, blessed alliance! combined,
To soften the heart, and enlighten the mind;
For that to the treasures of knowledge give birth,
And this sent them forth to the ends of the earth;
Their battles for truth, were triumphant indeed,
And the rod of the tyrant was snapped like a reed.
They were made to exalt us, to teach us, to bless,
Those invincible brothers, the Pen and the Press."

JOHN PARKER,

Consett.

NORTH OF ENGLAND COURSING CLUB

Stewards—William Atkinson, John Aitken, John Wilson, Henry Barlow, and Thomas Howe. Field Steward—Thomas Wigham. Flag Steward—George Weightman. Judge—Mr. Coulton. Slipper—Mr. William Ridley.

TUESDAY.

The members of the above club held their second meeting of the season on Tuesday over the estate of Henry C. Silvertop, Esq., at Minsteracres, a gentleman deeply and sincerely interested in the extension of so spirited and fascinating a recreation. At the last meeting hares were found to be fleet of foot and numerous, the trials affording rare sport, but this state of affairs was scarcely followed up on Tuesday, when the sport, especially at the opening, was very unpromising, and of no general interest. In the first place, a dense fog prevailed, and continued for such a length of time as to threaten to knock the coursing on the head, insomuch as it was a matter of impossibility to see the dogs after they had run a few yards from the slips. The number of spectators was very large numbering several hundreds.

Subjoined is a full account of the coursing:—

[illegible]

Theodore beat Algernon. | Afterwit.
I'glo beat Gavina. | Earl Percy beat Boadicea.
Red King beat Sunflower. | Fleuron beat Lady Anne.
Gosforth Maid beat Belle of the Village. | Agent beat Rosewater (drawn).
Young Dan the Pedlar beat

It being now quite dark, the sport was adjourned until Wednesday morning commencing at the Manor House, at nine o'clock prompt.

WEDNESDAY.

Notwithstanding the number of courses to be run off on Wednesday the programme was concluded in the most successful manner by about four o'clock. The meet was at the South's Stoop, distant some three miles from the Manor House on the Minsteracres estate. Everything in connection with the coursing passed off brilliantly, the representatives of Mr. Silvertop being careful and anxious to promote the sport to the fullest. Below is a record of the coursing:—

ALL-AGED STAKES.

[illegible]

A quesionable slip was made, Barber having to run right round to get at the hare. At the fence Barber led by nearly two lengths, and, in the act of turning again fell heavily. Adroit then ran the hare to cover, without doing any work. Whatever Barber's qualifications may be on the fallow, it is perfectly evident that his forte is not on the grass land. The hare took the fence at the extreme corner of the field, when Adroit refused. Barber then raced the hare down the field and into the bushes, where the course ended.

A grand Wesleyan church is to be opened at Washington preceding the inauguration of Gen. Grant as President. The preachers on the occasion are to be Bishop Simpson and the Rev. W. M. Punshon. The magnificent building cost forty-five thousand pound, by far the greater part of which has been secured.

REVIVAL HYMNS.—Some of our churches still use "Tate and Brady." Many of the Dissenting Chapels delight in hymns of a "purely orthodox tone," but destitute of a shadow. But the new style of hymn introduced by the "Revivalists," and written not merely for this generation, but for this year, really surprises us by the descent which it makes into irreverence, not to say blasphemy. The most recent specimen of this kind of literature is from the pen of Mr. William Weaver, "the converted clown." Here is the first verse:—

I've given my heart to Jesus,
And mean to keep it so;
If the Devil wants to have it all
I'll tell him—"Not for Joe."

And so through other five verses "Not for Joe" is the refrain. The last is, perhaps, the most extraordinary:—

Lord, give me strength to fight,
And battle every foe;
If tempted to forsake my God,
To cry out—"Not for Joe."

And this comes in a day when Lyte has only just ceased to write, while Newman and Bonar still live. But anyone who could sing stuff like this would find nothing he could understand in the writings of the authors mentioned.

THE YOUNG MEN OF THE PERIOD.—Encouraged by the success which attended the articles in the *Saturday Review* on the "Girls of the Period," the *Daily Telegraph* has started a correspondence on "Young Men." The letters are for the most part exceedingly trite and commonplace, though true enough. We are told, for instance, what we all knew before, that young men now like to spend their money, entirely on themselves, shun marriage, because it would deprive them of all their freedom, which being interpreted, means license; vote the society of modest women slow, and do their flirting at casinos. All this is unhappily a stale story, though it would be a nice question to determine the amount of responsibility which attaches itself to each of the two sexes. The young man does not like the girl of the period because she is fast and loud; the girl is fast and loud because a young man of the period prefers the society of venal to modest women. Amid the columns of commonplace which the *Telegraph* has published, there is, however, one new idea. In London. That the present degradation of young men is due in a large measure to the lower tone of literary men in London. In the days of Charles Lamb the wittiest literary men in London met at one another's houses at family gatherings—with a leg of mutton, if a dinner were in question; with punch, not wine if it were merely an evening gathering. But now, if we may believe the outpourings of our literary men, they are all on the side of the luxurious and the rich; they spurn to use "Wordsworth's expression" "plain living and high thinking" of other days. Not only do they discourse learnedly of the different kinds of wine that ought to accompany the different courses, but they sneer persistingly at anybody who gives a dinner that is not grand. In fact, they have bartered the glorious symposia of former days, when there really was a feast of reason, and flow of soul for entrees, early peas, and vapid talk. They have fallen down and worshipped the golden image which that tyrant Mammon has set up.

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, Jan. 4.—Before A. TOWN and T. WILSON, Esqrs.

VAGRANCY CASES.

James O'Neil, tramp, was charged by Sergt. Wood with begging in the streets at Consett, on the 15th inst. Committed to gaol for fourteen days.

