Printed and Published by the Proprietor, Robert Jackson at his Printing Office, Front Street, Consett, in the County of Durham January 25th 1868 Robert Jackson

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 372. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} CONSETT, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25TH, 1868. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Found.

FOUND at Consett, a WOMAN'S CLOAK. The Owner may have it by giving Description and paying expenses to MR. R. JOHNSON, Sherburn Terrace, Consett. 114

Wanted.

WANTED, a respectable Youth as an APPRENTICE to the Drapery Business.—Apply to Mr. J. T. POTTS, Middle Street, Consett. 126

WANTED, AGENTS on Salary and Commission for the NATIONAL WEEKLY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Apply to J. LEWTAS, Bentinck, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 51

To Let.

TO LET.

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

TO BE LET, and may be Entered upon Immediately, a HOUSE containing Five Rooms, with every convenience, pleasantly situated in Delve's Lane, Consett.—Apply to WILLIAM AYNSLEY, Grocer, Front Street, Consett. 112

TO LET, A HOUSE AND SHOP at Leadgate. Apply to JOHN DIXON, Sherburne Terrace, Consett; or to WILLIAM DIXON, Leadgate. 45

TO LET.

A BEERHOUSE TO LET, situate at MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.—Apply to OWEN MATTHEWS, on the Premises. 61

TO LET.

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, a HOUSE, at Leadgate.—Apply to Mr. GEO. HAWDON, Grocer, Leadgate. 124

TO BE LET, THE NEWMARKET SALE-ROOMS, with DWELLING-HOUSE and TWO LARGE GARDENS attached, situate in Newmarket Street, Consett.—Apply to Mr. THOMAS WILSON, Grove Cottage, Starbeck, near Harrogate; or to Mr. JOHN BRODIE, Jun., Middle Street, Consett. 92

TO BE LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

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

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

For Sale.

SAND FOR BUILDING PURPOSES

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

HUNTER FOR SALE.

VALENTINE, BLACK-BROWN MARE, remarkably Handsome. Winner of Prizes at the Redcar (19 competitors), Stokesley, Northallerton, Hutton, Catterick, Darlington, Bedale, and other places; has been hunted with Her Majesty's Stag Hounds, and well known with the Hurworth Fox Hounds, and hunted by the present owner.

For Price and to view, apply to Mr. R. JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett; or to Mr. B. WILLIS, *Guardian* Office, 65, Clayton Street, Newcastle. 33

Public Notices.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT.

CONSETT DISTRICT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Accounts of this Board will be AUDITED on MONDAY, the Seventeenth day of February, 1868, at the OFFICE OF THE BOARD, in the TOWN HALL, in Consett aforesaid, at Half-past Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon.

A copy of the Accounts, together with all Rate-books, 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. 24th, 1868. 122

TO BUILDERS.

WANTED TENDERS for the Erection of a FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, with other requisites. Plans and Specifications can be seen by applying to MR. C. WARD, Blackhall Mill, who will receive Tenders for the same, together or separately, until February 15th. The Proprietor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. 105

THOMAS ANDERSON,
BONESETTER,
LOW SPEN, WINLATON,

WILL, on and after December 21st, attend Fortnightly at Mr. GEO. OSWALD'S, Market Hotel, Durham, from Nine o'clock till Twelve. T. A. was taught under Mr. ISAAC MILBURN, Bonesetter, upwards of 52 years standing. 24

NOTICE PREVIOUS TO SALE.

JOHN BATY,
PAWNBROKER,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

BEGS to request those Parties who have Goods in Pledge to Redeem the same before his Auction Sale, which will be held shortly.

Consett, Jan. 15, 1868. 120

SHOTLEY BRIDGE GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).

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

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN BELL, Secretary.

Shotley Bridge, April 6th, 1867. 47

GEORGE MUNRO,
GENERAL CARTMAN,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenced Business as above, and hopes by punctual attention to all Orders entrusted to him, together with moderate charges, to merit public support. 2

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. John Murray.

MR. JOHN MURRAY

BEGS respectfully to announce to the Trade that he is instructed to

SELL BY AUCTION
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 27th, 1867,
AT PONTOP, NEAR CONSETT, the following
CATTLE AND SHEEP,
viz.,
60 Prime Fat WEDDERS.
4 do. HEIFERS.

As the days are short the Sale will commence at Twelve o'clock. 125

By Mr. W. J. Scott.

PIANO FOR SALE.

MR. SCOTT will SELL BY AUCTION, at his SALE-ROOM, FRONT STREET, CONSETT, on TUESDAY, January 28th, 1868, (to cover advances, and which belonged to a party who has now left the neighbourhood), A SEMI-GRAND SQUARE PIANO, in Carved Rosewood Case, 6¾ octaves, and in good condition. Makers: Broadwood and Sons, London.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock in the Afternoon. 127

By Mr. Henry Brown.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE BY AUCTION,
(Situate in Nelson Street, Consett.)
At the house of Mr. Richard Murray, Coach and Horses Inn, Consett,
ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, 1868.

MR. HENRY BROWN, AUCTIONEER.

A SELF-CONTAINED COTTAGE HOUSE. The above is within five minutes' walk of the Consett Iron Works, and close by Messrs. Dickinson's large Brick Manufactory.

The Auctioneer will, on application, show the Premises.

Sale to commence at Two for Three o'clock. 128

Business Announcements.

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

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

WILLIAM WARDHAUGH,
TAILOR AND DRAPER,
FRONT STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has now on hand a Stock of SUPERFINE BLACK CLOTHS, DOESKINS, PILOTS, BEAVERS, TWEEDS, &c., which he is prepared to make to order on the most reasonable terms. 3

CONSETT PLUMBING AND GASFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT

T. ROWE & SONS,
CONFECTIONERS,

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

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

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

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

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

LICENSED DEALER IN BRITISH WINES.

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

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

V. R.

THE VICTORIA PROTECTION SOCIETY AND DEBT COLLECTING OFFICES,
5, STATION TERRACE DARLINGTON.
MANAGER—MR. WM. PLACE.

THIS Society has now more than 400 Members, and possesses every facility for causing speedy settlement of the worst Debts. Agents of tested ability are appointed in almost every town. Members are entitled to many advantages besides having their Accounts collected, viz.:—Legal Advice, Loans of Money when in difficulty, their Books Audited, and they can have Composition Deeds, Bills of Sale, Marriage Settlements, &c., prepared at a moderate charge. A Register of doubtful Debtors is filed at the head office. Every month a "Mercantile Gazette" is published giving a list of the Bills of Sale, Judges' Orders, Cognovits Registered each Month, and a leading article upon matters interesting to commercial enterprise. The Society has every facility for obtaining the Addresses of runaway Debtors.

	£	s.	d.
Annual Subscriptions to Debt collecting Department (including facilities)	1	1	0
Monthly Gazette (delivered)	0	7	6

Testimonials, References, and every Information, upon applying to the Manager.

AGENT FOR CONSETT—
MR. GEORGE DAWSON, Stationer, Blackhill.
AGENT FOR WOLSINGHAM AND TOWLAW—
MR. E. F. WALLACE, Schoolmaster, Satley. 86

Business Announcements.

A FEW PLAIN WORDS ABOUT TEA.

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

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

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

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

BUY your DRAPERIES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &c.,
AT R. W. SHAW'S
DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENTS,
FRONT STREET,
CONSETT AND LEADGATE. 5

THE CHEAPEST DRAPERY GOODS IN THE COUNTY.

RARE heavy CALICOES, 2d. per yard; HARDENS, 3½d.; FLANNELS, 10½d., worth 1s. 2d.; a heavy Stock of WINCIES from 3d. to 2s. 6½d.; a Lot of STAYS, 1s. 11½d., usually sold at 3s.; FURS remarkably Cheap; all the Newest Styles in MANTLES; a large variety of SHAWLS; BLANKETS the best value in the North, from 12s. 6d.

Agents for McCLINTOCK'S PATENT TORALIUM QUILTS.

ROBERT HEDLEY & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BLACKHILL. 4

NONE XL WHERLEY'S CORNER SHOP, CONSETT, FOR CHEAP DRAPERY.

THE only Firm that buys all from Makers—O I C. The largest Stock of BOOTS in the Trade. 500 pairs of Men's Hand-sewn Boots to be cleared at once at 5s. 6d.; Cheap Leggings; Women's Boots from 2s. 3d.; Children's, from 11½d. 16

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

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

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

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

WILLIAM STEWART,
THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 32, MOSLEY STREET, AND AT THE NEW BRANCH,
33, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 31

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

JOHN MILLING & Co.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE always on hand. 39

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

Education.

EDUCATION.

MRS. JOSEPH NICHOLSON begs to inform the Public that, in compliance with the request of several Friends, she intends opening a SCHOOL at Ledger Terrace, Blackhill, on MONDAY, January 13th, 1868, and trusts, by untiring energy, and a real interest in the welfare of her pupils, to gain a share of patronage,

TERMS ON APPLICATION.

MUSIC. 109

IVESTON DAY SCHOOL.

THE Duties of the IVESTON DAY SCHOOL are now resumed, and the following branches elaborately taught, viz:—Reading, Writing, and Grammar; Mathematics, Planning, and Geography; together with Music, both in the old and new notation. Terms: 4s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. per quarter, in advance.

SINGING CLASSES ATTENDED.

97 ISAAC WHITFIELD, Master

Business Announcements.

A. BRODIE & SON,
WOOLLEN DRAPERS AND TAILORS,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have removed to the Shop lately occupied by Mr. P. MEDICI, where all Orders entrusted to them will be promptly executed and at Moderate Charges. 8

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

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

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

DOWNIE'S INFANTS' TEETHING CORDIAL
Is the only Medicine fit for Infants—try it!

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

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

Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.

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

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

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

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

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

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE PEOPLE'S GUIDE TO HEALTH," &c.

DR SMITH, who has had TWENTY YEARS' Practical Experience in the Treatment and Cure of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, PAINS IN THE BACK, INDIGESTION, ERRORS OF YOUTH, SPERMATORRHŒA, &c., has just published a NEW EDITION of 10,000 Copies of the WARNING VOICE, or Private Medical Friend. (138 Pages.)

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

Letters, with details of case, promptly answered.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION ensured by the use of Dr. RUSSELL'S KALONICA, the only positive Remedy for all Skin diseases ever discovered. It permanently eradicates tan, sallowness, pimples, black spots, freckles, small-pox marks, redness, roughness, and all other disfigurements and discolorations; preserving and invigorating those important functions on which the purity, softness and beauty of the skin depend. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists in the world, or will be sent anywhere free by post on receipt of 33 penny stamps, by Dr. Russell, 28, Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. Many medical men admit the folly of trying to cure skin diseases with internal medicines, and prescribe KALONICA in all cases. "I had pimples on my forehead for years, which baffled all the doctors, but two bottles of your marvellous Kalonica cured me. J. Marr." "It has completely removed 17 pock marks from my face, which is as clear now as it was before I had the small pox. Miss Ware." "My hands and arms are now as smooth and soft as silk. Miss Lewis." "Nothing eases my inflammatory heat as soon as your Kalonica. Mrs. Burt." "I use it just before going out, to impart a healthy bloom. Miss Gillis." CAUTION! With every bottle is enclosed a Pamphlet on Beauty and the Management of the Toilet; with a few words on Skin Diseases. Purchasers are also requested to see that George Russell's Trade Mark and Signature are on every package.

The terrible Prefect of the Seine, Baron Haussman, after knocking down houses by the thousand, destroying historical edifices, removing bridges, clipping off bits of churches, stopping up fountains, ravaging gardens, uprooting rows of venerable trees, and committing other acts of Vandalism, now proposes to run a boulevard through the cemetery of Montmartre, one of the largest in Paris. In no city in the world, you are aware, are the dead held in such tender respect as in the French capital, and nowhere are their resting-places so carefully kept or so much frequented. The scheme for driving a road across a cemetery has accordingly revolted Parisians exceedingly; they consider it an outrage to the dead. Petitions have been presented to the Senate against the project, and they have given rise to an animated debate. But the upshot of the discussion was that Haussman must be left to act as ruthlessly among the residence of the dead as he had done among those of the living.—*Letter from Paris.*

PROPOSED RESUSCITATION OF AN EGYPTIAN PORT 2,000 YEARS OLD.—The visit of the Viceroy of Egypt to Europe last year seems to have turned his attention even more strongly than before to the development of the resources left fallow for so many centuries of the marvellous land which he rules. He has long laboured assiduously in this field, and has made his presence felt from end to end of his dominions. Besides his large share in the Suez Canal, he is the principal moving power in the cultivation of cotton in the country, and in other respects strives, at great expense to himself, to improve the material condition and the political status of his territory and its inhabitants. Amongst other matters of the kind he is now about to endeavour to resuscitate the long defunct but at one time important traffic of the old port of Berenice on the Red Sea, from which 2,000 years ago, under the auspices of Ptolemy Philadelphus and his successors, Egyptian vessels set sail for Arabia Felix and India, distributing the corn and other produce of Egypt, which was then the granary of the world, far and wide. It is almost needless to say that English energy and enterprise is necessary to such an inquiry, and the control of it has been put into the hands of Mr. J. K. Lord as naturalist, and Mr. H. Bauerman as geologist, two well-known scientific men, who have already given testimony as to their capacity for exploration in their joint labours on the North-Western American Boundary Commission. It is premature to prophesy that the expedition, whose chiefs left London on Thursday evening, will be successful; but we are very sure that whatever can be done will be done, and that no chances which skill and energy can grasp will be thrown away.—*Land and Water.*

"BARRING OUT" THE SCHOOLMASTER.

The old custom, generally looked forward to with such glee of barring the schoolmaster out at Christmas, has, during the last twenty years been almost lost sight of. The rising generation of West Allendale have, however, this year determined to give their highly esteemed pedagogue a practical illustration of what the schoolmasters in the times of their forefathers had to undergo, and by Thursday night last week the wily urchins of the above place, had got their plans matured for a regular "bar out" on the following morning; but by certain significant movements the suspicion of the master had been excited, and he, too, resolved to be on the alert, and to make assurance doubly sure, gave strict injunctions to the keeper of the school key. Next morning the key was called for by one of the scholars, but no! the reply was, it was not to be given up to any body that morning but the master himself, which sad intelligence was speedily conveyed by the rather disconsolate applicant to the "head centre" and the valiant little band that rallied around him. After a short consultation it was unanimously agreed to try every key about the place rather than have their object thus frustrated, and amongst the rest, one belonging a certain stable-door was inserted, and to the great joy of the anxious youngsters, open went the door and in went the merry tenants, but just at this crisis and before the door could be fairly secured the burly form of the exasperated knight of the taws was thundering against the outside of the creaking door, which, in a very few minutes was made to yield to the terrific force administered to it; and the scene inside at this juncture may be better imagined than described, suffice it however to say, that as might be expected, there was a regular "skedaddle," and in a remarkably short time the master was left sole occupant of the school, and no doubt congratulating himself highly on his timely appearance. The sadly disappointed youths again consulted with their general and one 'cute little fellow shrewdly suggested that "if they could not bar him *out* they could mebby bar him *in*." This brilliant idea flashed over every beaming face present, and back they stealthily went, and though partaken strongly of the nature of "belling the cat" they nevertheless, with Garibaldian heroism, braved up to the door, and before the unsuspecting preceptor could even say "Jack," let alone "Robinson," he was a fast prisoner. A ladder was speedily procured, laid across the door and securely tied to the sneck, and the achievement being completed the vociferous cries of the exulting victors made the welkin ring again and again. The enraged prisoner of course made vigorous attempts to gain his liberty through the windows, but here the very elements seemed against him, for "Jack Frost" had done his part of the work so well that not one could be moved, and thus left, there was nothing for it but to ruminate over the unenviable dilemma in which he had so unexpectedly placed himself; and how long matters would have remained in this state is difficult to say had not the welcome rays of old Sol begun to play upon the frozen windows till at length one of them gave way, and amidst the cheers of the juvenile and derisive laughs of the adults of the bystanders, the hungry master jumped out and slunk off to his lodgings to look after his breakfast, which had been waiting for him over five hours and a half.—*Hexham Courant.*

The Pope has this year sent to the Queen of Spain the golden rose, which he blessed, as usual, at the mass, on the Twelfth Day.

The child of misfortune born in the Melun prison a few days ago, of the murderess Figard, died on January 12th, in the hospital of that town.

SHOCKING!—A correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette*, writing from Venice, mentions a revelation made there which has spread consternation among fashionable foreigners. The Duke of Aosta, son of the King of Italy, has lately been in Venice with his young wife, and the latter was actually seen on the Place St. Mark, when full fashion was assembled there to promenade, leaning on the arm of her husband, and with her dress slightly raised, displaying a cheap and commonplace white petticoat. The correspondent says the English and German ladies were especially indignant and contemptuous, and have little hope of the future of a country where a princess is so wanting in dignity as to wear an inexpensive garment. With the Venetians, however, the prince and his bride appear to have made themselves wonderfully popular.