John Mulligan, described as a sailor, was charged by P.C. Gilroy with begging in the township of Medomsley, on the 15th inst. Committed to gaol for seven days.

James Bolston was charged by P.C. Gilroy with begging in the township of Iveston, on the 16th instant. Committed to gaol for fourteen days.

ASSAULT.

Daniel Canlon, pitman, Leadgate, who has on several previous occasions been convicted by the magistrates, was charged by Mary Wilson with assaulting her on the 16th inst. Complainant stated that she was a beerhouse-keeper at Consett, and on the night in question the defendant came into her house drunk and conducted himself in a riotous manner, and when she remonstrated with him, he threw a jug at her and hit her on the cheek, he then went to other public houses and behaved in a similar manner. P.C. Thompson then apprehended him, and, with other assistance, he was taken to the lock-up. He violently resisted his apprehension and assaulted the police. He was fined £2 and costs for the assault on Mary Wilson, or in default two months to gaol, and £1 and costs for the assault on the officer, or in default one month in gaol.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, January 21st.—Before M. KEARNEY (chairman) and A. H. TALMADGE Esqs., and Major JOICEY.

A WAGES CASE.

Thomas Cragg, a builder, was charged with the non-payment of 8s. 6d., wages due to Jas. Jackson, mason. The latter had worked for the defendant at Quebec near Esh, and in consequence of a refusal to advance him a little money on account, the complainant refused to work, and was then told to quit the premises. He admitted that he had not applied for payment from the defendant on the usual wages day. No one appeared for defendant and the order for payment with costs was made.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED SHOP ROBBERY BY LADS AT LANCHESTER.

Cuthbert Nicholson, John Morgan, and *Henry Plowsbee*, three young men of respectable appearance, were charged with attempting to enter the shop of Mr. Fenwick at Lanchester, on the 15th inst. It appears that Sergeant Woodward saw the lads dodging about at the door of Mr. Fenwick, grocer, Lanchester, on the night of the 15th inst. After watching their movements the officer took them into custody, and on the way to the station the prisoner Plumber told Sergeant Woodward that he was coming up the village when he saw the other two lads at the door of Mr. Fenwick's shop, and they told him they were about to cut a stone in the shop front. He afterwards denied this statement, but on Sergt. Woodward examining the shop window in question he found indentations of a knife on the putty, as if there had been an attempt to take out the pane. He also found a knife lying on the ground. Plumber's master, Dr. Wilson attended, and gave the lad an excellent character, and the magistrates believing the lads had no felonious intent, discharged them with a caution.

EXCITING CHASE AFTER A BESOM MAKER.

Michael Doe, an athletic specimen of the nomadic tribe hailing from Sheriff hill, was charged with doing damage to underwood, the property of Thos. Wyld. It appears that the prosecutor and his son were walking in Causey Wood, near Shield Row, on Wednesday, when they found the prisoner laying about him with a bill-knife, cutting down sapling larch and birch for the purpose of making besom shafts. He gave the wrong name and addresses, and as he did not go away they procured the assistance of P.C.'s Smith and Raine. As these officers approached the prisoner who had loaded his cart with his spoil jumped in himself and seizing a stout sapling he belaboured his horse most unmercifully, sending him along at such a pace as to scatter the greater part of the shaft-right and left on the road as he fled. Finding they were likely to be distanced Raine took across the country saving a mile and a half of road, hoping by this means to cut the prisoner off while P.C. Smith obtained a horse from Mr. McLaren, farmer, on which he gave chase. The prisoner escaped Raine however, but Smith came up with him at Ravensworth, the prisoner's horse being then dead beat, but the prisoner's disposition continuing with unabated vigour. He again gave a wrong name, but was recognised by P.C. Smith. He now made at rambling defence but was fined £2 and costs, or two months' imprisonment in default.

ALLEGED ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE NEAR SHIELD ROW.

Anthony Reynolds, pitman a well-known character, was charged with robbing John Peters of a watch and 14s. 6d. in money, near Shield Row, on the 16th inst. It appears that on the night of the 15th of June, prosecutor met the prisoner and some other men named Carr, Wilkinson, and two others, he did not know at Charlton's public-house they had some drink together, and left about twelve o'clock. They were afterwards in a private house where they had more drink, and on turning out Wilkinson asked the prosecutor to accompany him for a stroll down to Hawkey's Buildings, a short distance from Shield Row. The prisoner Carr and the other men accompanied them, and when near Hawkey's Buildings, Reynolds snatched the prosecutor's watch from his pocket, but failed to sever it from the guard. The others also closed round and felled him, stealing his watch, and his purse, containing 14s. 6d., from his right hand pocket. Prosecutor was stunned for a few moments, but on recovering himself he found that Wilkinson alone remained beside him, the other men having gone in the direction of Hawkey's buildings. Prosecutor shouted after them that if they did not give him his watch and money he would prosecute them. The men went away, however, and Wilkinson soon followed them. Carr and Wilkinson had since absconded. He gave information to the police, and the prisoner was apprehended by P.C. Raine on Saturday last. Before being brought before the magistrates, the prosecutor by way of recovering his property, told a man named Christopher Hauxwell that if he could persuade the man to return him his property, he would let the matter drop. Hauxwell got a handkerchief from Peters, and soon afterwards the watch was returned to the prosecutor, in charge of a little boy, wrapped in a piece of paper which had a quantity of gill upon it, and looked as if it had been buried, and this was contained in the handkerchief just lent by Peters to Hauxwell. The latter was now charged with being an accessory after the fact of the robbery. Both prisoners denied the charges recorded against them. Hauxwell said Carr had admitted to him that he had the watch in his possession and he gave him the handkerchief which he had borrowed from the prosecutor and went away with it ostensibly to send the watch back again to Peters. The magistrates committed Reynolds for trial at the Sessions. They had a list of convictions against the defendant for the last twelve years, and from the record it appeared that the prisoner had just come out of gaol after a twelve months sojourn, and there were other serious convictions against the prisoner, he would not be allowed to go on bail. With reference to Hauxwell, his conduct was extremely suspicious, but as there was just a doubt, they would give him the benefit of it and discharged him.