THE APPROACH OF A STORM.—Gilliat ascended to the summit of the great Douvre. From hence he could see around the horizon. The western side was appalling. A wall of cloud spread across it, barring the wide expanse from side to side, and ascending slowly from the horizon towards the zenith. This wall, straight lined, vertical, without a crevice in its height, without a rent in its structure, seemed built by the square, and measured by the plumb-line. It was a cloud in the likeness of granite. Its escarpment, completely perpendicular at the southern extremity, curved a little towards the north, like a bent sheet of iron, presenting the slippery face of an inclined plane. The dark wall enlarged and grew; but its entablature never ceased for a moment to be parallel with the horizon line, which was almost indistinguishable in the gathering darkness. Silently, and as if altogether, the airy battlements ascended. No undulation, no wrinkle, no projection changed its shape or moved its place. The aspect of its immobility in movement was impressive. The sun, pale in the midst of a strange transparency, lighted up this outline of the Apocalypse. Already the cloudy bank had blotted out one half space of the sky, shelving like the fearful talus of the abyss. It was the uprising of a dark mountain between earth and heaven. It was night falling suddenly upon mid-day. There was heat in the air as from an oven, coming from that mysterious mass on mass. The sky, which from blue had become white, was now turning from white to a slaty grey. The sea beneath was leaden-hued and dull. There was no breath, no wave, no noise. Far as eye could reach was the desert ocean. No sail was visible on any side. The birds had disappeared. Some monstrous treason seemed abroad. The wall of cloud grew visibly larger. This moving mountain of vapours, which was approaching the Douvres, was one of those clouds which might be called the clouds of battle. Sinister appearances; some strange furtive glance, seemed cast upon the beholder through that obscure mass up-piled. The approach was terrible.—*Toilers of the Sea, by Victor Hugo.*

THE MOORHEN.—"If surprised in a small pool where there is little cover, the moorhen, instead of taking wing, dives, and coming towards the surface in the vicinity of some water plant, remains entirely submerged, with the exception of the bill, which it just protrudes above the surface to enable it to breathe. From what I have observed, I believe that a moorhen cannot remain in this position without some assistance from a reed, water lily, or other plant. In other words, it brings itself to an anchor by means of its long toes, with which it grasps the stalk of a plant, and thus keeps its body below the surface while its bill only is above. Sometimes, in shallow water, the feet touched the ground, and the toes are then inserted in the mud or gravel. On one occasion, while walking along the Brent, I surprised a moorhen in a shallow. The bird must have seen me before I observed it; for I first became aware of its presence by noticing the bright red forehead on the surface of the water. As the brook at that particular spot was too shallow to admit of the bird's diving, and as there was no friendly cover near at hand, it continued submerged for several minutes, until I threw in a stone, when, with one motion, it rose from the water into the air and flew. While it remained in the water I was not more than three yards from it, and was easily able to see that it touched the bottom of the shallow. On another occasion I suddenly disturbed a moorhen in a small isolated pond with plenty of cover at a short distance from the brink, but none near enough to reach quickly without flying. An elm-tree had fallen half-way across the pond, and at several feet from the bank it over-hung the water for some distance without touching it. The moorhen first dived and reappeared two or three times, and then, as if inspired with a sudden thought, dived again and came up under the fallen tree, but showing only the head, and keeping the rest of the body entirely submerged. All my efforts to drive it from thence were unavailing, and it then occurred to me that, by crawling out along the tree, I might possibly be able to seize the bird unawares. Accordingly, handing my coat to a friend who stood on the bank to tell me when I should be directly over the spot, I crawled on hands and knees along the tree, until, at my friend's signal, I knew that I was immediately above the moorhen. I then quietly put my hand in the water, about two feet behind it, and groped gently along until I could feel the legs. There were several small branches growing laterally from the tree, and many of these were under water. I soon discovered that the moorhen's feet passed round and under one of these, and that by this means the body was kept submerged, I had little time then for reflection, fearing lest the bird might escape; so, seizing the legs, I drew it out of the water and brought it safe to land."—*The Birds of Middlesex.*

Late Advertisements.

EDUCATION.

WOODBINE HOUSE, TENTER'S STREET, BISHOP AUCKLAND.

MRS. CLEMINSON, assisted by efficient Resident Governesses and Masters, RE-OPENED her SCHOOL on the 20th inst.
January, 1868. 129

AGENTS WANTED (connected with Farmers') to represent COOPER & Co., Castle Folds Sheffield.—First-class Commission. Send Stamped Address. 130

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A BONA-FIDE MONEY SPECULATION of £12,000,000 sterling, Guaranteed by Government, is to be allotted in various sums upwards to £25,000. Any one, by investing £1, may obtain £25,000 sterling. For Prospectus (which will be sent gratis), apply by letter, addressed Mr. J. A. RINCK, 14, Duke Street, Adelphi, London, W.C. 131

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The SCALE of CHARGES for ADVERTISEMENTS in the *Consett Guardian* is as under:—

1 to 4 lines .... 1s. 0d.
5 lines .... 1s. 3d.
6 lines .... 1s. 6d.
and 3d. per line for every additional line.

Advertisements inserted for *four* consecutive weeks are subject to a deduction of 25 per cent. on the above charges. Advertisements for longer periods specially arranged for.

** Persons sending Advertisements in manuscript may calculate *seven* words to a line.

☞ While we use our utmost endeavours to insert advertisements on the dates ordered, we cannot guarantee that this will be done. Great care is also used to secure the correct printing of advertisements, but we cannot be responsible for inaccuracies, or for any consequences arising therefrom.

Our advertising friends are requested to favour us with their orders not later than Thursday evening.

☞ Owing to the great inconvenience and expense in collecting Advertisement Accounts, Advertisers at a distance are requested to forward payment with their orders according to the above scale of charges. Sums under 10s. may be paid with Postage Stamps; above that sum, by Post-Office Order, payable to ROBERT JACKSON, Consett.

NOTICE.

Tickets of admission to the various places of amusement lectures, dinners, and all places open to the members of the press, should be forwarded, if possible, at least two days before the meetings are to take place. All communications in respect thereof to be addressed to the Editor of the *Consett Guardian*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications, unless called for within fourteen days after our receiving them, or upon application by letter enclosing the necessary number of postage stamps.

Our correspondents, in order to insure the insertion of their communications, are requested to forward them so as to reach this office not later than Thursday morning, and to write on *one side* of the paper only.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1868.

BLACKHILL *VERSUS* THE (SMALL BEER) "PUBLIC."

IT is BYRON we think, who somewhere says—

"Men are the sport of circumstances,—when
Circumstances seem the sport of men."

Now, however much we may doubt of men being the creatures of circumstances, there can be no doubt that we are the victims of WORDS; and in the whole domain of our English tongue there are few words which have been more abused—certainly none by which we have been more victimised and befooled—than the word "public." In its merely logical form the word seems almost incapable of being misapplied or misunderstood; yet in its application no word has ever been of such eminent service as a contraband to impostors of every water, to quacks of every colour, to mountebanks of every political and religious hobby-horse.

Yet let us be just; there *are* men, who representing great ideas, or embodying the age in which they live, to whom we may pardon the little "bunkum" of arrogating to themselves the name of "public." Thus when LOUIS XIV. arrogated to himself the title of the "state," *(L' Etat c'est moi)* we forget the weakness in the true glory of the man; when CROMWELL rode roughshod over the Parliament and proclaimed himself the "public," we forgive the frailty in admiration of the uncrowned but eternal kingship of England's Protector. But when a few crazy cobblers and tailors issue proclamations from a pot-house in the name of the "sovereign people," the matter is somewhat altered. When a few tradesmen and small-beer retailers — over a tea-pot — issue a code of local legislation in the name of the "public," and fulminate "curses not loud but deep" against every heretic who dare question their "public" functions, we cannot be said either to forget or forgive, we simply enjoy a laugh at the immense absurdity of such small-beer "bunkum." These escapades of the "public" would indeed be amusing to all, were it not that there are so many stupid people in the world, who ever mistake this pinchbeck "public" for the English people. We are told by LIVY that the cackle of JUNO's geese once saved Rome from the beleaguering army of the Gaul,—but we fear that in our day there are some people so stupid as to mistake the cackle of geese for the beleaguering army itself.

We have been led to indulge in these remarks by another "public" movement at Blackhill during the present week. The (small beer) "public" some time ago, disgusted with the vulgar name of Blackhill, held a "public" meeting for the purpose of a re-baptism. Luck so far favoured them, that (so we now learn) a clergyman was present, knowing all about the "baptism of those of riper years." "Small Beer" proposed Benfieldside as the future name, and Small Beer triumphed. Now all this "fizz" would have been infinitely amusing, as swankey explosions generally are, but "Small Beer" contrived to persuade the railway officials that "fizz" represented the Blackhill public, and that the said public desired the new station to be named Benfieldside. "Fizz" was victorious, Blackhill and its people were quietly snuffed out, and the "station" was dedicated to Benfieldside and "Small Beer." To localise and slightly alter POPE's lines on the London monument,

"Like London's column, pointing to the skies,
This 'swankey' station lifts its head, and lies."

But a check followed in the wake of victory. The postal authorities, less easily beguiled, distinguished between JUNO's geese and the army of BRENNUS, and in their late regulations proclaim Blackhill to be Blackhill still. The S. B. "public" were indignant and this week they held another "public" meeting. Now, sweet reader, the people of Blackhill—the veritable public—number some thousands, and you will no doubt say, "well such a meeting would be held for convenience in the open air,—or, to say the least,—in the largest hall the locality could boast of; say, Shotley Town Hall." Well, we *rayther* think not. The "public" met, not "in a crowd," but in a snug room, in a snug tradesman's house. The "public" were supplied with chairs, and the numbers of the "public" were such as *not* to require an importation of chairs. As our reporter was not there, we cannot guarantee the numbers present at this mass meeting, but we *rayther* think there was a trifle over ten, and a trifle less than a dozen. What passed at that "mass meeting" report sayeth not; possibly nitro-glycerine might be suggested as a means of impressing the postal authorities with a becoming sense of small beer potentiality. One thing we do know,—that far into the night, a petition was being hawked from house to house, as a protest to the postal authorities against their retention of Blackhill. What reply the said authorities will make to such a Tooley Street demonstration it is not for us to say; but anent this, there is a good story told of a party of CROMWELL's saintly campaigners who were scarcely satisfied with their share of earthly treasure. They reasoned in pretty good form, thus—

Imprimis—"The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof."
2nd—"The saints shall *inherit* the earth."
3rd—"We are the saints."

Now, this was most excellent small beer reasoning, but it did not impress CROMWELL, and we regret to say that their saintships never received their inheritance.

In conclusion, and to be serious, we as editors have no antipathy to the name of Benfieldside, nor any undue predilection for that of Blackhill; but we have a regard for public truth and for public consistency, and we profess more regard for the honour of the people than for the amusing gymnastics of a clique. If a change in the name of Blackhill be essential, or even desirable, let the *people* be consulted, let the *people* be the judges; let a truly public meeting be called, in a truly public manner, let the people declare, *not* for or against Benfieldside merely, not even between Blackhill and Benfieldside, but between Blackhill and any name that might be fairly suggested. Above all, we would counsel the *people* of Blackhill, not to suffer a question of such local importance to be the plaything of pretentious littleness, the shuttlecock of hole and corner "bunkum." Before such a question be settled, let the people of Blackhill be fairly and honestly represented in the matter. Before such a question be settled, let the *people* of Blackhill, after thinking of its past prosperity, go and look upon the gravestones of those near ones, and dear ones, now sleeping softly in the church-yards. Let the people do this, and then whatever name may be adopted as the future of Blackhill, it will not be in painful conjunction with "very small beer."

Local and District News.

CARRHOUSE BUTCHERS' SOCIETY.—The first quarterly meeting of this society has been held, and a dividend of 5s. 1d. in the pound was declared on members' purchases.

BENFIELDSIDE TOWNSHIP.—We understand that the precept due from Benfieldside to the Lanchester Union was paid on Thursday, after the treasurer's sheet had been forwarded to the meeting of Guardians.

TOLL-GATE AT THE CONSETT WORKS.—In our report of the proceedings at last meeting of the Consett Local Board, we omitted to state that there will henceforth be no more tolls collected at the toll-gate at Consett Works.

MEETING AT BLACKHILL.—On Tuesday evening, a meeting of persons favourable to the proposed change in the name of Blackhill, was held in the house of Mr. W. Barkas, grocer. The attendance of the selected few was by no means large, but it was determined to petition the postal authorities again on the subject.

PRESENTATION.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Francis Bluitt, of Annfield Plain, has been presented with a handsome silver medal, bearing the following inscription:—"Durham District Independent Order of Odd-Fellows. Presented to Past Prov. D.G.M. Francis Bluitt, Greenwell Lodge, by George Walker, Esq., G.M. of the Order, for meritorious services, December, 1867." Mr. Bluitt has been an officer of the lodge for upwards of twenty-seven years, during which time he has been honourably distinguished for his uprightness, and he has filled several of the most honourable offices in connection with the Order of Odd-Fellows.

A MAN DECAPITATED.—A shocking accident occurred at Okenshaw Colliery, near Durham, on Friday night. An infirm old man was about to ascend the shaft, and had got into the cage. In ascending he had, as is supposed, been unprepared or unthinking, and had his head over the side of the cage, and was caught either by the descending cage, or the side of the shaft, by the head, which was completely severed from his body.

A YOUNGER SON'S FORTUNE.—Mr. Crawshay, the millionaire, so well known as the proprietor of the extensive ironworks at Merthyr Tydvil and Cyfarthfa, it is reported, takes, under the will of his father, property to the value of about two millions by absolute bequest; and being named residuary legatee and in remainder to certain reversions, it is computed that he will be entitled to another million.—*Newcastle Daily Journal.*

SNARING GAME.—A young lad, named Joseph Hood, was charged at the Gateshead County Court, on Tuesday, (before Messrs. G. H. Ramsay, J. Hodgson, and R. O. Lamb) with setting a "hang" in a wood beside Hornegate, near the Spen, on Christmas Day, for the purpose of snaring game. Mr. Waugh, gamekeeper, stated that he had seen the lad set the snare. The defendant said he had never seen a "hang" in his life. He was only seeking for his hens. A fine of 20s. and 15s. costs was inflicted.

TEMPERANCE AT BLANCHLAND.—On Friday evening, a temperance meeting was held in the schoolroom of the Wesleyan Chapel, Bay Bridge, Blanchland. There was a crowded attendance. Mr. Anthony Simpson presided, and stirring addresses were delivered by Messrs. J. Green and R. Rutherford, of Hexham. Twenty-five persons signed the teetotal pledge, and there is every prospect of the temperance cause receiving a yet larger accession to its ranks in this district. Votes of thanks were passed to the chairman, the speakers, and the trustees of the chapel, and the meeting brought to a close in the usual manner.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT SHINCLIFFE COLLIERY.—An inquest was held on Saturday, by Mr. Crofton Maynard, at the house of Mr. Matthew Hall, Avenue Inn, Shincliffe Bank Top, on the body of Hugh Williamson, 18 years of age, who was killed in the above colliery the previous morning by a fall of stone. Deceased had just commenced to hew in a place about 17 inches high, and had apparently heard the roof giving way, for he attempted to get out, but before he could do so the stone came down and killed him on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

SUCCESSFUL CASTING AT MESSRS. MURRAY AND CO'S IRON WORKS, CHESTER-LE-STREET.—On Thursday afternoon last, a large steam cylinder, 70 inches diameter and 10 feet long, for Seaton Colliery, the property of the Right Hon. the Earl Vane, was successfully cast under the superintendence of Ralph Harrison, foreman in the foundry department, upwards of 10 tons of metal being required for the operation. Among the visitors present to witness the proceedings, were the Rev. R. and Mrs. Kirwood, Mr. T. Robson, Lumley Thicks; Mr. W. Moor and Mr. T. Walker, Hetton Collieries; Mr. I. Hay, engineer, Bedside Colliery; Lieut. Gibson, Capt. Murray, and several others who appeared highly interested at the sight.

We are requested to state that, at the Lanchester Police Court last week, William James, of East Castle Colliery, was not charged by John Parks for assault, as we reported, but that Mr. Fenwick, viewer, charged John Parks for assaulting William James.

FAREWELL SUPPER.—A farewell supper was given in the Temperance Hall, Benfieldside, on Saturday evening, the 11th inst., by the Order of the Sons of Temperance to Mr. Charles Hale, jun., (R.S. of the Order,) on the event of his leaving the neighbourhood. Mr. Hale has for many years been a warm and active friend of the temperance movement, and was one of the chief originators of the above society, being one of its principal officers since its formation. After supper, which was excellently served by Mrs. Thomas Sherrit, Misses Glenny, Marshall, and Stephenson, complimentary addresses were delivered by Messrs. Seed (chairman), English, Winter, Lowes, Wardhaugh, Bishop, C. White, and J. White.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AND ROBBERY AT SPENNYMOOR.—On Saturday night, an accident befel Mr. T. Starforth, butcher, at Spennymoor, under somewhat peculiar circumstances. A man had gone into his shop and purchased some meat. After he had got the meat, he asked Mr. Starforth to weigh him a loaf of bread which he had purchased. He did so, and while he was putting it on the scales, the man took some money which he saw lying on the mantle-piece, and ran off, leaving his bread. Mr. Starforth detected him, and at once went in pursuit, and collared the man in the street, when a struggle ensued, in which Mr. Starforth fell, and the man fell upon his leg, fracturing the limb. Mr. Starforth was in consequence unable to secure his prisoner, who has since been apprehended by the police.

FIRE AT MESSRS. HENDERSON'S CARPET FACTORY, DURHAM.—On Tuesday afternoon, a little after one o'clock, a fire broke out in the carpet manufactory of Messrs. Henderson, situate in the Back Lane, Durham. The fire originated in the carding room, and fortunately the hands had just returned from dinner, or the destruction might have been of the most serious nature. There was a plentiful supply of water at hand, and by the prompt exertions of those on the spot the fire was speedily subdued. The carding machine is heated by steam, and the whole of the woodwork in its vicinity was in flames. The City and College fire engines were soon on the spot, but the fire had been subdued on their arrival. Messrs. Henderson having adopted the excellent precaution of having all the necessary gear, hose, pipes, &c., on the premises. The damage is estimated to amount to not more than £30 or £40. Nine years ago a fire broke out in the same manufactory, when damage was done amounting to several thousands of pounds.

THE HIGHWAY ROBBERY NEAR PELTON FELL.—On Thursday last, the two young men, John Moralee and Joseph Curry, who were remanded a fortnight ago by the Chester-le-Street magistrates on a charge of robbing an old man named Robert Tiplady, on Christmas Eve, were brought up on remand before Col. Johnson and Henry Bramwell, Esq. Mr. J. Patrick appeared for Curry. Inspector Marley said the only additional evidence the police had been able to obtain was that of a person working on the railway near Pelton Fell, to whom Moralee showed a watch the day after the robbery. A day or two after that, Moralee, on hearing that the police were making enquiries after him with reference to the robbery, went to this person and asked him to say nothing about having seen a watch in his possession, promising to give him something if he kept quiet. Mr. Patrick pointed out that, beyond the unsupported testimony of the prosecutor, there was no evidence to connect Curry with the robbery. The magistrates were of opinion that it was not for them to draw any conclusion as to the guilt of the prisoners, whom they committed for trial at the assizes.