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, at 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 any one who contemplates a purchase, either for personal wear or for a wedding, birth-day, Christmas, or other present, it will be found of the very greatest service.

AN INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL GRANT.—Two gentlemen from Louisiana—a judge and a senator—recently obtained an interview with General Grant. They wished the Government to endorse the bonds of their State for the restoration and improvement of the leves of the Lower Mississippi; but at the first mention of their scheme they were startled by the General's exclamation, "I hope the Government will not do it." On being assured that it would be impossible for the Government to lose a cent, he drily replied that he never knew a Government become responsible for any amount that it did not have to pay, and while they were discussing on all sides how to pay the national debt he should oppose any increase of the national obligations. It was impossible, urged the visitors, to cultivate the lands without the levees, and millions of acres of the best land in the world were subject to overflow. To this the General replied, after reminding them that he had himself had something to do with the breaking of the levees, that the lands might overflow and stay under water until their owners were willing that Northern men and Northern capital should come in and improve them. "Your large bondholders," he exclaimed, "are as hostile to this United States Government to-day as they have ever been; and if that Government should rebuild their levees it would not change them a particle." The only way in which the Government could have rebuilt the levees would have been by confiscating the lands. In answer to the complaint that the negroes would not work, General Grant said they would work if they were paid for it, and again charged the Southerners with hostility to Northern men, with unwillingness to divide lands, and with a general tendency to secure the services of the negroes without prompt and adequate payment. The judge admitted that there was some truth in these complaints. "Then," said Grant, I think you will have to build your own levees, or let them wait under water until willing men come in who will build them."

CHARLTON v. THE EARL OF DURHAM.—The suit of Charlton v. the Earl of Durham was on Tuesday, brought before Vice-Chancellor James. The proceedings were instituted for the purpose of rendering the Earl of Durham liable for a loss of £2,500, occasioned by a fraud of a person named Wilson, of Newcastle, who had received from Lord Durham's agent £2,500 due upon his lordship's bond, and given a discharge for the amount, in which he had forged the name of the plaintiff, who was co-executor with Wilson, of the late Thomas Glaholm, by whom the money received by the board was originally lent. The money had been appropriated by Wilson to his own use, and he is now (having been convicted of the forgery on his own confession) undergoing the sentence of penal servitude. The case was argued for the plaintiff by Mr. Kay, Q.C., and Mr. Fadden; for the defendant by Mr. Bruce, Q.C., and Mr. Chitty. Although the point raised by the suit is of considerable importance, the arguments of counsel, and the various affidavits read, presented no feature of interest for the general public. The proceedings, indeed were extremely heavy. His Honour has reserved judgment until Friday.

Markets.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a good supply of wheat from the country and a fair quantity both coastwise and from abroad. The trade, although dull was not worse than on Saturday, and at a decline of 1s on white and 1s to 2s per qr. on red, a moderate business was done in both English and foreign. Barley, for malting and grinding, was lower. Malt, beans, and peas, unchanged. Oats slow, at barely previous terms. Flour 6d to 1s per sack cheaper.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKET, Saturday.—The following were the prices current at our market this day:—Barley, 0s per qr; oats, 6s 6d to 8s 0d per boll. Beef, 6d to 9d; mutton, 6d to 8d; veal, 0d to 8d; pork, 8d to 9d per lb. Chickens, 2s 0d to 2s 9d; ducks, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; hens, 1s 6d to 1s 6d; geese 8s 0d to 0s 0d; turkeys 5s 0d to 7s 6d 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 8 for 1s. Apples, 1s 0d to 1s 8d; English onions, 0s 0d; Portugal, 0s 0d per peck. Potatoes, 8d to 9d per stone.

DARLINGTON CORN MARKET, Monday.—There was a good show of wheat, and a large attendance of buyers; a pretty good clearance was made, but a reduction of from 1s to 2s per qr. had to be submitted to; red wheat made from 12s 3d to 13s 3d, 13s 6d being obtained in isolated cases; and white do., 13s 6d to 14s 6d per boll. Barley was a better supply, and met a free sale at from 42s to 44s per qr. Long oats, 26s to 28s; and short do., 32s to 36s per qr. Beans, 54s to 57s.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a good attendance with a large supply of wheat, which sold slowly at a reduction of from 2s to 3s per qr. Barley, small supply; slow sale, at a decline of 1s per qr. Very large supply of oats; dull sale, at a reduction of 1s 0d to 1s 6d per qr., and at the close many samples remained unsold.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Market quiet, and prices the same as on Monday for all kinds of grain.

GENERAL CORN AVERAGES.

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

	Qrs.	s. d.
Wheat	70,452	at 52 8
Barley	48,306	at 43 0
Oats	6,436	at 25 9

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 92 beasts and 1,140 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, both of cattle and sheep were inferior for the time of year. The supply of beef comprised 1,051 head. The numbers being less than last week, with favourable accounts from the leading markets held yesterday, together with a good attendance of buyers, caused the beef trade to be in an exceedingly active state, and although the quotations are the same as last week, the tendency was in favour of the seller, with a good clearance at the close of the business. The number of sheep was 5,010. The aspect of the mutton trade was rather portentous, and it will be some time before there is any discussion about butchers' profits. However, all breeds moved freely off at a rise of fully ½d per lb, on the rates of this day se'nnight, and the principal part of the business was soon brought to a close. Pigs—433 were shown. The advance in the price of mutton emboldened sellers to stand out for higher rates, which caused a slow, stiff, dear selling market, but all were disposed of.