WORKMEN'S TREAT AT SOUTH DERWENT COLLIERY.—On Saturday evening, the owners of South Derwent Colliery entertained their workmen to a most excellent repast, which was prepared under the supervision of Mrs. Peter Simpson. W. R. Dickinson, Esq., presided on the occasion. After justice had been done to the ample fare, and the cloth having been removed, the Chairman, in a most pleasing speech, addressed the workmen on strikes, concluding by expressing a hope that those employed on South Derwent Colliery, officials and workmen, would work as harmoniously in the future as they had done in the past, assuring them at the same time that the owners of the colliery would do their best to meet their wants. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been given in a way that spoke the company lovers of their Queen and country, Mr. P. Simpson, resident viewer, proposed "The Owners of South Derwent Colliery, and success to the Coal Trade," which was drunk amidst much applause. The evening was afterwards spent in a most agreeable manner. Messrs. T. Lamb and J. Anderson singing at intervals.

ROBERT BURNS.—There now lives in Barnardcastle a respectable aged widow, who distinctly remembers the world-famed Robert Burns and his immortalised Highland Mary; also Mrs. Burns, the poet's mother, and Gilbert Burns, brother to the noble bard. The widow's name is Janet Gascoigne, and, according to her testimony, she was, in her youthful years, nursemaid in a gentleman's family which Burns frequently visited. The author of "Tam O'Shanter" had often addressed Janet in a jocular way, and and on one occasion made especial reference to her eyes in the following language:—"Jenny, ye're a bonny lass; but yer een are no made for the good o' yer saul!" Mrs. Gascoigne having a "fancy for the red jacket," was at first married to a non-commissioned officer in the 42nd Royal Highlanders, whom she accompanied during the Peninsular war. He was killed in the battle of Toulouse, which occasioned his widow to leave the army and journey to Scotland. In time Janet was married to another "red jacket," but she has long been the widow of her second husband. It is seventy years since Burns departed this life; the venerable Scotch woman is in her 88th year. Soon she will pass away, and make one fewer of the number who knew "the pride and joy of Scotland"—sweet Robert Burns.—*Cleveland Mercury.*

APPREHENSION OF A MAN CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER IN WALES.—On Monday night, a man named John Donovan was apprehended at Coundon, near Bishop Auckland, by P.C. Gray. It appears that Supt. Henderson, of the Bishop Auckland police force, received information that a man had absconded from Tir Phil, Glamorganshire, charged upon a coroner's inquisition with having caused the death of Lewis Jones, on the Rhymney Railway, by wilfully letting a loaded truck down the line, on the 10th August last. A verdict of manslaughter was returned by the coroner's jury against Donovan and a man named John Cronan. Cronan was apprehended and committed for trial, but Donovan absconded. A reward of £20 was offered by the railway company to any one giving such information as would lead to the apprehension of Donovan, who was believed to be in the neighbourhood of Bishop Auckland. Superintendent Henderson, on receiving the information and description of the man, caused inquiries to be made which have resulted in the capture. His wife and three children had joined him, and he had been working at Westerton Colliery and lodging with his wife's brother at Coundon, and went by the name of John Sullivan. There is no doubt as to the identity. The prisoner was brought before the Bishop Auckland magistrates on Tuesday, and remanded till Monday. Intimation of the apprehension has been forwarded to Superintendent Wrenn, of the Glamorgan constabulary, at Merthyr Tydvil.

A LECTURE ON "THE WORKING CLASSES."—On Saturday evening, Mr. Joseph Herron delivered a lecture in the Long Room of the Blue Bell Inn, Lanchester, on "The Working Classes: their past, present, and future, with special reference to co-operation and education." The room was well filled considering the boisterous and stormy weather. Mr. John Walton presided, and introduced the lecturer as one of themselves, having lived and worked among them all his life, and this being his first appearance to give a lecture, he hoped they would not give him a cold reception. Mr. Herron was received with cheers. He said the subject, conditions, and influence of the working classes was now being considered by the Chambers of Commerce, Mechanics' Institutes, and other bodies all over England. On the present occasion he would draw their attention to the working classes in the past history of this nation. They would thus behold where the elevation and freedom of this class had arisen, and at that point England had also arisen among other nations in her influence, industry, trade, and commerce, showing that the working man was the magic power which turned the base metals into gold. The lecturer proceeded to show the benefit of co-operation in its different ways, and in reading over various reports of co-operative societies, mentioned that the infant society of co-operation at Lanchester, to supply butcher-meat, had been a great success, they having supplied mutton to all customers at 6d. and 6½d. per lb., and beef at from 4½d. to 7d. per lb., and yet had been able to give a bonus of 7s. 3d. in the pound on members' purchases. On education, he would urge each party to do their best to further so good a cause, showing that technical education and art culture was much needed, that acquisition of knowledge was a great pleasure and benefit to the working classes, and that man's faculties were created for that purpose, making him lord over all other creatures. A vote of thanks was proposed and carried by acclamation for Mr. Walton's able conduct in the chair, to Mrs. Walton for the use of the room, and to the lecturer.—*Correspondent.*

SETTING FIRE TO A CAT.—Two lads named Coats and Crows, living at West Hartlepool, were on Monday fined 6s. by the county magistrates, for tying a quantity of waste to a cat's tail, and after saturating it with turpentine and oil, setting fire to it. The poor animal ran into the street, and was pursued by a policeman and its agonies put an end to.

BALL AT BRANCEPETH CASTLE.—On Wednesday night, Viscount and Viscountess Boyne gave a grand ball at their seat, Brancepeth Castle, near Durham. The invitations sent out were 180 in number, and were with very few exceptions accepted. Among those present were the Earl and Countess of Durham, Earl and Countess Vane, Lord and Lady Bolton, Lord Dalmeny, &c. Dancing was kept up till an early hour this morning, in the great Hall of the castle, to the strains of Messrs. Henry and Watson's band, which had been brought over from Newcastle for the occasion.

DEATH FROM BURNING, AT SUNNYBROW.—On Wednesday, a child named Elizabeth Jane Brown, aged two years, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Brown, back overman in Sunnybrow Pit, died from injuries she received on the previous day, while left alone in the house. It appears that on Tuesday the mother of the child had occasion to go out, and on her return she found the child's clothes, which were of a woollen material, had caught fire during the time she had been absent. Nearly everything the child had been dressed in was consumed when she was found, the poor little thing having been burnt all over the body. Medical attendance was called in, but the unfortunate child lingered until Wednesday, when she expired—nineteen hours after the accident occurred.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT FERRYHILL IRONWORKS.—On Tuesday, a man named James Lockey, 33 years of age, died at Ferryhill from the effects of injuries received some ten days previous. Deceased was employed at the Ferryhill Ironworks as a labourer. On the 12th inst. he was engaged hanging a chain on a slag bogey that was connected to a locomotive engine which is used for drawing slag balls from the foundry, when he was caught by the buffer of the engine in the ribs, and several ribs fractured. He received prompt surgical aid, but the nature of his internal injuries was so serious that he never rallied, and after living in agony for ten days, death ended his sufferings.

APPREHENSION OF A PRIZE FIGHTER AT SUNNYBROW.—On Tuesday night, a young man named Charles Kelly was apprehended at Sunnybrow, by P.C. Cockerill, on a warrant issued by the Lanchester magistrates. About thirteen months ago, Kelly was one of the principals in a prize fight which was attempted to be brought off in the neighbourhood of Lanchester, but which the police prevented, and the defendant and his opponent, with their seconds, were afterwards duly summoned to appear before the Lanchester magistrates. The defendant did not appear, and the magistrates imposed a fine of £3 18s. 6d., including costs, upon him. Nothing further was heard of him until P.C. Cockerill got wind of him at Sunnybrow, when he was apprehended as above stated. He was unable to pay the fine imposed upon him, and on Wednesday morning he was incarcerated in Durham gaol for a term of two months, with hard labour.

A NEWCASTLE VESSEL IN A HURRICANE.—SUFFERINGS OF THE CREW.—On Saturday morning, the large full-rigged ship Admiral Lyons, belonging to Mr. McAllum, Quayside, Newcastle, arrived in Shields Harbour from Quebec, after a passage of 64 days. The Admiral Lyons left Quebec about the 22nd of November, and shortly after leaving port was overtaken with a violent storm from the N.W., and had her rudder carried away. For several days she was driven before the wind, and rolling about in the trough of the sea. A second rudder was constructed, and this was also carried away. A third helm was knocked adrift. During this time the sea made a clean breach over her, and her deck and ropes were covered with about six inches of ice. The crew was frost-bitten, and for several days were almost helpless. The fourth rudder was attached, and brought her safely into the Tyne on Saturday. One of the men had his leg broken by falling on the ice on the deck. Another man, while at the wheel, was severely injured by being struck with a heavy sea, and knocked against the wheel. The Admiral Lyons now lies off the Limekiln Shore, North Shields. Part of the crew are staying at the North Shields Sailors' Home.

MIDDLESBOROUGH WEEKLY IRON MARKET.—The second weekly meeting of the Cleveland and North of England Iron trade was held in the Town Hall, Middlesborough, on Tuesday. There was a large and influential attendance, most of the leading firms in the locality being represented. On the whole, the tone of the meeting seemed more encouraging than it was even a week ago. The recent Christmas holidays have had the effect of diminishing the quantities of iron actually sent away during the first part of this month; but it is expected that the total deliveries for the month will present a satisfactory total. A tolerable amount of business was transacted. Prices were quoted:—No. 1, 46s. 6d.; No. 3, 43s. 3d.; No. 4, 42s. 2d. nett cash. Messrs. Fox, Head, & Co., Newport Rolling Mills, Middlesborough, exhibited samples of steel produced by a new process from Cleveland pig-iron. The quality seemed fully equal to some specimens of Sheffield steel also exhibited. The patentees assert that they can make the steel out of common Cleveland iron at a price which will enable them to offer steel rails at a rate considerably under the price of Bessemer steel.

SINGULAR AND AMUSING OCCURRENCE.—On Sunday morning an occurrence took place at Bishop Auckland which caused no little amusement in one of the leading millinery establishments. On Saturday night, on retiring to their room, the young ladies had a chase after a mouse which was in the room, but were unable to capture it. Of course nothing more was thought of the circumstance, and on Sunday morning they went to the Wesleyan Chapel. During the service one of the young men belonging to the same establishment, who was sitting next one of the young ladies, heard several times something squeak, but he took no notice of it until they got home, when the young lady went into her room, which overlooks the yard, and looked out of her window with her muff in her hand. When pulling off her things she saw something on the floor of the room, which on looking closer, she found was a young mouse, quite bare, which made her think she had crushed it by stepping on it, and she felt inclined to be squeamish, and went down into the yard. Here just beneath the window she saw other two mice, and she called the attention of those in the house. On this being seen the young man who had sat next her in chapel bethought him of the squeaking of the muff, which was brought down and examined, when other three mice fell out of it, making a litter of six mice, which she had carried to chapel and brought carefully back again. The squeaking had been caused by them being disturbed every time she had put her hand in her hand. Had the discovery been made in chapel an exciting scene would doubtless have been witnessed.

DEATH OF JOHN GREY, ESQ., OF LIMPWOOD HOUSE, HAYDON BRIDGE.—The *Newcastle Daily Journal* of Thursday announces the death of this gentleman. They had not received any precise information as to the cause of death but presumed it must have been somewhat sudden, inasmuch as Mr. Grey was present at the annual meeting of the Hexham Farmers' Club on Tuesday week, when he took an active part in the discussion which occurred on the resignation of his son, Mr. Chas. G. Grey, of Dilston Hall, as president of the club, on account of certain resolutions passed concerning the preservation of game. The deceased gentleman appeared in the full vigour of intellect, and beyond the usual feeble symptoms incidental to old age, seemed to be in the enjoyment of good health. He was the eldest son of George Grey, Esq., of West Ord, near Berwick, by Mary, daughter of John Burn, Esq., of Berwick. He was born in 1785, and married in 1814 Hannah Eliza, daughter of Ralph Annett, Esq., of Alnwick, and had, with other issue, George Annett Grey, Esq., of Milfield, near Wooler, J.P. and Deputy-Lieutenant for Northumberland, and formerly an assistant Inclosure Commissioner, and married first in 1839, Elizabeth Boyd, daughter of Robert Neil, Esq., of Rosden, second in 1858, Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Henry Morton, Esq., Lambton. C. G. Grey, the third son, who was educated at Richmond, Yorkshire, is a magistrate for Northumberland and Durham, and receiver of the estates of Greenwich Hospital in the North of England. The family is descended from a common ancestor with the present Earl Grey of Howick. The deceased gentleman devoted all his energies to agriculture until the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital appointed him chief land agent of the unfortunate Earl of Derwentwater's estate in Northumberland. The late Mr. Grey will always be remembered as a great benefactor to the farming interest; and his life, which has been spared beyond the allotted time, has been spent in the useful endeavour to increase and multiply the fruits of the earth, whereby man may be sustained and in the execution of his important duties. Finding the infirmities of old age stealing upon him a few years ago, Mr. Grey relinquished his appointment and retired to Lipwood House near Haydon Bridge, to enjoy, in retirement and quiet his remaining days. He was succeeded in the, agency of the Greenwich Hospital estates by his son Mr. C. G. Grey, who for many years was the esteemed agent of the Irish estates of our present Premier the Earl of Derby, K.G., by whom Mr. Grey was held in the highest possible regard as an able and enlightened agriculturist.

THE WEATHER.—Since our last issue there has been a strange diversity of weather. Torrents of rain and a hurricane of wind on Saturday; while Sunday was as genial mid-spring; and Monday was of a similar character, except a slight frost in the morning. Tuesday was very frosty in the former part of the day, but afterwards a fresh set in. On Wednesday heavy showers of hail and snow fell, which continued up till Thursday morning. This morning (Friday) the frost was intense, with a strong wind blowing from the north-west.

TRAINING-SHIP AT NEWCASTLE.—At a numerously attended public meeting held in Newcastle on Friday, under the presidency of the Mayor, a society was formed for the purpose of establishing a school-ship on the river Tyne for the reception of destitute boys, and training such boys to a seafaring life. Mr. James Hall, the originator of the movement, read a capital paper, on the importance of training boys for the navy, and £860 was collected in the room towards the object for which the meeting had been held. From the rules of the new Association, we gather that boys of all religious denominations are eligible, between the ages of 10 and 15; but none will be received who are physically unfitted to be seamen. On the discharge of a boy, the committee will provide an outfit, and endeavour to obtain employment for him.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Sudden changes of temperature sorely try all persons prone to rheumatism, sciatica, tic doloreux, and many maladies scarcely less painful though of shorter duration. On the first attack of stiffness or suffering in any muscle, joint, or nerve, recourse should immediately be had to fomenting the seat of disease with hot brine and rubbing in this remarkable Ointment, which will assuage the uneasiness of the part, subdue inflammation, and reduce the swelling. The Pills simultaneously taken, will rectify constitutional disturbances and renew the strength. No remedy heretofore discovered has proved so effective as the Ointment and Pills for removing gouty, rheumatic and scrofulous attacks, which afflict all ages, and are commonly called hereditary. 50

OPENING OF SCHOOLS AT TYNE DOCK.—On Sunday and Monday two large and elegant schools, in which to educate the children residing near Tyne Dock, were opened. The National School was formally opened on Sunday, and on Monday a British School was also inaugurated. These schools have been built at a cost of £2,250, of which £1,798 has been collected, toward which sum the workmen have subscribed £230. On Monday, the opening of the British School was celebrated by a public tea party and two public meetings,—one under the presidency of H. Pease, Esq., Mayor of Darlington, while at the other, H. Tennant, Esq., presided. The meetings were addressed by Mr. Candlish, M.P., the Mayor of South Shields, Aldermen Moffatt and Glover, Councillor Whitehead, Mr. R. Thubron and Mr. H. Thubron.

SUSPECTED CHILD MURDER NEAR BISHOP AUCKLAND.—During the past few days considerable gossip has been caused in a small village near Bishop Auckland on the report of a child having been found buried in the churchyard, under somewhat suspicious circumstances. During Tuesday night or Wednesday morning, on the sexton, Mr. Pears, going into the churchyard, he discovered that the earth had been disturbed. The Rector of Coundon, the Rev. I. Upton, happened to be in the churchyard at the time, and ordered the sexton to remove the soil, when, in doing so, he discovered a child buried in a small coffin. Information was at once given to the police, and information was sent to Mr. Henderson, superintendent at Bishop Auckland, who ordered the body to be exhumed, but on the policeman going to do so he discovered that the coffin had been removed. Up to the present time no clue has been gained of the depositors of the coffin.

WORKING MEN'S MEMORIAL TO THE DEAN OF DURHAM.—A public meeting of the working men of Durham was held on Monday evening, at the house of Mr. T. Hutton, Dun Cow Inn, Old Elvet, to arrange the necessary preliminaries for collecting subscriptions, &c., for the purpose of placing a portrait, in oil, of Dean Waddington in the convalescent ward of the Durham County Hospital, to commemorate his princely liberality towards that institution. The Dean had consented to sit for his portrait, and it was agreed that Mr. Burlison, of Durham, be the artist. As many of the working classes had expressed a desire to contribute to such a memorial it was thought that the required amount would be raised without much trouble. It was, however, thought necessary to divide the town into districts, and appoint two members of the committee in each district to collect subscriptions. Mr. G. Hauxwell was appointed treasurer, and Messrs. Grey and W. Brignall, jun., secretaries.

LETTING A GRASS FIELD AT CHESTER-LE-STREET.—On Monday, at the Durham County Court, Mr. Wm. Taylor, market gardener, brought an action against the trustees of the Chester-le-Street Co-operative Store for the sum of £5, due for the stint of two horses under an agreement. Mr. W. Brignall, jun., appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. E. Marshall defended. It appeared, from the statement of the plaintiff and his witnesses, that the former agreed with the store to accommodate two horses belonging to them in a grass field for 20 weeks, commencing in May, for 5s. per horse per week. The horses remained in the field for 12 weeks, when they were taken away, and £5 was paid for them. For the defence it was contended the horses had been put into the field by the week. His Honour gave judgment for the defendants.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT WYLAM.—An inquest was held on Monday at the Durham Ox Inn, Cattle Market, Newcastle, before Mr. J. T. Hoyle, coroner, on the body of a man named James Sullivan. From the evidence given it appeared that the deceased and another man, who was only known to witnesses by the title of "Jack the Sweep," came to the village of Wylam on Friday, in their ordinary course of business as travelling sweeps. About half-past eight o'clock at night they went up to Davison Henderson, fireman, at the Wylam Colliery pumping-engine, and asked to be allowed to sleep near the fire holes, as they could not get lodgings on account of the soot and dirt about their clothes. Henderson would not let the men, who were under the influence of drink, lie in front of the fire holes, but allowed them to lie on either side of the boiler of the boiler seat. Both the men fell asleep. About eleven o'clock the fireman left his post for three or four minutes, and on returning he found that the deceased had fallen from the boiler seat on to the ground, a distance of about ten feet. He was at once lifted back to the place where he had been sleeping, and on the fireman feeling, as he said, that "his head was soft," went for medical assistance. Dr. Atkinson came, and after examining Sullivan's head said he could do nothing for him. Sullivan remained in this position until about eight o'clock on Saturday morning, when he was removed to the Infirmary in this town, where he died on Monday morning from the effects of the injuries he had received. It was found that his skull was fractured, and that there was considerable effusion of blood on the brain. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Correspondence.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Ever since the introduction of steam as a motive power, the frequency of boiler explosions, and the consequent damage to property and loss of human life, have always been the greatest drawbacks connected therewith. Although, since the days of Boulton and Watt, the science of mechanical engineering has advanced to an astonishing degree of perfection, and great and valuable improvements made in the construction, &c., of steam boilers, yet boiler explosions are still very numerous, and often very serious in their consequences. Within the last three weeks, I have read of four boiler explosions in different parts of the country—at Leeds, Barnsley, South Shields, and Backworth—all attended with great damage to property, and all, with one exception, attended with loss of human life.