Prices.—Prime heifer, 8s 9d to 9s 0d; secondary sorts, 7s 9d to 8s 3d; inferior sorts, 6s 0d to 7s 6d; first-class oxen, 8s 6d to 8s 9d; middling, 7s 9d to 8s 0d; cows, 6s 0d to 7s 0d; pork, 6s 0d to 7s 9d; small dairy-fed, 8s 0d to 8s 6d; mutton, 7d to 1s 0d; sheep, good venisable mutton 8½d to 9d; middling 7½d to 8d; tups, ewes, and inferior 7d to 7½d per lb., sinking offal.

DARLINGTON CATTLE MARKET, Monday.—There was a fair show of fat cattle, for which the demand was rather slack, and prices had a declining tendency. Best beef, 8s 3d to 8s 9d; and secondary sorts, 7s 9d to 8s 3d per stone. Of lean cattle there was a pretty good supply, which met a fair sale at improving prices; best made from £12 to £16; and secondary, £9 to £12 each. There were a few calving cows, for which there did not seem a very brisk sale. Of Irish cattle there was a fair quantity shown, with a moderate demand. Sheep were rather smaller in supply than usual, but prices were in the ascendant, the best making from 8d to 8½d per lb. Fair show of pigs, and prices as before.

WAKEFIELD CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—Fair supply of fat stock, with a good attendance of customers. Beef, 8s 0d to 8s 9d; and prime do., 9s 3d per stone. Mutton: Half-breds, 8½d; wethers, 8d; and ewes 7d to 7½d per lb, and at the close nearly the whole were disposed of. Light show of lean stock. Fair supply of pigs, numbering 450.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, Thursday.—Beef firm at higher rates than on Monday. Mutton has an upward tendency; inferior sort, heavy trade. Veal lower. Pork steady. Beef, 3s 4d to 5s 0d; mutton, 3s 6d to 5s 8d; veal, 5s 0d to 5s 4d; pork, 3s 6d to 5s 0d.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—There were 160 carts of hay, 67 carts of straw in the market.

Prices: old land Hay, £5 10s 0d to £7 5s 0d; this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; new land Hay, £6 0s 0d to £7 10s 0d; this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 2s 0d to 2s 9d; barley straw, 0s 0d to 3s 4d; and oat straw, 3s 0d to 3s 2d per thrave.

GLASGOW PIG IRON MARKET, Thursday.—Market closed sellers 53s 4½d; buyers 53s 3d, cash.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

LEADGATE.—On the 10th inst., wife of Mr. J. Steel, of a son.

At No. 533, on the 10th inst., wife of Mr. Bainbridge, of a son.

MEDOMSLEY.—On the 15th inst., wife of Mr. Hetherington, of a daughter.

BLACKHILL.—At Eltringham Terrace, on the 18th inst., wife of Mr. Sisterson, of a son.

At Christopher's Houses, on the 18th inst., wife of Mr. Kirkup, of a son.

At Blackfine, on the 19th inst., wife of Mr. Charlton, of a son.

On the 21st inst., wife of Mr. O'Neil, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BLACKHILL.—At St. Mary's Church, on the 12th inst., Michael McGurk to Miss Rosanna Donoley, both of Consett.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—At the Primitive Methodist Chapel, on the 16th inst., John Proud, of Highgate, to Miss Mary Askew, of Blackfine.

WOLSINGHAM.—At the Register Office, on the 16th inst., Mr. Charles Norwood, of Wheatbottom, to Miss Mary Jones, of Bowlees, near Wolsingham.

BERWICK.—At the Baptist Chapel, by the Rev. C. W. Cheliburn, Mr. W. M. Patterson, of this Journal, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. R. Lillico, of Berwick.

DEATHS.

CONSETT.—At Templetown, on the 20th inst., the wife of Mr. Caleb Aitchison.

BLACKHILL.—On the 18th inst., aged 51, Mr. Thomas Gradon, grocer.

SNOWS GREEN.—On the 11th inst., aged 77, Mr. Joseph Richardson, much respected.

LANCHESTER.—At the Workhouse, on the 15th inst., aged 54, Mr. Andrew Hindmarch.

BRADLEY COTTAGES.—On the 15th inst., aged 56, Mr. James Hornsby.

BURNHOPE COLLIERY.—On the 15th inst., aged 3½ years, Isabella, daughter of Mr. James Hanson.

WATER HOUSES.—On the 16th inst., Miller Tinnion, infant son of Mr. Jas. Greener, coal-miner.

On the 20th inst., aged 54, Mary, wife of Mr. Joseph Young, miner.

LIZZIE COLLIERY.—On the 18th inst., aged 5 months, Francis, also, on the 22nd inst., Vicker, sons of Mr. Thirlwell.

PIT HILL.—On the 18th inst., aged 17, Mr. William Nevins.

WITTON GILBERT.—On the 15th inst., aged 94, Mrs. Mary Hall.

HEXHAM.—At the Linolds, on the 18th inst., aged 61, Mr. John Murray.

STONECROFT HOUSE.—Near Newbury, on the 15th inst., aged 53, John Benson, Esq.

Poetry: Original and Select.

THE YOUNG MAN OF THE PRESENT DAY.

BY ONE OF THE OPPOSITION SEX.

Once, with a bright brief petticoat, and manner unmethodical,
I was "the girl of the period"—and of the periodical;
But now they've given me up for bad, and 't seems we are at war to be
With "the young man of the present day," who isn't what he ought to be!

Oh, sad and bad, to grieve your dad!—*see* letter of "Tom's" governor,
Which, lacking news, the *Telegraph* was kind enough to shove in her
Enlighten'd columns)—thereby giving excuse to fathers fond hence—
Forth to flood our daily press with doleful correspondence.