Now, sir, in the hands of an incompetent or negligent person, a steam boiler is quite as dangerous as a barrel of gunpowder. For instance, a single boiler, 36ft. long, and 6ft. in diameter, and pressed at the usual pressure of 35lbs. per square inch, contains a total pressure of about 1,080 tons, or about 500 tons pressing in opposite directions against the sides of the boiler, and nearly 64 tons pressing against each end. This quantity of steam when suddenly liberated, as when a boiler bursts, is quite sufficient to peel the very flesh of the bones of a thousand persons if coming in compact with them, besides doing a great amount of damage to surrounding property. After all, with the proper understanding, care, and attention of those in charge, and under the occasional inspection of a competent boilersmith, fed with good water, and not over-pressed according to age, &c., a steam boiler ought to be as safe as a common tea kettle. I have known a great many boilers work day and night for upwards of 21 years (except when laid off to be cleaned, &c.,) without a single accident of any importance ever happening to any of them. I admit that accidents will and do sometimes occur in all branches of industry, notwithstanding the best precautions that human foresight or scientific ingenuity can adopt; yet, it is a well-authenticated fact that a great majority of boiler explosions are entirely the result of preventable causes. The causes of these calamities are generally traceable, either to mismanagement, through the ignorance or inattention of those in charge, to over-pressure, owing to the safety-valves being too small, or the weight too heavy; or else to some serious defects in the boiler plates.—I am, sir, yours very respectfully,

TOW LAW, Jan. 20, 1868. S. W.

THE LATE PRIZE-FIGHT ON HEDLEY FELL.

Several of the men connected with the late prize-fight at Hedley Fell were brought up at Hexham, on Friday, before John Errington, Esq., severally charged with breaches of the peace. Their names were Peter Hewitt, one of the principals in the brutalising exhibition, William Hall, James Costello, Thomas Wilkinson, and Edward Rowell. No evidence was given, the prisoners being simply remanded till Tuesday.

On Friday evening three more of the ringleaders were captured in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, and conveyed to Hexham House of Correction. On Saturday the fresh arrivals, viz., Joseph Noble, provision dealer, Newcastle; Thomas Coulson, pitman, Gateshead; and Robert Leck, pitman, Blyth, were taken before John Errington, Esq., who, without hearing any evidence, informed the prisoners that if evidence in the case would be all ready on Tuesday, and he would therefore remand them till that day.—Coulson asked if the magistrate would take bail?—Mr. Errington replied that they might as well be prepared with bail on Tuesday.

In the course of Sunday several other important arrests were made by the Castle Ward Division (Newcastle) officers. These were George Turnbull, one of the principals in the fight; Richard Hewitt, Newcastle; Samuel Brownlee, publican, Ouseburn; James Percy, the well known oarsman, James Boyd, of Blyth; and Henry Armstrong, Newcastle.

On Tuesday afternoon, at the Hexham Police Court, the following nineteen prisoners were severally charged with rioting and disturbing the peace on the 14th inst., at Hedley Fell:—Geo. Turnbull (Burnopfield), Peter Hewitt, Thomas Coulson, Robert Leck, Joseph Noble, Samuel Brownlee, James Percy, Jas. Boyd, W. M. Hall, James Costello, Thompson Wilkinson (Burnopfield), Edward Rowell, Richard Hewitt, George Armstrong, Lancelot Mordue, Thos. Clellan, Robert Stirling, Joseph Evans, and John Clark. All the prisoners, with the exception of two, were spoken to as being at the fight. Stirling was not identified at all, and Mordue was only spoken to by P. C. Morriss who was rather doubtful whether he was there or not. Mr. Blackwell, Mr. Bush, and Mr. Welford pointed out that no riot had been committed, and submitted that the Bench could not convict on any other charge. A prize-fight was but a breach of the peace, and the evidence adduced was in support of a charge of riot. The magistrates retired, and after a short consultation, committed the whole of the prisoners, with the exception of Stirling and Mordue, for trial at the assizes. Bail was accepted, which was readily tendered on behalf of the whole of the men.

SUPPOSED DEATH FROM VIOLENCE AT BLAYDON.

On Friday night, a man named William Foulcher, living at Blaydon Haugh, died from the effects of injuries received in a family quarrel. The deceased was a labourer, about twenty-four years of age, and was married to the daughter of a man named Peter Graham, engaged at the Blaydon Bottle Works. Between nine and ten o'clock on Friday night, Mrs. Foulcher went to her father's house and some words passed between her and her brother, Wm. Graham; and the father also took part in the quarrel. After a while Foulcher, no doubt hearing of the quarrel, went to his father-in-law's house, and took up the cause of his wife. A general row ensued, blows being struck on either side, and a poker and a fender were swung about by William Graham. After a good deal of fighting and struggling, Foulcher left the house intending to go to his own house, but on getting about five or six yards from Graham's house, he fell down on the ground, where some time after, he was found in an insensible condition. He was at once removed to his home, and medical assistance called in, but it was found that life was extinct. A small bruise, we believe was found on the deceased's right temple. The case was at once reported to the police, and Superintendent Squire, assisted by the local police, made every enquiry, after which, Peter Graham and William Graham were taken into custody.

An inquest was held on Monday, at which several witnesses were examined, and who corroborated the above statements. The Coroner said he would adjourn the enquiry until Wednesday.

The adjourned inquest was concluded on Wednesday by Mr. J. Milnes Favell, coroner. Mr. Superintendent Squire was present, and watched the proceedings on behalf of the police authorities. The various witnesses examined all testified that, though William Graham handed a poker, they never saw him strike the deceased with it, and their evidence gave no clue as to the cause of his death.

Dr. Brown said the only external mark upon the deceased was a diffused contusion on and around the right ear. On opening his head and removing the brain, he immediately detected a fracture of the base of the skull, in that part where the organs of hearing were situated, directly opposite the contusion. The fracture extended about two inches along the bone, a portion of the bone being detached and lying loose. There was a little effused blood lying upon the bone within the skull. There was no blood between the skin and the bone. On opening the chest he immediately came upon a large quantity of coagulated blood. The lungs were exceedingly congested. Both sides of the heart were found to be quite empty. That portion of it called the *aorta* (the largest vessel of the heart), was ruptured about an inch and a half of its length. Two fingers could be put into it quite easily. That was the result of a disease of long standing. The first rupture was caused that night, the other was of several weeks' standing. The liver, spleen, and kidneys were in the same state of excessive congestion as the lungs. The rest of the *viscera* was healthy. The injury done could not have been inflicted by the poker produced.

The Coroner remarked that at the outside of the house where the fall took place, there were some flags sunk and others projecting. If the deceased had fallen upon one of those would that have done the injury?

Dr. Brown thought that the simple fall outside of the house would not; but if the weight of another man was upon him, it might. If a man kicked his head, it might have done, but, when two men were on the ground, holding each other by the hair, he could not have been kicked in that place. The fracture of the skull was not the immediate cause of death, although he would have died of it ultimately. There was no doubt that the fracture had been made that night. The rupture of the *aorta* was the immediate cause of death (which was instantaneous), accelerated by the fracture. Any excitement, such as the quarrel inside, was likely to produce it, especially when coupled with the blow on the skull.

The Coroner said that after the medical evidence, he could tell them that if they committed William Graham to gaol, he would not be convicted. Under the circumstances he thought they could not return a verdict of manslaughter.

The jury found "that William Foulcher died from a rupture of the *aorta*; but whether caused by the excitement in the house, or otherwise, there was no evidence to show."

There is an unusual amount of distress throughout the Wolverhampton Union. Until lately the highest number of inmates in the workhouse was 800, but the number is now 920, and the applications from able-bodied men for relief are rapidly increasing. Amongst the paupers are found skilled ironworkers, as well as miners, bricklayers, and labourers. The Guardians have resolved to resort to the labour test, and all able-bodied applicants are to be offered stone-breaking for road making.

POOR LAW UNIONS.—At the bi-monthly meeting of the Rothbury Board of Guardians, held on Monday, the following resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously:—"1. That in order to form Poor Law Unions in the counties of England a Board of Commissioners was established, first for five years, and for various reasons such commissioners have been continued in office from time to time since. That the object of the commission having been accomplished, and its maintenance being a great national cost, this Board is of opinion that its longer continuance is unnecessary. 2. That the clerk be instructed to prepare a petition to Parliament, embodying the above resolution, and that the other Unions in the county be requested to co-operate in its object." The first resolution was also passed unanimously at a meeting of members of the North of England Chamber of Agriculture, Rothbury District, on the same day.

THE REDUCTION OF WAGES IN THE NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE IRON TRADE.—Deputations from the ironmasters and the men have met to ascertain the proposed reduction which is to be made in their wages, in accordance with the notice recently issued, in accordance with the notice recently issued. This has been fixed at 1s. per ton off puddling, and an average of 10 per cent. off millmen's wages. In reply the men were informed that the reduction in the price of iron 12 months ago was £7 10s. per ton, while the whole trade was now compelled to sell at £6 10s. per ton, which is the present market value of North Staffordshire bars. This reduction had been caused by the severe competition of other districts, and necessitated a reduction in wages or a stoppage of the works. The millmen have decided not to accept the reduction, and the puddlers adopted the plan of seeing if they could not make terms with their masters. Neither branch has met since Monday, and what the puddlers will do has yet to be decided upon.—*Birmingham Post.*

LANCHESTER BOA[RD ...]

The usual fortnightly [...] the Lanchester Union w[...] Board-room, Lanchester [...] Gee (presiding), J. Calve[...] W. J. Joicey, E. Leybou[...] ton, N. Clark, J. Wilkin[...] Cumming, E. T. Smith, [...]
The minutes of the [...] and after confirmation, s[...]

THE CORR[ESPONDENCE ...]
included a note from Mr. [...] regretting his inability t[...]
A letter acknowledging [...] Board in reference to [...] which the Poor Law Boa[...] plained of their serious [...]

THE VACC[INATION ...]
The CLERK requested [...] to order a copy of the Act [...] to vaccination, which wa[...] given to the master of the [...] articles which were requi[...]

THE TREASURER'[S ...]
was then handed in, w[...] hand of £983 5s. 6½d. T[...]

	Precept	
	£	s.
Benfieldside	116	1
Billingside	3	17
Colliery	70	14
Conside	159	3
Corsay	44	15
Ebchester	28	14
Esh	35	19
Greencroft	58	18
Healeyfield	16	7
Hedleyhope	16	11
Iveston	81	11
Kyo	76	5
Lanchester	147	17
Langley	23	4
Medomsley	86	10
Muggleswick	41	18
Satley	7	4
Tanfield	237	9

GRATUITY TO [...]
Mr. R. H. GEE then ro[...] attention of the Guardia[...] They were likely aware t[...] of the half-year when the [...] place, and that in conseq[...] work devolved on Mr. Lu[...] be put into separate town[...] viously been done. This [...] they would all understa[...] more work, and had prob[...] from which he had suff[...] indebted to Mr. Walton [...] thought that the Guardi[...] that both Mr. Lumley an[...] officers. (Hear, hear.) [...] something in the matter. [...] great expense during hi[...] the Board should do some[...] ject, of course, to the appr[...] He scarcely liked to men[...]
Mr. J. CALVERT propo[...] Mr. Lumley, as he had u[...] vices rendered by others. [...]
The CHAIRMAN said t[...] due to Mr. Lumley for [...] which he had always kep[...]
Mr. N. CLARK propose[...]
Mr. R. DICKINSON seco[...] was carried.

THE FINANC[E ...]
then sat and examined sa[...] 16s. 4d., which were orde[...]

THE MEDIC[AL ...]
were then appointed to th[...] and a new bond entered in[...] The Board then proceed[...]

THE ASSESSME[NT ...]
met in the Board-room, at[...] minutes had been read ov[...]
Mr. CLARK, according t[...] minutes of the committ[...] meeting, be rescinded and [...] Hedleyhope be rated on [...] valuers.
Mr. R. DICKINSON seco[...]
Major JOICEY read sev[...] bearing on the subject; a[...]
E. T. SMITH, Esq. J.P., [...] case had been before the [...] from being satisfied at [...] valuation had been made [...] the Board. There was so[...] been valued, and which h[...] rate book. There was o[...] above its value, and he w[...] a farm or two at the valu[...] valuers.
Mr. CALVERT thought [...] Hedleyhope would be w[...] valuation, the committee [...] account would they be w[...] the costs.
Mr. G. ALDER: The town[...] to almost any expense [...] present valuation.
Mr. D. BALLENY asked [...] inform him how it was t[...] deviated from?
Mr. CLARK: It was c[...] committee, which was said [...]
Mr. D. BALLENY unders[...] Mr. Smith that the valuat[...] done; if so, the valuation [...] committee.
Mr. CLARK thought if w[...] things about the valuation [...] land was properly valued.
Mr. ALDER, MR. SMITH, [...] otherwise.
Mr. D. BALLENY was afr[...] had been caused by two o[...] considerable animus towar[...]
Mr. DICKINSON said th[...] by men of ability, and it [...] several present were inter[...]
Major JOICEY thought th[...] able to have the case sett[...] upon the matter, and su[...] should hold a meeting and [...] valued.
Mr. E. T. SMITH cordial[...] Mr. Joicey.
Mr. R. DICKINSON said h[...] to be meet the case, he tho[...] was settled, but there was[...] township could be bound.
The motion was then pu[...] three dissentients.
The following appeals w[...]
Mr. J. S. MURRAY, of [...] appeal against the rating o[...] which was at present unoc[...] rates for some time, during [...] perty was empty. The [...] that he was exempt from [...] property was unoccupied.
FORSTER RAINE, of Cutl[...] the rate levied against his [...] the Committee, after hea[...] they could not reduce the [...]
Mr. BURN appeared to [...] the rating of his farm. [...] at present he was rated [...] reduced to £85.
THOMAS NICHOL appeal[...] property, which was a [...] Ordered to be reduced.
The meeting then adjo[...]

The Duke of Nort[...] at Albury Park, Guildfor[...] and Marchioness of Sal[...] Herts.

AN ELOPEMENT AN[...] touch of the serio-comic [...] occurred very recently [...] drawn her silken bonds a[...] the ruthless interference [...] summation of their hope[...] arranged at the classic sh[...] were overtaken by a bro[...] time to see the bride and [...] Gretna. The friends, r[...] it, arranged for a more d[...] day. The guests were [...] in attendance, the feast [...] readiness at the appoint[...] sped, and still the play[...] give looks were exchang[...] that the gallant came no[...] anxious faces changed to[...] hours passed and the br[...] The minister departed, a[...] concerning the truant [...] bride were realised. [...] bridegroom repented at[...] faithless truant had driv[...] and at the hour when h[...] at Langholm, he had m[...] across the hills of Lidde[...] the banks of the Tyne.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Guardians in the Lanchester Union was held on Thursday, in the Board-room, Lanchester. Present: Messrs. R. H. Gee (presiding), J. Calvert, D. Balleny, J. Collinson W. J. Joicey, E. Leybourne, R. Dickinson, E. Charlton, N. Clark, J. Wilkinson, T. Elliot, G. Alder, W. Cumming, E. T. Smith, J.P., and Major Joicey.

The minutes of the last meeting were read over, and after confirmation, signed by the chairman.

THE CORRESPONDENCE

included a note from Mr. R. Lamley, relieving officer, regretting his inability to be present.

A letter acknowledging receipt of petition from the Board in reference to vagrancy was also read, in which the Poor Law Board promised the matter complained of their serious consideration.

THE VACCINATION ACT.

The CLERK requested the permission of the Board to order a copy of the Act recently passed in reference to vaccination, which was granted. Leave was also given to the master of the workhouse to order several articles which were required for the workhouse.

THE TREASURER'S BALANCE SHEET

was then handed in, which showed a balance in hand of £983 5s. 6½d. The following is a copy:—

	Precept. £	s.	d.	Paid. £	s.	d.	Arrears. £	s.	d.
Benfieldside	116	1	3	....			116	1	3
Billingside	3	17	0	....			3	17	0
Collierley	70	14	6	70	14	6	....		
Conside	159	3	3	124	8	4	34	14	11
Cornsay	44	15	3	40	0	0	4	15	3
Ebchester	28	14	6	24	14	6	....		
Esh	35	19	9	35	19	9	....		
Greencroft	58	18	0	58	18	0	....		
Healeyfield	16	7	6	14	0	0	2	7	6
Hedleyhope	16	11	1½	16	11	1½	....		
Iveston	81	11	9	77	1	9	4	10	0
Kyo	76	5	9	76	5	9	....		
Lanchester	147	17	3	120	0	0	27	17	3
Langley	23	4	9	23	4	9	....		
Medomsley	86	10	6	65	10	11	20	19	7
Muggleswick	41	18	9	41	18	9	....		
Satley	7	4	6	7	4	6	....		
Tanfield	237	9	3	237	9	3	....		

GRATUITY TO MR. LUMLEY.