It seems that young men, now-a-days, are gone to grief *in toto*,
That, 'stead of spending nights at home, some naughty place they go to;
They smoke and drink, and oh—what depth of social impropriety!—
They even show no interest in their sister's friends' society!

The force of language, you'll admit, can go but little further,
There are no words half bad enough to paint such conduct—are there?
And hence, dear *Judy*, I rejoice to think we are at war to be
With "the young man of the present day," who's far from what he ought to be!

—*Judy*.

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

Pointed Architecture.—The Cathedral of Spires.

PRESENTS FOR A GIRL OF THE PERIOD.—A bottle of olives, and a box of cigars.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.—The approved method of communication between passenger and guard.—A shilling.

Motto for the Wiseacres who Paralyse themselves by rubbing Sugar of Lead into their Scalps to Darken their Hair.—"We never *say 'die,'* but we do it."

A THOUGHT IN THE GRILL ROOM.—Smithfield was once notorious for its stake, but now, with the great meat market there, it will become famous for its steaks.

PLAYING UPON A WORD.—An acquaintance of ours, an incessant flute-player, who is fond of fine words, but has had a somewhat imperfect education, will talk about his Tootle-ary Genius!

WHAT CAN YOU SAY?—Name any celebrated English humorist you please to an American, and he will tell you, by way of reply, that in his country they have a Whittier.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE TAGUS.—Spain has found a Sovereign at last, one all who wish well to that country must earnestly desire may have a long rule, for we are informed that "Tranquility reigns throughout the Peninsula."

VERY INDUSTRIOUS.—Follow the little shoeblack home, who has been brightening your boots in these dirty streets, and you will find that his work is not yet done, for you will see him busily polishing off his supper.

WELL DONE.—Sending a donation the other day, anonymously, to the Metropolitan Free Drinking Fountains' Association (a deserving society), Waterford Lake signed himself, not inappropriately—"A Well-Wisher."

EASY OF APPREHENSION.—If you had the misfortune to be hauled off to the Station by two policemen, both seizing you by the uppermost part of your coat, what eminent pianoforte makers' names might you mutter to yourself?—Collar'd and Collar'd.

A PERFECT CURE.—*Town Man.* "How Jolly it must be living down here in the country!"—*Country Gentleman.* "Oh, I don't know. It's rather a torpid sort of life; time passes very slowly." *Town Man.* "Time passes slowly? You should get somebody to draw on you at three months!"

THE LOGIC OF BRIBERY.—It is the opinion of a good many free and independent British electors that bribery is not only in nowise wrong; but, on the contrary, quite right and proper. They argue that liberty to barter their votes for a sovereign, or any number of sovereigns, is a prerogative of the sovereignty inherent in the Sovereign People, and that there is not one of all our most cherished institutions more valuable than Sovereign Alley.

Extracts from JUDY.

A Slippery Customer.—Greece.

Fog Signals.—Coughs and colds!

Killing Time.—Shooting a *Cent'ry*.

Jugged *Hair*.—A "county crop!"

Jacob's Ladder.—"John" Bright.

Not Better Late than Never.—The late gales.

France's Echo to the City of Hellas.—"Helas!"

Roberto Il Diavolo.—A bad shilling.

The Great Unwatched.—The thieves of London.

A certain Singer's "Musical Pitch."—When he "pitches up" his engagements.

The Demand of Greece.—"Please to put a stopper to the Porte!"

TO CONVEYANCERS.—Must there not always be a "right of whey" over a milk-walk?

TO UPHOLSTERERS.—The admission of convertible Ottomans into Greece is now forbidden by the Hellene Government.

PRIZE CONUNDRUMS.

When is a baronet not "Sir?"—When he's "Mum."

Why are swallows typical of astonishment?—Because they're "my gracious!"

Not to be wondered at about Christmas time.—A *broil* between *Turkey* and *Greece*: in consequence of which, it happened that Turkey was in everybody's mouth.

A DIRTY LOT.—A nasty valet, named Brookes, the proprietor of an obscene den called the Judge and Jury Society, was had up lately before Mr. Knox, and very properly fined, for keeping a disorderly house. Had *Judy* been on the bench, she would not have fined him, but have given so choice a spirit his pick of oakum.

Extracts from FUN.

A Learned Fish.—The re(a)d herring.

A "Double Event."—The Shadow Dance.

The Growl of the Period.—Where's the police?

The Straight(s) Tip.—Stick to Gibraltar.

A Wideawake Monarch.—King *Cotton*.

Figs are imported in layers.—Well, what's the odds?

The Benefit of the Act.—A call before the curtain.

The Man to Play the "Rogue's March."—*Fi-fer* Shame!

Capital Punishment.—A thousand a-year and nothing to do.

A Hint to Young Watermen.—Fine featherers make good oarsmen.

A MISNOMER, CLEARLY.—The abode of Misanthrophy.—The Man-shun house.

QUI?—Who should lock the stable-door when the steed is stolen? The groom of the stole, of course.

What line of railway should the Upper Ten patronise?—The "Inner Circle."

THE HEIGHT OF ELECTRICITY.—Driving four "neat" cattle round Hyde Park.

SHARP'S THE WORD.—Not exactly—it used to be—but now on all sides it's—Sharper.

Never confound Ignorance with Crime—a man may drop his H's and yet be no D-faulter(er).

Another Reason why we should not *cede* Gibraltar.—Because a barren rock is about the least likely spot for seed to vegetate.

TO METEOROLOGISTS.—Do you predict rough weather?—Wear a seer-ious aspect.

TO AN INQUIRING PEDESTRIAN.—We fear that a "wind-dial" would not prove of service to you in testing your powers of endurance.

VERY WASHY.—Circumstances alter cases.—Not every man may be a bishop, even though he has a *laun-dress*.

"THINK OF YOUR HEAD IN THE MORNING."—Far better bestow a thought on it when a "mountain-dew-y" eve bids fair to set in.

THE NEW MUSICAL PITCH.—We hear that Mr. Sims Reeves, when he takes an outing Hendonwards, patronises the *Lower* Welsh Harp.

BY A THOUGHTFUL—BUT HENPECK'D—OLD BOY.—In our schooldays, the "rule of three" is proverbially trying—how much harder, in after life, do we feel the rule of "one!"

A SENSELESS SAYING.—"Pluck up your courage." Do nothing of the sort! Foster and cherish it. The deeper rooted it is, the better. It will stand you in rare good stead one of these dark nights.

Extracts from THE TOMAHAWK.

EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR A SHILLING.—The *Britannia*. (This is not an advertisement!—ED. TOM.)

WORTH AND WORTHY.—The worth of a dress now-a-days is settled to a lady's mind by the question, Is the dress of Worth? or of a merely ordinary dressmaker's? In the latter case it is certainly worthless.

Spirit of the Press.

THE ELECTION PETITIONS.

The *Times* makes some observations on the management of the law in respect to election petitions, and declares that already we are beginning to understand some of the perils which beset the cause of those who are engaged either in prosecuting or resisting them. To insist that petitions should not be filed without particulars would be to prevent many of them from being filed at all. Again, it is certain that if the names of witnesses on behalf of the petition were known from the first they would be frequently tampered with before the trial. Even under existing arrangements it is surprising that care is necessary to watch the witnesses, to separate them from their associates, and sometimes to remove them from their town, and place them in secrecy till the day of hearing. It is not uncommon, after a contested election which has given rise to a petition, to hear of persons "spirited away," or of sudden mysterious emigrations to distant parts of England or even to the colonies. People who have secured an election by purchasing votes are not likely to stick at tampering with witnesses to a petition which is designed to upset it. So thoroughly were these considerations felt, that according to the old practice before the committees of the House no particulars were ever lodged at all. The first and only notice of the specific charges was made in the opening speech of counsel for the petitioner. This, we think was a clear hardship upon the respondent, and it is satisfactory that Mr. Justice Willis has inaugurated a more lenient practice. The Court of Common Pleas declined to modify the practice any further, and in doing so they allowed, in our opinion, a wise discretion. The objection that the respondent is likely to suffer from so short a notice would be irresistible if it were founded on fact. But the court has full power to postpone the trial of an election petition, and as a matter of course, would exercise that power upon being satisfied that the respondent had not had sufficient opportunity to prepare his defence.

THE RITUALISTS.

The *London Review* thinks that religious Liberals must be very much perplexed at the present aspect of the ritualistic difficulty. In alluding to the different constructions put upon the acceptation of the Prayer-book, it says: We may treat the Prayer-book as a mere convenient standard of what itself calls decency, but directly we enforce it we come into collision with consciences which find in the Prayer-book as interpreted from the conformity point of view no expression of their most cherished religious idea. This is to them intolerable. Are they to leave the Church, or are they to be accommodated with a reasonable liscense of nonconformity within it? The Privy Council has decided that at any rate the latter solution shall not be adopted; and the Ritualists are considering whether they shall not adopt the former. To this grave issue has come a controversy which has, till now, been held a mere unnecessary disturbance of the peace of the Church. The late Archbishop used to mildly remonstrate with the ritualists about their embroidery and their incense, just as a good-natured, heavy father might dilate to his sons upon the bad taste of loud waistcoats and neck scarfs; and when he found that the vestments meant something, he paid the Ritualists the compliment of infusing a highly eucharistic tone into all his communications with them on the subject of public worship, betraying the same sort of reverence for the Lord's Supper which a Protestant, who does not desire to be offensive in Catholic society, exhibits for the Virgin Mary. But the Ritualists are not satisfied with these empty courtesies. They want to acknowledge in their worship the Real Presence of the body and blood of the Saviour in the sacrimental and sacrifical elements. The Privy council refuses them the liberty of so acknowledging it. Dr. Pusey says: "Never mind, we can express our belief in many ways not ... enable; to the law, and we must teach the Real Presence more strenuously than ever." Other High Churchmen say the same; and a great meeting of Ritualists resolve upon a Real Presence propagandism as the only effectual compensation for the submissions they have to make in Ritual. But by this they are only postponing an issue which must come, and which will come very quickly. May a clergyman profess belief in the Real Presence? That is the question. Mr. Bennett, of Frome, has professed that belief, and he is to be prosecuted for it. On the issue of that trial will turn the secession or the continuance in the Church of England of a large body of able, devoted, and in their present mood at least, illiberal clergymen. What are religious Liberals to hope for at such a juncture?

THE CHANCES OF THE BALLOT.

The *post* thinks there can be no doubt that the Ballo thas just now a better chance of being favourably considered by the House of Commons than it has had any time these last twenty years. There are probably—after excepting those who were returned without any contest—not half a dozen members of Parliament who do not cherish the remembrance of some influence more or less illigitimate, and certainly all improper, employed against them by their opponents in the particular counties or boroughs they represent; and there are very few of those who cherish such a remembrance to whom the idea of the Ballot has not presented itself more or less forcibly as a remedy for electoral malpractices. The fact is, however, that the matter has now got beyond the stage of discussion of first principles; for if it canonce be shewn, first that there are influences at work which prevent the election from resulting in an honest expression of national political opinion by those to whom the right of expressing that opinion has been delegated; and secondly, that the ballot furnishes the only means of escaping from these influences, there will not be found many politicians in the present day who would continue to withstand its adoption. To those two points, therefore, the Ballot party must at present address themselves, and it was to them that the best speakers on Friday last mainly adverted. Mr. Milner Gibson pointed out the several descriptions of undue influence and coercion which were brought to bear upon electors, and he specially referred to those combinations among the working classes which are gaining such power in the state. These, then, and such as these, are the influences which prevent the voter from exercising the franchise freely under the present open system; and it is asserted with great force by the advocates of the Ballot, that it furnishes not only the sole means which has ever been suggested, but the whole means possible for sweeping them away for ever. That it would do so to a very large extent is certain; that it would do so entirely may, however, be doubted; and it is a serious and will soon be made a pressing question whether it is or not worth while, for the sake of a great certain and a still greater possible gain, to disregard the almost exclusively sentimental objections which alone have hitherto been openly avowed against a system of secret voting.