Mr. R. H. GEE then rose, and begged to call the attention of the Guardians to Mr. Lumley's case. They were likely aware that it was the second week of the half-year when the division of the Union took place, and that in consequence a great deal of extra work devolved on Mr. Lumley. The paupers had to be put into separate townships, which had not previously been done. This and other matters which they would all understand had caused him much more work, and had probably hurried on the illness from which he had suffered so long. He had been indebted to Mr. Walton for doing his work, and he thought that the Guardians would all acknowledge that both Mr. Lumley and Mr. Walton were efficient officers. (Hear, hear.) He wished the Board to do something in the matter. Mr. Lumley had incurred great expense during his sickness, and he thought the Board should do something for Mr. Lumley, subject, of course, to the approval of the Poor Law Board. He scarcely liked to mention a sum.

Mr. J. CALVERT proposed that £20 be presented to Mr. Lumley, as he had undoubtedly paid for the services rendered by others.

The CHAIRMAN said that there was great credit due to Mr. Lumley for the satisfactory manner in which he had always kept his books.

Mr. N. CLARK proposed that the sum be £30.

Mr. R. DICKINSON seconded the amendment, which was carried.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

then sat and examined accounts amounting to £48 16s. 4d., which were ordered to be paid.

THE MEDICAL OFFICERS

were then appointed to their districts for vaccination, and a new bond entered into by each.

The Board then proceeded to the relief of the poor.

THE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE

met in the Board-room, at one o'clock, and, after the minutes had been read over by the clerk and signed.

Mr. CLARK, according to notice, proposed that the minutes of the committee passed at the former meeting, be recinded and that land in the towship of Hedleyhope be rated on the amount fixed by the valuers.

Mr. R. DICKINSON seconded the motion.

Major JOICEY read several quotions from the Act bearing on the subject; after which

E. T. SMITH, Esq. J.P., said he regretted that this case had been before them so often, but he was far from being satisfied at the manner in which the valuation had been made by the valuers appointed by the Board. There was some property which had not been valued, and which had not yet appeared on the rate book. There was other land put a great deal above its value, and he would be very willing to let a farm or two at the valuation put upon them by the valuers.

Mr. CALVERT thought that if the township of Hedleyhope would be at the expense of another valuation, the committee would not object; but on no account would they be willing for the Union to pay the costs.

Mr. G. ALDER: The township would be willing to go to almost any expense rather than abide by the present valuation.

Mr. D. BALLENY asked if any gentleman could inform him how it was that the valuation had been deviated from?

Mr. CLARK: It was done by a petition to the committee, which was said to come from the township.

Mr. D. BALLENY understood from the remarks of Mr. Smith that the valuation had not been properly done; if so, the valuation was not binding upon the committee.

Mr. CLARK thought it was hardly fair to say these things about the valuation. He had heard that the land was properly valued.

Mr. ALDER, Mr. SMITH, and Mr. ELLIOTT thought otherwise.

Mr. D. BALLENY was afraid that the whole matter had been caused by two or three parties who had considerable animus towards each other.

Mr. DICKINSON said the valuation had been made by men of ability, and it could not be denied that several present were interested parties.

Major JOICEY thought that it would be very desireable to have the case settled without going to law upon the matter, and suggested that the township should hold a meeting and have the whole township valued.

Mr. E. T. SMITH cordially endorsed the opinion of Mr. Joicey.

Mr. R. DICKINSON said however willing they might be to meet the case, he thought it was high time it was settled, but there was no means by which the township could be bound.

The motion was then put and carried, with only three dissentients.

The following appeals were then heard:—

Mr. J. S. MURRAY, of Newcastle, appeared to appeal against the rating of his property at Blackfine, which was at present unoccupied. He had paid the rates for some time, during which some of the property was empty. The Committee informed him that he was exempt from the rates so long as the property was unoccupied.

FORSTER RAINE, of Cutlers' Hall, appealed against the rate levied against his property at that place, but the Committee, after hearing the case, stated that they could not reduce the rate.

Mr. BURN appeared to support his appeal against the rating of his farm. He paid £85 per year, and at present he was rated on £100. [Ordered to be reduced to £85.

THOMAS NICHOL appealed against the rating of his property, which was a higher sum than his rent. Ordered to be reduced.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Duke of Northumberland has arrived at Albury Park, Guildford, from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, at Hatfield House, Herts.

AN ELOPEMENT AND ITS DENOUEMENT.—A touch of the serio-comic is presented in an affair that occurred very recently near Carlisle. Love had drawn her silken bonds around a happy pair; but as the ruthless interference of friends thwarted the consummation of their hopes, a runaway marriage was arranged at the classic shrine at Gretna Green. They were overtaken by a brother in pursuit, but only in time to see the bride and bridegroom returning from Gretna. The friends, resolving to make the best of it, arranged for a more deliberate ceremony on a near day. The guests were assembled, the minister was in attendance, the feast was prepared, and all was in readiness at the appointed hour; but half an hour sped, and still the play lacked its Hamlet. Expressive looks were exchanged. The bride was impatient, but the gallant came not. An hour was passed, and anxious faces changed to outbursts of grief when two hours passed and the bridegroom had not appeared. The minister departed, and enquiries were set on foot concerning the truant. The worst forebodings of the bride were realised. Having married in haste, the bridegroom repented at leisure. Ere daylight the faithless truant had driven to the Saugh-tree-bridge, and at the hour when he should have been married at Langholm, he had made his way over Carter-ridge, across the hills of Liddesdale, and hidden his head on the banks of the Tyne.

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, Jan. 20.—Before A. Town and T. Wilson, Esqs.

ASSAULT.

John Wilkinson, brick-moulder, Consett, was charged by a boy named Michael Hope, of the same place, with assaulting him on the 11th inst.—Fined 2s. 6d., and costs.

William Doyle, Consett, was charged by Michael Brannen with assaulting him at Consett on the 19th inst.—Compromised, complainant paying costs.

TRESPASSING.

Benjamin Butler, puddler, Blackhill, was charged by Mansfield Richardson with trespassing in search of game on lands in the possession and occupation of Phillis Williams, at Shotley Spa Grounds, on the 22nd December last. The evidence went to prove that the defendant was seen on the day in question at rabbit-holes with a dog and ferret.—Fined 20s., and costs.

CONTRAVENTION OF THE BEERHOUSE ACT.

Geo. Winter, beerhouse-keeper, Blackhill, was charged by P. C. Firn with opening his house during prohibited hours for the sale of beer, on Sunday, the 5th inst. The officer stated that he saw a boy go to defendant's house on the day in question and come away, when he met him, having a tin can with a quart of fresh drawn ale in it.—Fined 20s., and costs.

THEFT.

John Hurst and *Jane Hurst*, hawkers were apprehended by P. C. Marshall on a charge of stealing purses at Leadgate, the property of Robert Young, on the 17th inst.—Remanded to Lanchester.

TUESDAY, Jan. 21.—Before A. Town, Esq.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Thomas Robinson, labourer, of Weardale, was charged by Sergeant Wood with being drunk and disorderly on the streets at Consett, on the 20th inst.—Fined 5s., and costs.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, January 23rd.—Before MAJOR JOICEY and E. T. SMITH, Esq.

NON-PAYMENT OF WATER-RATES.

Henry Holmes was summoned for non-payment of the sum of £1 9s. 3d., due from him to the Consett Water Company, on the 19th of September last.—*Eleanor Baty*, shopkeeper, was also summoned for being indebted to the said Company 4s., upon the same date. Neither of the defendants appeared, and an order was made for payment of the whole amount.

TOWN IMPROVEMENT ACT.

Ann Carlon was charged with depositing a quantity of ashes in a public thoroughfare behind her house at Consett. The husband of the defendant, who appeared for her, did not deny the charge, but Mr. Gledstone, town surveyor, intimating that the charge was not pressed, the defendant was ordered to pay the costs of the case.

Edwin Wm. Featonby was summoned by Mr. John Gledstone, town surveyor, at Consett, under the Town Improvement Act, for non-payment of a sum of £2 2s. 1d., which had been disbursed on his account for flagging and channelling in front of some property belonging to the defendant in Middle Street, Consett.—Mr. Gledstone said the work having been done after due notice had been given to the defendant to perform it, the account was sent in to Mr. Featonby in June last, but it had never been paid.—The defendant pleaded that he had done the work himself, and paid for it.—Mr. Gledstone put in a bill from a person named McCartin, who charged £22 odd for flagging and channelling the property of Jackson, McNally, and Featonby, in Middle Street.—Mr. Featonby put in an account from McCartin, charging him for the flagging and channelling of his property, and also called that person, who stated that he had been employed to do the work by Mr. Featonby, and he had done the work in front of Jackson and McNally's property by order of Mr. Gledstone. In explanation of the manner in which the name of Mr. Featonby came on his bill to the township, McCartin stated that his sister had made out the account for him, and had got the defendant's name on by mistake with those of Jackson and McNally. The sum charged, however—£22 odd—was only for the work done on these two persons' property.—The case was adjourned for a week in order to inquire into the veracity of this statement.

TROUBLE.

Mary Richardson, more familiarly know to the residents in Lanchester as "Cat Mally," was charged with having assaulted Mrs. Elizabeth Minns, on the 14th inst. The facts disclosed by the evidence adduced implied that the defendant had imbibed some of the nature of her feline favourites, and were as follows:—On the day in question the defendant entered the shop of Mrs. Minns, much the worse for drink, and after exchanging a few words, she commenced to use most disgusting language. The lady of the house remonstrated with her, when she felled Mrs. Minns with her fist. Mrs. Woodward, wife of Sergt. Woodward just then entered the shop to enquire after the health of her neighbour, and on seeing the violent conduct of the defendant, she also remonstrated with her. Mrs. Richardson (who apparently considered herself equal to manage both the others in the house) informed Mrs. Woodward that she would pull the leading feature off her face, and that she was a skinny b——, and suiting the action to the word, appeared as if about to put her threat into execution. Mrs. Woodward turned towards the door, and, on looking back, she saw the defendant again strike Mrs. Minns. Mrs. Woodward then went for assistance, but the defendant meanwhile left the house. In defence, Mrs. Richardson disclaimed all idea of ill-will towards Mrs. Minns, who was an old friend (a fact most positively denied by the complainant), and whom she would not have ill-used had she been paid for doing it. (*Sic!*) The fact was, she got a drop of drink too much, and if she assaulted Mrs. Minns while she was under its influence, she was sorry for it.—Sergt. Woodward gave an account of defendant's getting drunk, from which it appeared that she was in the habit of paying periodical visits to a person who had the reputation of having "some money," and whose riches she was under the impression she would inherit. On these occasions she always got more drink than she could well do with, and under its influence became quarrelsome and noisy. She was known by the name of "Cat Mally" from her known partiality for "tabbies," a number of which were regularly boarded and lodged in her house.—Major Joicey said it was a most disgraceful thing for a person of the defendant's age to use such obscene language, and she ought to be ashamed of her conduct. The magistrates were, however, going to deal very lightly with her, and she was only fined 5s., and costs, or seven days' imprisonment in default.

STEALING A WATCH.

Patrick Rice was brought up on remand, charged with stealing a watch and waistcoat, the property of Peter Gallighar, at Consett, on the 17th November last. Sergt. Woodward intimated that he had been unable to find the prosecutor, but he had communicated with all the superintendents in the county, and he had no doubt that if the prisoner was remanded he would be able to produce the owner by the next court day.—Remanded accordingly.

CHASING A POACHER.

John Lee, pitman, was charged with using a gun for the purpose of killing game, on the land of the Earl of Durham, near Holmside, on the 27th of May, 1863.—P.C. Christon said, about five o'clock on the morning of the 27th of May, 1863, he was on his beat between Broomieholm and Holmside, when he heard a gun discharged in a neighbouring wood. He went in direction of the firing, when he saw the prisoner crossing a field with a gun in his hand. Witness followed the man, and saw him shoot a hare in a field close to Beech Grove, after which he went into a wood on the Earl of Durham's estate, when he discharged his gun several times. On coming out of the wood, he caught sight of the officer close to him, and he at once took to his heels. Chiston chased the man for a considerable distance, but, finding the poacher too fleet for him, he procured a horse, and gave pursuit on horseback. The officer then succeeded in heading his man, but on jumping off his steed to apprehend him, the man again made off. Another person joined the officer in the chase, and was close upon the poacher, out of the pockets of whom he saw a hare had forced its head, and he shouted that information to Christon. The latter, however, had "come to grief" in crossing a hedge and ditch, and the poacher got away. Christon afterwards identified the prisoner as the man he had chased, whom he found working at South Moor Colliery, but on seeing the officer the prisoner absconded. A warrant was taken out against the man, and left with P.C. Thomas Forster, who resides at Craghead; and, the prisoner venturing back to his work after a lapse of four years, was apprehended, and identified as the poacher of the 27th of May, 1863.—The prisoner denied that he was the man, but the magistrates finding him guilty, he was fined £5 and costs, or two months' imprisonment. The prisoner went to goal in default.

SHOPLIFTING BY HAWKERS AT LEADGATE.

John Hurst and Jane Hurst, two hawkers, were charged with stealing four purses, the property of Mr. Robert Young, stationer, Leadgate. On the 19th inst., the two prisoners entered the prosecutor's shop, and while Mrs. Young was serving them with a few trifling articles, they managed to purloin four purses. The robbery was discovered immediately after they left the shop, and upon information being given to P.C. Marshall, that officer traced the prisoners to Consett, and on apprehending them, the missing property was found in their hawking basket.—The female prisoner admitted having committed the robbery unknown to her husband, but on hearing that a remand until next week would be necessary, the male prisoner also pleaded guilty in preference to remaining other eight days in the cells of the lock up.—The magistrates committed the prisoners to goal for one month's imprisonment.

MR. LOWE, M.P., ON MIDDLE-CLASS EDUCATION.—Mr. Lowe delivered a brilliant speech upon middle-class education, at the annual dinner of the Philomathic Society, on Wednesday night. He argued that the middle-classes required more culture and elevation of morals, and that their education should not be an imitation of that of the higher classes. He denounced the old fashioned system still in vogue of teaching dead languages, history, logic, and grammar, as the Alpha and Omega of education, arguing that the English language, English composition, French and German, the study of physical science, and pure mathematics, were the most desirable and useful studies for a class who had to work for their living. In conclusion, he advised the middle-classes, while statesmen were trying to give them their ancient rights in endowed schools and the universities, to combine and set up schools for themselves, like those developed so successfully by Mr. Woodward, at which a good education may be had for £30 per year.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION AT SCOTSWOOD.

TWO MEN KILLED AND THREE PERSONS INJURED.

The little village of Scotswood, was the scene of a fatal occurrence, on Saturday afternoon, which resulted in the loss of two lives and in serious injuries to three other persons. A sparrow shooting handicap was announced to take place in a field near to Mr. John Minto's Sportsman's Arms, at one o'clock, for two hams. About that hour several of the competitors were accordingly in the public-house in question to about the number of nine. Mr. Minto thought that some of the gunpowder to be used on the occasion had got wet, and it was put into an oven to dry. The powder was placed in two bread tins, each about the size of four-pound loaf, and the oven door fastened; but unfortunately the oven was cracked, and the powder exploded with a fearful report. After the smoke had cleared away several of the men were found on the floor, and scene a as heartrending as it was pitiful presented itself. The shrieks of the wounded and the moaning of the dying, mingled with the awe-stricken voices of the incomers, was a scene that few would have liked to witness. The following is a list of the killed and wounded:—M. Proudlock (34), pitman, working at the Delaval seam at Scotswood, killed; leaves a wife, but no family. R. Scott, Wylam (27), pitman, resided at Wylam, killed; leaves a wife and three children. E. Parkinson, Scotswood, severely injured about the head, and not expected to live. John Gardiner, pitman, Shiney-row, cut about the jaw. G. Thompson, Scotswood, broken arms, and has had his arm amputated. F. Bowman, the servant girl, escaped with one or two slight burns on the breast and arms, caused by the fire.

The wounded were promptly and kindly cared for by Dr. Davison, of Newburn, and his assistant, Mr. G. Irvine, who lives in the village and was soon on the spot. When the latter gentleman arrived he found Scott quite dead. Proudlock was still breathing, but he did live for more than ten or fifteen minutes. Scott was killed by a blow on the orbit of the eye. There was no external appearances of any blow, but there is no doubt that such was the case, as his brains were protruding from the back part of his head. Parkinson who was the most seriously injured, had sustained a fracture of the skull, caused by the *debris* of the falling bricks and the pieces of the oven. Gardiner sustained a fracture of the lower jaw, his tongue was much injured, and had to be sewn up. Thompson had a compound fracture of the arm, and has had his hand amputated. Strange to say, those sitting nearest the oven received the least injuries. The servant girl was not much hurt. Proudlock, one of the killed, was, at the time of the explosion, leaning against a joist near the door, at the opposite side of the room, and in a line with the oven. The rest of the men were sitting on forms round the table, on a level with the oven, drinking. A man, sitting beside Scott who was killed, escaped unhurt, and the landlord and his family also escaped unhurt. The destruction in the room was great. The oven was blown completely out, and at the back part a large cavity was made to the depth of four inches. All the glass in the window of the room was completely blown out. The fire place was much damaged, the ceiling blown off to a considerable extent, and the walls stripped of plaster. Several panes of glass in an adjoining room were also blown out, and the house otherwise injured, but to no great extent. The bodies were removed to the adjoining room, at the back part of the house. P.C. Robert Smiles was on the premises soon after the explosion, and rendered valuable assistance.

INQUEST ON THE BODIES OF THE KILLED.

An inquest on the bodies of Robert Scott and Louis Proudlock was held on Monday afternoon at the Alma Inn, Scotswood, before Mr. Cockcroft, coroner. The explosion has caused no little excitement in the village, and consequently the proceedings were watched with a great deal of interest. The first witness called was

Robert Macpherson, living at Shiney Row, a miner. He said: I was in the house on Saturday last when the explosion occurred at one o'clock. There were present in the room the two men killed, John Gardiner, George Thompson, Edward Parkinson, the servant girl and her father, and a man called Mulloney. The sparrow shooting match had to come off, but owing to the wet weather it was postponed. I did not see the powder put into the oven. I had not been five minutes in the room before the explosion took place. The persons were seated as follows:—G. Thompson sat next the oven, about half a yard off it; Proudlock on the form; Gardiner next, and Parkinson next. Scott was in a standing position, opposite the oven, and was resting his head on my shoulder. I was sitting with my face towards the oven. Mulloney was behind Gardener. The servant girl was sitting by the fire on the opposite side, with her father beside her. The girl was sitting at the time the explosion took place. An explosion took place, but I could not tell from what. I did not see the oven door. The flash blinded me momentarily, and when I gained my sight Parkinson had fallen over the form. Scott fell last. All was in a state of confusion. Scott was killed outright. His waistcoat was cut about the situation of the heart, as if from a brick. Proudlock lived about an hour and a half. He was hurt mainly about the head. He never spoke after the explosion. Thompson walked home. The direction of the explosion was straight along the form. There was not a large fire on at the time. I did not observe the damper. I never heard anything mentioned about the gunpowder, nor did I know that there was any in the oven. The landlord was not in the room at the time of the explosion, but he was in previously. He was coming down stairs at the time of the explosion.—By a Juryman: I did not see anyone interfere with the oven.—By the Coroner: The landlord was quite sober. There was no quarrelling. The men where all sober to.—By a Juryman: It is a common practice to dry the powder in that way. I have seen it done in different ways. Sometimes it is put in a frying-pan, on the open fire.

John Davison said: I live at Scotswood, and am a waterman. I saw the landlord come down stairs. He was carrying a pint basin with some powder in it. I think it would be about half full. I saw him put the basin into the oven, to do which he "shoved" two bread tins a little further in. The oven had two shelves, and he put it on to the bottom shelf. I did not see him close the door. Macpherson came in as I went out. I did not know how long the powder would be in the oven before I left. Minto said that he put the powder in to dry it.

Francis Bowman being sworn, deposed as follows: I am a servant at the Sportsman's Arms Inn, and I was in the room at the time of the explosion on Saturday. I did not see the powder put into the oven, nor did I know it was there. We had not been baking that day. I do not know whether the oven was cracked. I have been servant there for six weeks. I did not see whether the door of the oven was open. I did not stir the fire before the explosion took place. I do not think the people were smoking. The fire was very low. I did not see the "damper." No one had the poker in their hands. I did not see anyone stir the fire. I did not see anyone looking at the oven. I have seen my master dry powder in that way before.—By a Juryman: Did not know that the powder was in the oven.

James Bowman, of Scotswood, quarryman, deposed: I did not see the powder put into the oven, nor did I know that it it was there. I did not see anyone meddling with the oven. I do not recollect whether the men were smoking.

Ann Davison, Scotswood, wife of a previous witness said: I was upstairs when the explosion happened. I gave Minto the powder out of a paste-board box. He did not say what he wanted it for. He put it into a pint basin. I do not think there would be more than 4oz. I think about half an hour elasped between my giving Minto the powder and the explosion. The crack was in the side of the oven next the fire, and stretched downwards. I could not see the light of the fire by looking into the oven at night. I intended to tell Minto; but owing to the "throng" I had not an opportunity. I did not know that Minto was going to dry the powder I gave him. I do not know whether the damper was "up." I have not seen Minto drying powder before.

John Minto, landlord of the Sportsman's Arms Inn, said: I got up a sparrow shooting handicap, to take place on Saturday at one o'clock. I intended to take part in it myself. The day being wet, it was postponed. I wanted some powder for the purpose of using it at the match, and got it from the previous witness. There would be about four ounces of the best diamond grain powder. Ann Davison put it into the basin. I then came down stairs and put it into the oven on the bottom shelf, and closed the door. I told Gardiner, Davison, and Proudlock at the time that I put it there for the purpose of drying, and they said it was quite right. I went up stairs after an hour had elapsed. During that time I did not look at it. I then went up stairs, stayed a minute, and came down to take it out. I was half way down stairs when the explosion occurred. The oven was cold when I put it in. I put my hand in to feel if it was warm, and found that it was cold. I put the damper down.

The Coroner: Then the damper had been up previously; and that would have heated the oven?

Witness: No.

The Coroner: Do you know at what temperature gunpowder will explode?

Witness: 300, I think.

The Coroner: No; it is about 600.

Witness: I fancied the powder would be damp, as it was in a damp place. It has always been my practice to dry the powder in the oven for the last 15 years. I have never had an explosion before. I cannot tell what caused the explosion. I do not think it would have gone off unless a spark from a pipe or the fire had reached it. I was not aware that the oven was cracked. The men were smoking when I put the powder into the oven; but I do not know whether they were smoking when I went up stairs. The oven door is broken all to pieces.

In answer to inquiries by a juryman the witness Minto said there was a posibility of a spark coming through the oven. The basin was put into the centre of the oven. He did not observe whether it was cracked. He had dried his powder in the same oven before.

The Coroner, addressing Minto: Did you ever try to dry your powder by putting it into a flask, and then putting the flask into boiling water.

Witness: No, I never did.

The Coroner, in summing up, said the jury would have to inquire—first the cause of the death of these two men; and secondly, whether any degree of criminal responsibility could be attached to Minto.

The jury, after a consultation of twenty minutes, returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

The Coroner, addressing Minto, said: The jury do not think that it goes to the extent of making you criminally guilty, but they think you have been most incautious. I hope you will adopt some other means of drying your powder. He then passed a severe reprimand on Minto.

There was a large crowd outside anxiously waiting for the verdict, which, with few exceptions seemed to give satisfaction.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

It is stated that the Queen is greatly pleased with the reception her Diary has met with.

Mr. Theodore Martin, who recently met with an accident upon the ice, is progressing favourably.

The death was announced on Friday morning of Sir John Chandos Reade, the sixth baronet.

A horse-dinner is announced to take place on Thursday, the 6th of February, for 150 persons, at the Langham Hotel, and horses are now being fed up for the occasion.

Two London pickpockets attended the Royal Ball at Liverpool, professionally. Later in the evening they both secured partners—each one being accommodated with a detective.—*Court Journal.*

DISCOVERY OF A SMUGGLERS' CAVE.—A correspondent of the *Dublin Express*, writing from Lisname, says: "A pier has just been finished on the shore below Kilkeel, where a small river empties itself into the sea. The men employed to remove the shingle to enlarge the accommodation came on an old cave roofed and full of tobacco. Some forty or fifty rolls were perfectly useless. It must have been upwards of twenty years buried, and strange to say, it is at the spot were the fishing boats are drawn up. Nobody seems to know anything respecting it.

TENNYSON'S POEMS TO "GOOD WORDS."—A London correspondent of the *Inverness Courier* says: "Dr. Watts talks of the 'golden harps.' Surely Tennyson has one. I hear that he is to have £2,000 for twelve poems in *Good Words!*" The poet Laureate is said to have received one hundred guineas as a honorarium for his recent copy of verses in *Once a-Week*. Mr. Tennyson is about to issue a "standard" edition of his works in four library volumes. This edition will be carefully corrected by the poet, and will contain some notable additions to his published writings.

MUTINY AND MURDER.—A few weeks ago it was reported that the ship Woodstock, Captain Caswell, from Quebec for Grimsby, timber laden, was wrecked at Manche d'Epic; that eight or nine men were drowned, including the Captain and two mates, and that the remainder had saved themselves on some timber. It further appears that the captain's body had been recovered, and from its appearance there is but little doubt but what he has been murdered. It is very evident that a mutiny had broken out, and that the ship was lost in consequence. The survivors will be detained pending an inquiry into the matter.

THE HEALTH OF ENGLISH WORKMEN.—The *British Medical Journal* says that our English workmen wear out too soon and die too early. It has commenced a series of reports on the preventible diseases of the industrial classes, based on inquiries directed more especially to those trades in which the diseases of the workman can be traced directly to his work—diseases which can be prevented altogether in some instances, and considerably diminishes in their force and frequency in others. Endeavours will also be made to trace the injuries to health arising from general causes to which some classes of workmen are subjected to during work hours

RELIGIOUS JEALOUSY.—The London correspondent of the *Newcastle Journal* writes:—"Churchmen of the extreme school are sadly annoyed at the pleasure which the Queen confesses to have experienced in listening to the sermons and extemporary prayers of Dr. Norman M'Leod and Dr. Caird. The *John Bull* has an article conceived in execrable taste, in which it positively lectures, not to abuse Her Majesty for entertaining a Presbyterian church at all. Of course (it patronisingly remarks) much allowance must be made for Her Majesty's bad bringing up, and when she married a Presbyterian husband it was not unreasonable that she should fall into his way of thinking on religious matters; but (and here our critic waxes very solemn)—'We would not forget that Her Majesty was Queen of England, where the Episcopal Church has ever been the established religion of the nation; and, moreover, that the Sovereign stands in a peculiar relation to that Church, and one viewed with much jealousy, though without disloyalty, by a large portion of the Church, which called for much care and circumspection as regards the acts of the Sovereign in all matters relating to religion.' We felt too that whatever indifference her official advisers might show, the Primate of that day, if not the bishops generally, were guilty of a great dereliction of duty in not putting forth privately a dutiful remonstrance, reminding her of her peculiar relation to the English Church and the duties involved in it.'"

A MAN'S EYES BURNT OUT BY VITRIOL.—Considerable excitement has been caused in Coatbridge, near Glasgow, by the commission of a crime of a very serious character. For nearly two years past a man named Thomas Hayes has been courting M'Taggart. A marriage had been arranged for, and a day was fixed for "booking"—a social gathering with which the working classes there generally celebrate the event of giving in their names to the session clerk for proclamation. For some cause Hayes changed his mind, and neither the "booking" nor the wedding came off. A few weeks since a decree was granted against Hayes for the support of a child of M'Taggart's. Not satisfied with this, the girl went to Coatbridge and bought half a pint of vitriol, and put it into a small can. She then sent for Hayes, and having procured a meeting, she threw about the man all the vitriol contained in the can. Hayes, as soon as the mixture had been thrown upon him, rushed for his own house, only a few yards distant. He was fearfully burned. One eye was completely burned out, and it is hardly expected that the sight of the other will be saved. It is not considered, however, that is life is in danger. M'Taggart, who is only 18 years of age, was at once apprehended and conveyed to prison at Coatbridge. She expressed no contrition for the act. While passing the house where Hayes lives, on her way to the prison, she shouted, "I've got revenge so far, but I'm not content yet," or words to a similar effect.

"A STRIKE IN THE KITCHEN."—A novel strike has lately taken place in Dorsetshire. The servants of one of the gentleman who represent that country in Parliament decided to give their employer notice that, unless things were altered in accordance with their views, they should all leave. About thirty of them requested permission to wait upon him and explain their grievances. As his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was about to visit the squire, the request was granted, and the deputation was received with form. The spokesman having intimated that their grievances had relation to the food supplied to the servants, a conversation ensued very much as follows:—"Let me see," said the employer, "I believe you have eggs and bacon, toast, bread and butter, tea, and coffee for breakfast. Is it not so?" The ill-used people replied that such was the case. "And at lunch time I think bread and cheese and ale are always on the table?" "Yes," was again the reply. "And for dinner you get hot joints and pastry; do you not?" The fact was admitted. "Do you not have toast and bread and butter for tea? and meat or bread and cheese, with ale, for supper?" The reply was in the affirmative. "Then what, in the name of all that is reasonable, do you want more?" The spokesman, in the name of his fellow-servants, thought they out to be allowed to have mutton chops or beef steaks, at their discretion, for breakfast, and plainly stated that unless their request was granted they should all leave the house. This of course, was out of the question. Where was another set of servants to be had? The bother was not to be thought of, and the point was conceded. Consequently, the poor ill-used people who reside at the squire's house will have the sad monotony of eggs and bacon, toast, and bread and butter, broken by hot steaks and chops, flavoured of course, with the most delicious sauces.—*Bristol Post.*

LITERARY SELECTIONS.

To do good, to advance the welfare of others, to add to their happiness, is all the reward a noble nature cares for.

To divert at any time a troublesome fancy, run to thy books; they presently fix thee to them, and drive the other out of thy thoughts. They always receive thee with the same kindness.

We correct ourselves many times better by the sight of evil than by good example: and it is well to accustom ourselves to profit by evil which is so common, in the place of good which is so rare.

THE DUTY OF SOCIETY.—Society may aid in making the labourers virtuous and happy, by bringing children up to labour with steadiness, with care, and with skill; to show them how to do as many useful things as possible; to do them all in the best manner; to set an example in industry, sobriety, cleanliness, and neatness; to make all these habitual to them, so that they shall never be liable to fall into the contrary; and to let them always see a good living proceeding from labour.

CASTLE BUILDING.—We know a young man who spends the greater portion of his time in thinking what a model peer of the realm he would make. In a single day he goes through as much pomp and ceremony as most noblemen do in twelve months. His imagination is in one perpetual glitter of precious stones. Yet this poor monomaniacal copying clerk has recently been discharged from his situation, because he is too idle to be of any use. So he tells all who care to listen to him that he is a great thinker! There is no objection in the world to a young man having a reasonable and proper amount of ambition. By all means improve your position; to stand still in an age like this is to become retrogressive. When so many around are marching on, why should you be motionless? The desire to excel is one of the most laudable of human weaknesses. One likes to hear of a young fellow "getting on" in the world; but it is useless to carve out for yourself a higher walk in life, unless you battle manfully to obtain it. Fame and fortune won't walk up to you, doff their caps, and humbly request you to accept of their best and choicest gifts. You must win them with spear and spur, like a gallant knight, fighting bravely and manfully against obstacles, never being disheartened, praying always for help to a Higher Power, looking ever onward and upward. Have your ambition, by all means, if it is a godly and virtuous one; but do not sit down and lose your energies in fancying its accomplishment. Imagination in this respect is too often a fatal gift. Hundreds of people have such vivid imaginations that they seem to lose all desire of obtaining the reality. The imitation appears quite as good to them, for they dote on it with a fondness quite marvellous, and never use the slightest endeavours to obtain the fulfilment of their desires. It is the "Chateau en Espagne—toujours le chateau en Espagne."—*The Quiver.*

THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—We were startled this morning, at seven o'clock, by a letter from Colonel Phipps, enclosing a telegraphic despatch with the report, from the sixth edition of the *Sun*, of the Duke of Wellington's death, the day before yesterday, which report, however, we did not at all believe. Would to God that we had been right, and that this day had not been cruelly saddened in the afternoon." The party went out, and the description proceeds:—"We stopped to rest a little while, when Mackenzie returned bringing letters. Amongst them was one from Lord Derby, which I tore open, and alas, it contained the confirmation of the fatal news that England's or rather Britain's pride, her glory, her hero, the greatest man she ever had produced, was no more. Sad day! Great and irreparable national loss! In him had centred almost every earthly honour a subject could possess. His position was the highest a subject ever had. Above party, looked up to by all, revered by the whole nation, the friend of the Sovereign. And how simply he carried all these honours. With what singleness of purpose, what straightforwardness, what courage, were all the motives of his actions guided. The Crown never possessed, and, I fear, never will—so devoted, loyal, and faithful a subject, so staunch a supporter. To us—who, alas, have lost now so many of our valued and experienced friends—his loss is irreparable, for his readiness to aid and advise, if it could be of use to us, and overcome any and every difficulty, was unequalled. To Albert he showed the greatest kindness and the utmost confidence. His experience and his knowledge of the past were so great too; he was a link which connected us with by-gone times, with the last century. Not an eye will be dry in the whole country. We hastened down on foot to the head of Loch Muich, and then rode home, in a heavy shower, to Alt-na-Giuthasach. Our whole enjoyment was spoilt, a gloom overhung all of us."—*The Queen's Journal.*

THE ROYAL VISIT TO BLAIR ATHOL.—On the 12th of September her Majesty writes:—We took a delightful walk of two hours. Immediately near the house the scenery is very wild, which is most enjoyable. The moment you step out of the house you see those splendid hills all round. We went to the left through some neglected pleasure grounds, and then through the wood, along a steep winding path overhanging the rapid stream. These Scotch streams, full of stones, and clear as glass, are most beautiful; the peeps between the trees, the depth of the shadows, the mossy stones, mixed with slate, &c., which cover the banks, are lovely, at every turn you have a picture. We were up high, but could not get to the top; Albert in such delight; it is a happiness to see him, he is in such spirits. We came back by a higher drive, and then went to the factor's house, still higher up, where Lord and Lady Glenlyon are living, having given up Blair to us. We walked on to a corn-field, where a number of women were cutting and reaping the oats ("shearing" as they call it in Scotland), with a splendid view of the hills before us, so rural and romantic, so unlike our daily Windsor walk (delightful as that is); and this change does such good: as Albert observes, it refreshes one for a long time. We then went into the kitchen garden, and to walk from which there is a magnificent view. The mixture of great wildness and art is perfection. A little before four o'clock Albert drove me out in the pony phaeton till nearly six—such a drive! Really to be able to sit in one's pony carriage, and to see such wild, beautiful scenery as we did, the farthest point being only five miles from the house, such an immense height. We drove along Glen Tilt, through a wood overhanging the river Tilt, which joins the Garry, and as we left the wood we came upon such a lovely view—Ben-y-Ghlo straight before us—and under these high hills the river Tilt gushing and winding over stones and slates, and the hills and mountains skirted at the bottom with beautiful trees, the whole lit up by the sun; and the air so pure and fine; but no description can at all do it justice, or give an idea of what this drive was. Oh! what can equal the beauties of nature.—*The Queen's Journal.*

THE FIRST VISIT TO LOCH-NA-GAR.—The following account of the first ascent of Loch-na-gar will be read with interest:—At half-past nine o'clock Albert and I set off in a post-chaise, and drove up to the bridge in the wood off Balloch Buie, above five miles from Balmoral where our ponies and people were. Here we mounted, and were attended by a keeper of Mr. Farquharson's as guide; Macdonald, who, with his shooting jacket and in his kilt, looked a picture; Grant, on a pony, with our luncheon in two baskets, and Batterbury on another pony. We went through that beautiful wood for about a mile, and then turned and began to ascend gradually, the view getting finer and finer; no road, but not bad ground—moss heather and stones. Albert saw some deer when we had been out about three quarters of an hour, and ran off to stalk them while I rested, but he arrived just a minute too late. He waited for me on the other side of a little stony burn which I crossed on my pony, after our faithful Highlanders had moved some stones and made it easier. We then went on a little way, and I got off and walked a bit, and afterwards remounted. Macdonald leading my pony. The view of Ben-na-Bhourd, and indeed of all around, was very beautiful, but as we rose higher we saw mist over Loch-na-gar. Albert left me to go after ptarmigan, and went on with Grant, while the others remained with me, taking the greatest care of me. Macdonald is a good, honest man, and was quite indefatigable, and poor Batterbury was very anxious also. I saw a ptarmigan set up, and Albert fire. He then disappeared from my sight, and I rode on. It became cold and misty when we were on Loch-na-gar. In half-an hour, or rather less, Albert joined me with two ptarmigan, having come up by a shorter way. Here it was quite soft, easy walking, and we looked down on two small lochs, called Na Nian, which were very striking, being so high up in the hills. Albert was tired, and re-mounted his pony; I had also been walking a little way. The ascent commenced, and with it a very thick fog, and when we had reached the top of Lock-na-gar the mist drifted in thick clouds so as to hide everything not within one hundred yards of us. Near the peak, a fine point of the mountain which is seen so well from about Grant's house) we got off and walked and climbed up some steep rough stones, to a place where we found a seat in a little nook, and had some luncheon. It was just two o'clock, so we had taken four hours going up. But, alas! nothing whatever was to be seen; and it was cold, wet and cheerless. At about twenty minutes after two we set off on our way downwards, the wind blowing a hurricane, and the mist being like rain, and everything quite dark with it. Bowman (Mr. Farquharson's keeper) and Macdonald, who preceded us, looked like ghosts. We walked some way till I was quite breathless and remounted my pony, well wrapped up in plaids; and we came down by the same path that Albert had come up, which is shorter, but steeper; the pony went on delightfully; but the mist made me feel cheerless. Albert kept ahead a little while for ptarmigan, but he gave it up again. When we had gone on about an hour and a quarter, or a half, the fog disappeared like magic, and all was sunshine below, about 1,000 feet feet from the top, I should say. Most provoking! and yet one felt happy to see the sunshine and daylight again. The view, as one descends, overlooking Invercauld and the wood which is called Ballach Bine, is most lovely. We saw some deer in the wood below. We rode on until after we passed the burn, and had nearly got to the wood. We rode on after we left the wood, and walked to the falls of the Garbhalt, which are beautiful. The rocks are very grand, and the view from the little bridge, and also from a seat a little lower down, is extremely pretty. We found our carriages in the road, and drove home by six o'clock. We met Captain Gordon, and then Lord John Russell and Sir James Clark. They had come to look after us, and when we got home we found the two ladies at the door waiting most anxiously for us.—*The Queen's Journal.*

An extraordinary phenomenon is reported from Niagara Falls. A strong wind so pressed back the waters of Lake Erie that the waters of the falls fell twenty feet. The American fall could be passed on foot. A great many curious and unsuspected rocks and holes were revealed, and the pit below the falls presented a wonderful appearance. Such a decline of the waters has never been known before.