THE MANCHESTER EXPERIMENT.

The *Star* attaches great importance to the Manchester Ballot, and thinks the precedent which it will establish will be of the greatest importance. Such a choice as is about to take place cannot be made to the satisfaction of the electors without proving the efficacious character of the means resorted to. These means have not been altogether unused in our electoral proceedings, for though the Ballot has been successfully resisted in Parliament, it has more than once been employed by the Liberal constituencies to decide between rival candidates. But these cases have been comparatively insignificant, and the Ballot has been taken with little ceremony and no special precautions for secrecy. In fact, the Ballot has been used without any thought of deriving from a local experiment an argument for the general employment of that method of voting. Moreover, it has been used without proper care being made to obtain as nearly as possible the suffrages of all concerned. And in the actual voting there has been a great deal of muddle. Whatever local utility, therefore, may have accrued from resort to the Ballot in these examples, they did not greatly improve the position of secret voting before the country at large; and this is what is to be expected from the Manchester experiment. The Liberals who voted at the last election numbered some thousands. In fact, they constitute of themselves a great community. Twenty thousand persons living within one borough, and owning party allegiance, cannot avail themselves formally and methodically of the Ballot without establishing a precedent of great value. First it will provide for the settlement of differences wherever there is an unmanageable number of candidates. Secondly, it will lead up to the general adoption of the Ballot, since a system which may be successfully employed, even in the absence of the usual electioneering appliances, could not but succeed when practized with the advantages of legal establishment throughout the country.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.—The *Times of India* says that an influential committee has been formed in Calcutta to raise a Lawrence memorial fund, for the purpose of erecting a statute to commemorate the Indian career of his Excellency Sir John Lawrence.

THE COST OF A METROPOLITAN ELECTION.—An account of the expense incurred on behalf of Mr. Harvey Lewis, M.P. for Marylebone, at the recent election, just published in pursuance of the provisions of the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act (1853) show that the total expenses amount to the large sum of £3,276 1s. 4d.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE CHAMBERS.

The last session of the French Legislative Chambers was opened on Monday. The Emperor delivered a speech on the occasion, which was essentially pacific. He said he had always desired that his speeches at the opening of the Chambers should be the sincere expression of the thoughts which guided his conduct. It was he declared, the duty of the responsible chief of the country to explain frankly to the nation the progress of the Government; and he claimed for the Imperial Government that, on a soil shaken by revolutions, it had been able to adopt all the benefits of liberty, whilst it had been sufficiently strong to bear even its excesses, and that it had given to the country seventeen years of quiet and prosperity. The laws passed last session relating to the press and public meetings had been used in a certain quarter to create a factious agitation, but this agitation had failed to disturb the national tranquility. Relying upon his firmness for the maintenance of order, the country had not felt its faith in the future shaken. Indeed the more attempts were made to disturb public tranquility, the more profound became the peace of the country. After alluding to the military and naval forces, which, he said, would henceforth be on a level with the destiny of France in the world, his Majesty said they could now loudly proclaim peace. Their foreign relations were friendly. The revolution in Spain had not disturbed their relations with that country, and the Conference, which now approached its termination, had agreed upon principles calculated to bring about a reconciliation between Greece and Turkey. If, therefore, nothing occurred to disturb general harmony, it would be their fortune to realise many projected improvements, and through the increase of the revenue to diminish the public burthens. His Majesty confidently referred to the approaching elections, and said he was resolved to persevere in the path he had laid down, to adopt all real progress, and to maintain the fundamental basis of the Constitution, resting the destinies of France upon the intimate alliance of power with liberty.

The Government journals refer to the Emperor's speech with entire approval, and in terms of high praise. The *Etendard* says the speech was frequently applauded, and it was considered to be pacific and liberal, and that the peroration was loudly cheered. The *France* says the speech clearly expresses the will of the nation. The Yellow book will not be issued until the end of the week.

PARIS, Jan. 19, evening.—To-day being the first sitting of the Legislative Body, the president, M. Schneider, delivered a short inaugural address, which contained no allusions to politics.

The budget for 1870 was laid on the table.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

PARIS, Jan. 19, evening.—The *Echo du Parliament* of this evening says:—The children of the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Lady Carmarthen, General Sir William Knollys, and Lieut.-Col. Keppel, have arrived here, and were conveyed in court carriages to the Hotel de Bellevue. They parted from their Royal parents the day before yesterday at Hamburg, in order to return to London.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 18.—The elections for the Cortes have terminated. The monarchial party have obtained a large majority. About 100 Opposition candidates have been successful.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE CONFERENCE.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—It is stated, on good authority, that as soon as all the Powers have signed the protocol, the members of the Conference will despatch a secretary to Athens to notify the protocol to the Greek Government.

According to the *Patrie* of this evening, M. Rangabe has written to Athens, counselling a conciliatory attitude.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan 19.—The Porte has accepted the resolutions of the Conference, and has instructed the plenipotentiary in Paris, Djemil Pasha to sign the declaration.