The strike of the ironworkers in North Staffordshire has terminated in the concession of the men.

Another colliery explosion has taken place in South Wales by which seven men have been burnt, four of them seriously.

Lady Victoria Lambton gave birth to a son on Monday morning, and her ladyship and infant are going on favourably.

The death is announced of General Sir Thomas William Brotherton G.C.B. He was born in 1785 and entered the army in 1800.

A Dublin paper announces that the Prince of Wales is to visit Ireland in April next, to be present at the Punchestown races.

The Marquis of Westminster has sent a cheque for £2,000 as a donation to the funds of the Denbighshire Infirmary.

THE GREAT FAILURE IN THE IRON TRADE.—A meeting of the creditors of Mr. Bennett, ironmaster, at Wellington, took place on Wednesday. The liabilities were announced as £24,000, and £7,000 endorsements. The estimated unsecured liabilities are £15,000. The acceptance of an offer of 5s. in the pound, guaranteed by Mr. Bennett's father, was deferred till after the report of the committee.

Markets.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE, Saturday.—At our market this morning we had a moderate supply of wheat from growers, which met a brisk sale at 1s per qr. advance on last week; south country and foreign samples ruled firm, and a fair business was done at the average rates of Tuesday. Barley, oats, beans, and peas peas firm at late prces.

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

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat, English red, new per qr.	75	0	to	77	0
—— Scotch, red and white	70	0	..	80	0
—— Danzig and Kinigsberg	76	0	..	81	0
—— Stettin, red	75	0	..	78	0
—— „ Uckermarks	76	0	..	78	0
—— „ Polish, mixed and white	76	0	..	81	0
—— Silesian, red	76	0	..	78	0
—— Pommeranean and Rostock, red	77	0	..	80	0
—— Hamburg and Bremen, runs of red	75	0	..	79	0
—— Danish & East Coast of Holstein	75	0	..	77	0
Barley, English malting, new, per qr.	46	0	..	48	0
—— Danish, Holstein, Baltic, malting	43	0	..	44	0
—— Grinding & Distilling, stout (56lb.)	40	0	..	40	0
—— thin	38	0	..	39	0
Rye, Danish, Prussian, Mecklenburg, per qr	49	0	..	50	0
Oats, Danish, Baltic, Friesland (56lb.) new	30	0	..	32	0
—— Scotch, (42lb.) new	29	0	..	32	0
Peas, Danish, Hamburg, Baltic, boilers (qr)	51	0	..	52	0
„ „ „ feeders	50	0	..	51	0
Beans, Hamburg, Hanover, Friesland, large, per qr.	49	0	..	50	0
„ „ „ small	50	0	..	51	0
Malt	64	0	..	68	0
Flour, English, per sack	51	0	..	53	0

HEXHAM, Tuesday.—At our market to-day there was a very good supply of wheat, which was sold at 1s per qr. above last week's rates. Barley was in good supply and met a very good demand with 1s. advance. Very large show of oats, which were in good request at last week's prices.

GENERAL CORN AVERAGES.

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

	Qrs.		s.	d.
Wheat	51,478	at	71	6
Barley	71,265	at	42	1
Oats	8,710	at	25	7

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE, January 21.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 96 head of cattle from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland, — beast from foreign, and 113 beasts and 340 pigs from Ireland.

The supply of beef comprised 1,044 head. The numbers being considerably on the decrease, and the beef trade was in a very dull state and all breeds moved off at a reduction of 3d to 6d per st. on this day se'nnight, buyers were not numerous, and a poor clearance effected.

The number of sheep was 5,530. The mutton trade ruled active, and an decrease of ½d. per lb. on the rates of this day week, with a good finish.

PIGS.—900 were shown. The pork trade was more active than on Tuesday last, and prices receded none; a middling finish.

NUMBERS SHOWN.

Beasts, 1,044; sheep, 5,530; pigs, 900; store cattle, 75

PRICES, SINKING OFFAL.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Beasts, prime heifer, per stone	8	3	to	8	3
Secondary sorts	7	0	..	7	9
Inferior sorts	5	9	..	6	9
First-class oxen	7	9	..	8	0
Middling	6	9	..	7	6
Cows	5	6	..	6	9
Pork	4	6	..	6	9
Small dairy-fed do.	7	0	..	7	9
Sheep, good vendable wedders, per lb.	0	6½	..	0	6¾
Large fat	0	5¾	..	0	6
Middling	0	5½	..	0	5¾
Tups, ewes, and inferior	0	4½	..	0	5

NUMBER AND PRICES OF THE CORRESPONDING WEEKS IN THE LAST THREE YEARS.

	Cattle, per st.	s.	d.		s.	d.
1864	1,276	6	0	..	9	0
1865	1,700	5	0	..	8	6
1866	881	5	6	..	9	3
	Sheep, per lb.					
1864	4,465	0	6	..	0	8¾
1865	4,400	0	6½	..	0	9¼
1866	3,220	0	5½	..	0	8¼

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—There were 152 carts of hay and 41 carts of straw in the market.

		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Old land Hay	per Ton	3	16	0	to	6	0	0
This year's growth		0	0	0	..	0	0	0
New land Hay		3	10	0	..	5	12	0
This year's growth		0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Clover Hay		4	0	0	..	0	0	0
Wheat Straw	per Thrave	0	1	4	..	0	1	10
Barley Straw		0	1	0	..	0	1	0
Oat Straw		0	1	6	..	0	2	0

CUMBERLAND HAY & STRAW MARKETS.—A small supply.

		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Meadow Hay	per Ton	2	15	0	..	4	7	6
Clover		3	0	0	..	5	5	0
Straw		1	10	0	..	1	16	0

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, Wednesday.—Sugar: no public sales to-day, and private transactions limited; value unchanged; not much passing in refined, and 41s 9d accepted for low lumps. Coffee: market quiet, and rates easier for native and plantation Ceylon. Tea: business on the increase from China, but still no advance. Rice: demand moderate. Tallow: quiet, at 43s 6d on the spot.

GLASGOW PIG IRON MARKET.—Tuesday.

	s.	d.
Sellers	51	6
Buyers	51	8

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

CONSETT—At No. 136, on the 22nd inst., Mrs. McNally, of a daughter.

At Front Street, on the 23rd inst., Mrs. Richardson, of twins—both daughters.

At No. 339, Consett Terrace, on the 23rd inst., Mrs. McCullagh, of a son.

At No. 69, on the 24th inst., Mrs. Jones, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BLACKHILL—At the United Presbyterian Chapel, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Lauder, William Anderson, John's Street, Consett, to Mary Cook, of the same Place.

ROTHERHAM—At the Baptist Chapel, on the 20th inst., by the father of the bride, Mr. Arthur Lowes, Benfieldside, to Julia, daughter of the Rev. George Whitehead, Rotherham.

DEATHS.

CONSETT—At No. 73, on the 21st inst., aged 2 years, Hugh Hamil.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE—On the 18th inst., aged 33 years, Mr. Richard Campbell, paper-maker.

On the 17th inst., aged 77 years, Ann, relict of Mr. A. Reoch, formerly foreman to Messrs. Jno. Annandale and Sons.

LAMBTON GARDENS—On the 21st inst., aged 58 years, Mr. John Stevenson, head gardener.

Poetry: Original and Select.

ELLEN'S GRAVE.

She died in the sweet spring time of her life,
When life's young hopes were budding high,
And we buried her low in an obscure grave
By the murmur of the briney wave.

An alien from her father's home,
No kindred ties around her clung;
But words of peace fell on her ear,
And loving hearts were ever near.

The early dawn of an autumn day
Had cast the mantle of night away,
And its shadowy beams lit up the room
Where the spirit of Ellen had pass'd to its home.

Gently she lay as if in slumber,
But the vital cord was torn asunder;
That rigid form, those lips so pale,
For ever closed to human wail.

Thus Ellen pass'd from earth away,
Like summer flowers which soon decay;
Her life was short—a sweet release;
Her end was calm, she died in peace.

J. B.

Local Literature.

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

TEA MEETINGS.

A new plague has fallen upon poor human nature, the plague of tea meetings, and under it victims fall on every side. Tea meetings are the growth of this century, and we hope the century will help at the funeral arrangements of the present species. Look at the picture. When a church wants money for its debt, the debt is melted in the tea cup; it wants an organ, and must get up a tea-meeting; a present is to be given to a minister, it must be given at a tea-meeting; anniversary teas, and semi-anniversary teas; teas for praise, and teas for spite; the wheels of the religious world are oiled with tea. Then comes the scene. Two hundred hungry bipeds swarm into the chapel, and table after table groans and laughs under the good things dealt out with such grace by the attendant fair. Cakes and tea vanish down capacious throats into capacious stomachs. The heroes bend to the strife, they laugh and sweat, and yet pour down the liquid, till at length, after a fair quantity has been taken on board, the hero unbends, wipes his mouth, fumbles for a ticket, dries the sweat, and has time to look around. Grace is said, and a fresh band of hungry men and women sit down to the assault. Thus it goes on until the whole are satisfied. Meantime the chapel is heated and foul air accumulates; but in we go to see the show. The platform is resplendent with white chokers; all the reverends and lays are brimful of glorious ideas. After a prelude by the Chairman, in which he for the 99th time tells his hearers he has no speech to make, for he has such talent around, and a lot of kindred palaver. One gun after another is fired off; guns of small bore and large. The small guns are chiefly great bores; all, however, are fired at the huddled, heated, horribly sweating mass below. Excitement rises fast and furious as the orators heat to the work; each hitting at and trying to surpass his fellows. But what of the hot air around? Faugh! It almost chokes one. Poison is in every breath. Look at that rosy parson, fat, fair, and forty. He has arisen to speak, and an immense clatter of feet and clapping of hands salutes him as he rises. He is all so neat and has been dressed with such care, but scarce has he uttered a dozen sentences when the sweat pours down on his immaculate collar and breast front; and as he warms to the work, rivers of sweat are coursing along his corpus, and when he finishes his famous peroration gone over so carefully at home, he is fairly baptized in the sweat. He sits down. The Chairman mutters a few words about grace, glory, and amen, and the heated mass goes out into the cold, chill air, with sad results? To-morrow tells a tale—sore throats, coughs, headaches, heartaches, toothaches, rheumatism, and all the thousand ills that flesh is heir to, hold high carnival among them; and no wonder. Especially are the orators to be pitied. They have had their say, the usual amount of applause has been meted out to them, and they go home cold and shivering. They are too excited to sleep, and lie tossing for hours. A smart hit by a big wig is rankling in their mind—something also they should have said but did not—and the whole confused scene dances before them till at early morning they drop asleep to rise in a few hours with a torturing headache, and all this the result of the tea meeting and its accompaniments. How long is this to go on? How long are stomachs to be spoiled, and lungs and throats cracked? How long are parsons to be knocked up and the people to be heated and cooled to death? When is King Tea to be dethroned? Never you say. Well, there is no harm in a quiet cup of tea with a friend, no harm in a bachelor's cup, no harm in a nice drop on the sly after the master man has gone out; but there is much harm in this endless round of tea meetings. Can you give us nothing else? Are their name to be called legion for ever? Then why be always pelted with speeches, most of which are as poor specimens of human talk as ever was heard in these dark ages? Why not have a social talk over our tea; move about and shake hands, then go home as silent and calm as we came? But this everlasting tea-drinking, followed by stumping, must come to an end. Chaos is written upon it, and the man who helps to send such practices to the right about is a benefactor of the masses, if not of the tea-dealers.

Such is the dark side of it. The bright side contains shining sovereigns, happy looks, pleasant flirtations, precursors of future plantations, and the general rubbing of human beings together, by which they become social, by which petty jealousies are put to death, and out of which arises many happy thoughts about the present and future. But still there is the bad air, the bad speeches, the bad colds, the bad heads, and all the rest. But every sweet has a bitter; and even such darling institutions as the tea meeting have a certain alloy; the chief share of the bitter, however, is drunk by the orators, who are of all men to be pitied. Therefore be it enacted by this good place of Consett—"That after a tea-meeting, the chapel or hall be cleared and thoroughly aired; that the lieges make as little noise as is compatible with pleasure; that no speech be longer than a quarter of an hour; under pain of instant hissing; that tea-meetings be fewer in number, and have more of the *conversazione* in their composition; and that at times it be lawful to meet in public, have our tea and our talk without being deluged with a stream of oratory," and your humble petitioner will ever pay his shilling with a good grace. So may it be. SCOTUS.

GARIBALDI AND THE ROMAN QUESTION.—In a letter from Garibaldi, dated Caprera, December 31st, to a French gentleman, the General writes:—"To wait till the Papacy operates its own destruction is to commit an error; and France pays to-day for the credulity of which she was guilty in 1789. Seventy-five years ago France was in the apogee of her influence; but thanks be to the pestilential germ of Priestcraft, which she spared, she stands now robbed of a century's growth in the splendid career of progress and freedom, to which her high destinies call her. I grow old faster than my age; and I confess the condition of my country hastens life downwards, but I never despair of her future."

REMARKABLE STORY OF A LOST CHILD.—The Paris correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* writes:—One of the coldest days we have had was the 6th—the day of the "Fete des Rois." This *fete*, as in England under the name of the Twelfth-Night, is devoted to feasting and merriment. The ceremony of the evening consists in dividing amongst all the company present a cake, in which is concealed a bean, the individual in whose portion the *feve* is found being considered the king of the evening's amusement. In the country it is not unusual to lay aside a portion for the poor, the absent members of the family, &c. The following incident is related as having occurred in Paris this year:—Among the company assembled to celebrate the *fete* on Monday night at the house of one of the *beau monde* was a lady, Madame A., who, formerly one of the most brilliant ornaments of society, now sat silent and pensive amidst the surrounding gaiety. When the hour for sharing the cake arrived, Madame A. expressed a wish to give her portion to the first beggar who chanced to knock at the gate. Orders were accordingly given to the servants, and shortly afterward a footman lead into the room a thinly-clad, starved-looking boy, carrying a large harp. The poor child was spoken kindly to by the assembled company and given the portion of cake which had fallen to Madame A., and in which was found the *feve*. "Choose a queen—choose a queen!" cried some of the guests. The little fellow, frightened and hesitating, looked round him, and approaching Madame A., said, "Oh! you Madame, who are so like my mother; you will be the queen!" Madame A. became pale, and nervously fixed her eyes on the boy. She had some years ago lost a child in Italy, carried off by brigands. "Your mother," said the lady; "Where is she?" "Here," replied the little fellow, taking from his ragged vest a locket containing the portrait of a woman, "This is my mother." Madame A. uttered a cry of joy, seized the boy in her arms, and covered him with kisses. She had found her long-lost child.

FACETIÆ.

FINANCE.—Your mothers' wealthy sisters who remember you in their wills.

When are skipping lambs like library volumes?—When they are boundin' sheep.

What is the difference between extreme undress and a new song?—One is nudity, and the other is a new ditty.

Opinion of a man of gallantry.—The difference between getting out of harm's way and arms' way is often only a single letter.

The height of politeness is passing round upon the opposite side of a lady, when walking with her, in order not to step upon her shadow.

A conscientious lady excused her extreme love for diamonds and other precious stones by saying, "They are the only bright things on earth that never fade."

An elderly Pennsylvanian woman with her daughter, looking at the marble statue of Girard in the College building the other day, startled bystanders by exclaiming, "La Sally, how white he was!"

A gentleman when walking with a lady, stumbled and fell. On his resuming his perpendicular, the lady remarked, "She was sorry for his unfortunate *faux pas*."—"I didn't hurt my fore paws," said he; "I only barked m knee."

ANIMAL FOOD.—An ignoramus had been sick, and on recovering was told by the doctor that he might take a little animal food. "No, sir," said he, "I took your gruel very well, but hang me if I can eat your hay and oats."

"What do you mean by a cat and dog life?" said a husband to his angry wife. "Look at Carlo and Kitty asleep on the rug together; I wish men lived half as peaceably with their wives."—"Stop," said the lady; "tie them together and see how they agree."

CUTTING THE CARDS.—A rich, but irascible old gentleman of our acquaintance, who is passionately devoted to Mrs. Battle's favourite game, has cut off his son with a whist-marker for putting "no cards" after the announcement of his marriage.