RUMOURED ABDICATION OF THE KING OF GREECE.

Private advices from Athens report that King George seriously intends to vacate the throne if the present troubles are not speedily composed.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Jan 19.—The bulletin of the health of the Prince Royal since the 14th inst. has been published according to which his Royal Highness's state has seriously changed for the worse.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Jan. 20, evening.—It is said that the North German Confederation will conclude treaties with Bavaria and Wurtemburg similar to that with Baden, with the object of enabling subjects of North and South Germany to go through their military service in the armies of either North or South German countries. The ordinance confiscating the private property of the King of Hanover will come on for discussion before the full sitting of the Lower House next week, as reported on by the committee.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 20.—The Budget of the Empire for 1869 amounts to 482 millions roubles. In the revenue account figures a surplus of four millions from the Budget of 1867, and a surplus of ten millions from the Budget of 1868. These amounts serving to cover the increase of 13 millions in the expenditure. 31 million roubles are appropriated from special sources for the construction of railway lines and for harbour works at Riga and Odessa.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 18.—The Royal speech at the opening of the Diet expresses a belief that the marriage of the Princess Louise of Sweden with the Crown Prince of Denmark would unite more intimately the three northern countries. The speech further announces that some new proposals will be submitted to the Chambers in reference to the constitutional relations between Sweden and Norway, and another bill for the re-organisation of the army.

ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 17.—It is positively asserted that a force of 20,000 men is being concentrated in the Buckawina, and that every day large bodies of troops are being forwarded along the Aradvinez Railway to Transylvania.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.—A sharp shock of earthquake has been felt in this city, and generally throughout the Assam district. At Bekrai many buildings were damaged, and at Silchai the bazaar was destroyed. Sir John Lawrence sails from Calcutta on the 19th inst.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.—Letters received from Selchar and Chachar, in the Presidency of Bengal, give details of the earthquake already announced. It occurred on the 10th instant, and was of a terrible character. Many natives lost their lives, and the destruction of property is very considerable, the bazaar being completely engulphed, and all brick buildings demolished. The earthquake extended to Assam and Dar Jeiling.

BOMBAY, *via* Brindisi, Jan 2.—The Earl and Countess of Mayo left Bombay on the 30th ult. for Madras, *via* Bejapoor, where they will be met by Lord Napier of Magdala.

The public preparations for the departure of Lord Mayo were similar to those made on his arrival.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE MAORI OUTBREAK.

Advices from New Zealand, received at Melbourne to December 8, state that the rebels had surprised the settlers in Poverty Bay, where they had massacred several European families and committed horrible atrocities. Men were burnt alive, children mutilated, and the dead bodies of women thrown to the pigs.

PARAGUAY.

The following is a translation of a telegram received at Rio:—

"TO GENERAL GELLY Y OBES.

"Villeta, Dec. 12, 1868.

"Yesterday, after three hours of the heaviest fire, we took Villeta. The allied forces are already encamped there, and our head-quarters are already established on that spot. We took 10 guns and 3,000 prisoners, as well as great military stores of munition and of food. On our side we have about 1,500 men *hors de combat*. Nothing further occurs to me to-day to make known to you.

"VISCONDE DO HERVAL.

"In Augustura great provisions of food and of military stores were found. The war is over."

AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—Mr. Hannibal Hamlin (Republican) has been elected United States' Senator from Maine, and Mr. Thomas F. Bayard (Democrat) from Delaware.

The Senate has not yet considered the Alabama Claims' Treaty.

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	12·16	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, P.M. G
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	„	6·3.5	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	1·22	4·1	9·2
Scotswood	„	9·40	1·29	4·8	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	4·5
Scotswood	„	8·7	4·14
Swalwell	„	8·13	4·20
Rowland's Gill	„	8·21	4·28
Lintz Green	„	8·27	4·34
Ebchester	„	8·40	4·47
Shotley Bridge	„	8·45	4·52
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·55	5·2
	dep.	9·0	5·10
Knitsley	„	9·11	5·21
Lanchester	„	9·24	5·34
Witton Gilbert	„	9·36	5·46
Durham	arr.	9·50	6·0

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·50	4·0
Witton Gilbert	„	8·3	4·13
Lanchester	„	8·15	4·25
Knitsley	„	8·28	4·38
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·40	4·50
	dep.	9·30	6·16
Shotley Bridge	„	9·35	6·21
Ebchester	„	9·40	6·26
Lintz Green	„	9·49	6·35
Rowland's Gill	„	9·56	6·42
Swalwell	„	10·7	6·53
Scotswood	„	10·13	6·59
Newcastle	arr.	10·25	7·11

IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN GUARANTEED STATE LOANS. NO LOTTERIES. Bona-fide chances to win for £1 the large premiums of £30,000, £25,000, £20,000, &c. &c. Public drawings on the First of every Month, under the superintendence of the Austrian Government, and official public functionaries. OFFICIAL LISTS SENT GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Apply for £1 chances, issued upon forms supplied by the Austrian Government and bearing the Imperial half a florin stamp, and for prospectuses to VOELCKER & Co., Bankers, Vienna. 655

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JACKSON'S SHILLING BOX OF SUPERIOR STATIONERY, containing 24 sheets, of good quality, 8vo Note Paper, 12 sheets Albert size Note Paper, 12 sheets Queen's size Note Paper, 48 Envelopes to match, 1 Black Lead Pencil, 1 Penholder, 6 Pens, 1 stick of Red Wax, and 1 Blotter. Sold at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

JACKSON'S SHILLING BOX OF TINTED LINEAR NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES of superfine quality, at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

JACKSON'S SHILLING BOX of GOFFERED NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES—plain edges—may be had at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

JACKSON'S SHILLING BOX of GOFFERED NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES—coloured edges—at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

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