As a worthy divine and a broad-thinking doctor were discussing about the "Essays and Reviews," some doubts were raised whether Eve was formed from "a bone," when a political lady remarked: "Well, if Eve was so formed, it must have been from the Bone of Contention."

THE OTHER QUADRUPED.—As a fop was riding a very fine horse in the park, a young and pretty lady was evidently admiring the animal, when he stopped and impudently asked: Are you admiring me, miss?"—"No," was the ready reply; "I was admiring the horse, not the donkey."

Jinks and an acquaintance were on the beach the other day and heard the screaming and giggling of some young ladies who were preparing to bathe in the surf. Jinks' friend asked what occasioned so much noise in the bath-house. "Oh," replied Jinks, "it's only some belles peeling."

"Why don't you trade with me?" said a close-fisted tradesman to a friend the other day. The reply was characteristic, "You have never asked me, sir. I have looked all through the papers for an invitation in the shape of an advertisement, and found none. I never go where I am not invited."

A fop, strutting about a tavern, took up a pair of green spectacles which lay on the table, put them on his nose, and turning to the looking-glass, said, "Landlord, how do these become me? Don't you think they improve my looks?"—"I think they do," replied the landlord; "they hide a part of your face."

COUGHING IN PLACES OF WORSHIP.—A popular clergyman, who was sadly annoyed by incessant coughing among his congregation, paused in his discourse, and remarked that "if ladies would wear their bonnets on their heads, and tie the strings, coughs would not be so prevalent." He certainly don't mean to be coughed down.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.—To beat carpets: use matting; for coolness it beats carpets.—To make a window blind; fill it up with bricks and mortar.—To prevent the creaking of a door; nail it up.—To obtain sleep: have nothing but "nodding" acquaintances.—To keep up your spirits: place the decanters on the roof of the house.

A country paper tells of a beautiful, amiable, fascinating, and immensely wealthy young lady in a village in the country, who carefully conceals the knowledge of her wealth, wears cheap clothes, and works in a millinery shop, waiting for an interesting young man to woo and win her "for herself alone." There will not be a milliner left in that village in three months.

Irish citizen in grief is asked by his friend, "What's the matter?"—"Matter, indade? Why, here, I insured my brother's life only two wages ago, and yesterday he got kilt wid a derrick. And whin I came to tell those insurances they'd been after making some mistake, the blaguards they to bribe me off in the hundred pound—as if I was a haythen to sell me brother's blood."

TICTACS.—A colonial paper tells a good story of a sentry who was placed on guard to watch a certain post. The adjutant of the regiment came along, and attempted to pass. The gallant soldier cried out, "Halt! I'm a century here, and if you don't dismount and give the counterpin, I'll make you reform the whole revolution of the tictacs." It is needless to say that the solitary horseman came down."

COPIES FOR THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—The great advance that has been made in morality, as in all subjects, by the children of the present generation, necessitates an entire change of the present obsolete maxims which still do duty in copy-books. We beg to offer a few specimens, to which writing masters are welcome: Never believe what anybody tells you. Always think yourself wiser than everyone else.

A Canadian clergyman was not long since called upon by an Irish girl, who inquired how much he asked for "marrying anybody." He replied, "A dollar and a half," and Biddy departed. A few evenings later, on being summoned to the door, he was accosted by the same person, with the remark that she had come to be married. "Very well," said the minister; but perceiving, with astonishment, that she was alone, he continued, "Where is the man?" An expression of disappointment and chagrin, too ludicrous to be described, passed over Biddy's features as she ejaculated, "And don't you find the man for a dollar and a half?"

DIDN'T UNDERSTAND HIM.—A story is told of a certain colonel. The colonel aforesaid was riding in a stage coach, with several other passengers, when he accidently dropped his hat out of the coach window, and exclaimed, in a stentorian voice, 'Charioteer, pause! chapeau.' The driver paid no heed to the demand. Again the bombastic fellow authoritatively spoke. "Charioteer, pause! I have lost my chapeau." No attention being paid by the driver to this last command, a plain, blunt man, who had become disgusted with his fellow traveller's silliness and pomposity, put his head out of the window, and said, "Driver, hold on, this fool has lost his hat." This was perfectly intelligible to the driver, explotive and all, and the hat was secured.

The Sultan Achmet II. walking through the streets of Stamboul, accompanied by his Grand Vizier, saw at the door of a baker's shop the baker himself making very wry faces. The poor wretch had reason to grimace for his hands were tightly tied behind him, and one of his ears was nailed to his post. "What has he done?" asked the Sultan of the attendant janissary. "Short weight," replied the attendant. "Who is he?" pursued the Commander of the Faithful. "May it please your Highness," was the response, "he supplies the bread for the Imperial seraglio." — "Oh! he's my baker, is he?" resumed Achmet II., "stick up another post and then nail his other ear to it. The Sultan's baker should have a double reason for honesty." And the baker was posted accordingly.

NOVEL ARITHMETIC.—Some years since when coal dealers were not so honest as they are now, and there were exhibited some elegant performances in light weight, a sturdy Hibernian, employed on one of our coal-wharves, committed some act of indiscretion—perhaps he put on a shovelful too much coal—and was soundly berated for it. "Confound it, Pat," said the proprietor—perhaps he used a harsher word than "confound," as people were not choice in their terms at that time. "Confound it, Pat, you've been in our employ now, for more than ten years, and I'm blamed"—that wasn't the word, though—"if you know so much as you did when you came here."—"Indade I do, sir," said Pat, with a half-quizzical, half-angry expression, "indade I do."—"You do? well, I should like to know what it is."—"Shall I tell you, sir?"—"Yes, out with it."—"Well, I've learnt that fifteen hundred make a ton; a thing I never learnt at school, anyhow."—"Well, Pat, you aren't so stupid as I thought you were and you can stay." Pat went to work with the most glorious look of self-complacency on his smutty face, feeling assured that his situation was safe for some time to come.

COOLING HIS PASSION.—One cold Sunday evening, a young man whom, for the sake of convenience, we will call John, went to visit the girl whom he would call his own. The fair one resides very near the canal. During the evening the young man of the name of John was unable to conceal the wish of his heart, and in tender accents declared his desire that the young lady should consent to be his. He met with a flat refusal. The ardent John still pressed her further, declaring that if she would not accept him he would then and there drown himself in the briny waters of the canal. As his threat did not effect the desired purpose, he proceeded to carry it out. He plunged fearlessly into the murky flood, and waded out until the chilly waters reached over his shoulders. The evening on which this occurred was none of the warmest. Retreating before finally carrying out his purpose, John cried out, shivering with the cold—"W-w-will you marry me now?" "No." In he plunged again, and this time until the water reached his neck, and again he halted before the last plunge. "W-w-will you marry me now?" "No." Again he went in, and this time going fairly under water, so far that only the top of his head could be discovered above the surface. But he emerged and staggered out of the canal, and shivering worse than ever, spluttered out—"N-now w-w-will you marry me?" "No." "Well, I don't care a rap whether you marry me or not. You won't get me into that canal again." Nor did he again essay his fortunes in the uncertain deep. Shivering and chattering with his teeth, he quickly departed, and returned to his home, a wetter and a wiser man.

His Majesty the King of Italy, has conferred upon Sir John Bowring the honour of a Knight-Commandership in the noble order of St. Maurice, on occasion of the ratification of the Italo-Hawaiian Treaty. The Hawaiian order of Kamehameha I. has, we understand, been at the same time reciprocally conferred on the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs and on the Marquis d' Azeglio, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the British Court.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

A man named Leonidas died in Paris the other day in a place called the Passage des Thermopyles.

The *Washington Star* states that a marriage licence has been obtained in that city, and returned with the words, "She wouldn't have me."

The death is announced of Mr. Frederick Slight, who has been for many years past the secretary of the London and Brighton Railway Company.

The argument in the St. Alban's ritualistic case, "Martin v. the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie," terminated on Saturday. Judgment was reserved.

According to the present arrangement the Queen and the Royal Family will (says the *Court Journal*) return to Windsor Castle from Osborne on the 17th of February.

It is stated in a Dublin journal that it is the intention of the Prince of Wales to pay a short visit to Ireland in April next, and to be present at Punchestown races on the 16th of that month.

Viscount Netterville, Lord Louth, and Lord Killeen, have authorised their names to be placed on the Roman Catholic "Lay Declaration," in favour of disendowment of the Irish Church Establishment.

A new catalogue of the Society of Antiquaries' Library is about to be printed. The society's collection of books is singularly valuable and complete, and has been largely added to within the last few days.

We (*Times*) are requested to state that his Excellency the Prussian Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, will deliver his credentials in his capacity as Ambassador for the North German Confederation upon Her Majesty's return from Osborne.

The *Northern Whig* understands that between 120 and 130 persons have been returned for trial at the next Downpatrick assizes from the various petty sessions districts of the county for party riots and breaches of the Party Processions Act.

At Rome the opera is very ill attended, and the *impresario* being unable to pay his artists on quarter day, threatened to shut the theatre unless the municipality advanced him 20,000 lire. The subscriptions have been 25,000 lire less than usual this year.

REPEAL AGITATION.—At a meeting of the Limerick clergy, on Monday, resolutions were passed demanding a national Legislature for Ireland, and declaring that repeal meant no separation or weakening the empire—but union, consolidation, and progress.

At the Royal Amphitheatre, Holborn, a new performer, M. Casti, is remarkable for his strength and daring. Closing his teeth upon the trapeze-rope, he sustains his weight in full wing. With his head downward, and suspended by his feet, he then swings three men with him, dependent on the strength of his wrists.

On Saturday morning, a melancholy accident happened off Burnham, Somersetshire. Two men, named John Withers and Charles Clist, were, in consequence of a gale rising, returning from an intended fishing excursion, when, abreast of Steart Point, their boat was overturned by a gust of wind.—Both were drowned.

The explosion of fire-damp in the coal mines of New Iserlohn, in Westphalia, appears to have been much more serious than was at first stated. The number of men at work at the moment was 210, of whom 180 were killed, and the remainder more or less severely injured. About 150 bodies have been already recovered.

Dr. Selwyn, the newly-appointed Bishop of Lichfield, intends leaving England for New Zealand as shortly as possible after the visitation in which he is at present engaged is concluded. It is stated that in all probability his diocese will be administered during his absence by Dr. Hobhouse, formerly Bishop of Nelson.

In consequence of the numerous complaints made by the inhabitants on both shores of the Mersey, relative to the volunteer artillery practice during the summers at the forts at the mouth of the river, a new fort has been built at Altcar, a few miles from Liverpool, which will be mounted with 12 guns. This fort will be ready for occupation early in the ensuing summer.

Sir John Pakington (Secretary of State for War) and Lady Pakington entertained at dinner, at their residence in Grosvenor-place, on Saturday, Field-Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Chelmsford, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Disraeli, the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., and Mrs. Hardy, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, &c.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF TECK.—On Saturday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, Her Royal Highness the Princess of Teck and His Serene Highness the Prince of Teck left Stockton by special train for London. The weather was most boisterous, and with the exception of the Wynyard party very few persons assembled on the platform to witness the departure.

A correspondent of the *Field*, writing from Madras, says:—"I have an interesting piece of information for your readers. There are now trout and several other sort of English fish alive in India! More than that, I saw them in perfect health after they had come 200 miles by rail from Madras; 150 miles more and they will be safe at Ootacamund, where I think there is little doubt they will do well."

LORD BROUGHAM'S HEALTH.—Deplorable accounts have been received at Paris from Cannes, respecting Lord Brougham's health. He is represented to have lost the power of speech. He can only feebly articulate and he has been deprived of the use of his limbs. At the same time, his fine intellect survives this physical debility, save at rare intervals, when it is manifest that his mind is wandering.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

Prince and Princess Christain and Princess Henriette of Schleswig-Holstein, attended by Lady Susan Melville and Mr. G. Englement, arrived at Osborne on Saturday from Savernake Forest. Her Majesty the Queen, Prince and Princess Beatrice, and the Princess Henriette of Schleswig-Holstein, attended divine service on Sunday morning at Osborne. The Rev. R. Duckworth officiated. The Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting were in attendance.

"The statement made some time since in a Vienna letter," says the *Nord*, "of the probability of a marriage between the Prince of Orange and the eldest daughter of the King of Hanover, appears to be confirmed. The obstacles at first placed in the way of this alliance by one of the five great Powers are said now to be removed, and preparations for the marriage are mentioned, as being prosecuted both at Hietzing and at the Hague."

When Lord Clarendon was at Florence, he had, as may naturally be supposed, an audience of the King, and during his passage through Rome another of the Pope. On leaving the royal palace at Florence, as the interview had been a long one, and it had grown dark, His Majesty struck a match, and lighting a solitary candle, accompanied the ambassador to the door, saying as he did so, "Va a cominciare da me l'economia."—*Morning Post.*

The attempts to stock the streams and lakes on the Neilgherries with suitable fish, says the *Madras Times*, have been rather more successful of late than formerly. Dr. Day, on behalf of the government, has just introduced six gouramies into the Ooty lake. The gouramy is a perch-like fish, and its admirers are never tired of singing its praises. It is said to grow to 30lb. weight and upwards, to be of a delicate flavour, far superior to that of any Indian fresh water fish, and to be peculiarly adapted to tropical climates. The specimens now in Ooty were brought from Mauritius, where they have been acclimatised by the French, who brought them in the first instance from China.

PROVIDING FOR THE POOR OF PARIS.—Public beneficence in Paris keeps pace with the wants of the destitute. The twenty soup kitchens of the Prince Imperial distribute daily from 40,000 to 50,000 portions. Thanks to the aid given by the Civil List, each portion consisting of bread, meat, soup and vegetables, costs only five centimes. The kitchen of St. Ouen, where the greatest wretchedness prevails, distributes gratis daily, in the Emperor's name, upwards of 2,000 rations. His Majesty has invited the co-operation of the city of Paris, which has ordered the establishment of additional kitchens in the 5th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 19th, and 20th arrondissements. The city besides distributes fuel in large quantities at the various offices of public charity, and the large quantity of bread supplied to families who are assisted has been increased.

A ROYAL VISITOR TO INDIA.—Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein has been travelling through the Mysore territories visiting all places of archæological interest, and is now on his way to the ceded districts. The natives seem greatly surprised that a prince, the cousin of our Queen, should be travelling about with only "four servants and a galloway." "A Hindoo" correspondent of the *Bangalore Herald* says His Highness's "very limited establishment, consisting of four servants and a galloway, disappointed the expectations of some, but I pass over in silent contempt the impressions on vulgar minds that expected to find useless pomp and show." It is generally believed that his Highness's three journies to this part of India have been taken with a view to collect materials for a work on Indian archæology, but we have heard it stated that His Highness has denied that such is his object.—*Madras Athenæum.*

PARISIAN GOSSIP.—A provincial paper publishes the following gossip as to the Duchess de Morny's marriage with the Duke de Sesto. It appears that the Duchess will reside at Madrid. Her children, the present Duke, his brother Serge, Mademoiselle de Morny, and her sister Mathilde are to be entrusted to the care of a sister of Count de Flahault, a near relative of their father. The Duchess's jointure amounts to £4,000 a year. Each of the De Morny children will have £8,000 a year on coming of age. Besides her jointure, the Duchess also possesses diamonds of great value. The Emperor and Empress are far from pleased at their marriage. Their Majesties, on the contrary, have given their consent to the marriage of the Marquis de Caux and Mdlle. Patti, and raised him to the position of Equerry in honour of the event. The 15th of July is said to be the date fixed for the event. M. de Caux's father was Ministre de la Marine during the Bourbon restoration; he is likewise a grandee of Spain. His sister, Comtesse de Kemlat, is wife of the Ministre Plenipotentiare. His mother married a second time the Duc de Valmy; their daughter is the Princess Caracciolo. The Marquis's names are Roger de Cahusac de Caux.

A correspondence from Belgrade states that on the 11th inst. an engagement took place in the vicinity of Scutari between the Christians and Turks because the latter had profaned a cross erected in the public way. Many persons had been killed and wounded in the affray, and the Austrian consul had been obliged to request the intervention of Ismael Pasha, governor of Albania. The statement, however, has not yet been officially confirmed.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

There are in France no less than thirty thousand deaf and dumb.

Count Bismarck, at a hunting party the other day, shot no fewer than 156 hares.

The business portion of the town of Indianola, Texas, has been destroyed by fire. The Custom House and 53 buildings were destroyed.

It is confirmed that the mysterious velvet hat and sword blessed by the Pope for the prince "who best deserved of the church in 1867" have been conferred upon Napoleon III.

The detective police of Paris have lately succeeded in taking in custody a band of English pickpockets, men and women, who had arrived in Paris for the fetes connected with the New Year.

GARIBALDI AND ROME.—Gen. Garibaldi, in a letter from Caprera to M. Edgard Quinet, dated the 9th inst., says:—"Mentana was for me a new Aspromonte. I was not indeed wounded there in the foot, but in the heart, having lost there many of my brave companions in arms. I confess that on that day I did not calculate on having a second time to combat the French army; and that error cost me a defeat. Let our friends in France and the world be tranquil; we shall recommence our task."

THE RELICS OF A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—There still remain in Buffalo 18 boxes of mutilated bodies or charred fragments of the victims in the Lake Shore Railway smash. Of course, the calcined bones cannot be identified, but two or three of the less roasted corpses may yet be claimed. The railway company exposes for identification the following personal property of unknown parties:—Four bunches of keys, burned and twisted; the remains of six gold watches and one silver watch; a small gold chain; a tobacco box; a lady's breastpin; a pair of skates; a small trowel and a hatchet. No coin was found in the ashes of the cars, paper currency being in general use.

Every infant born in France, whether the child of a prince or of a *Chiffonnier*, must, according to law, be presented at the mairie of its parish within twenty-four hours of its birth. This harsh measure induces many a doctor to sign certificates of thriving infants being in a despairing state of health in order to calm the fears of their anxious mothers. The Academy of Medicine has now presented a petition to the Minister of the Interior, laying before his Excellency the danger during this inclement season of decreasing the rising generation by the continuance of this practice. The object of the law is to ascertain the number of male births, and inscribe their names for future enrolment in the army.

THE EMPRESS CHARLOTTE.—"Our Brussels letters," says the *France*, "bring us intelligence which will create a profound emotion on account of the painful circumstances connected with it. The Empress Charlotte was a few days back informed by their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians of the shocking catastrophe of Queretaro. The first movement of the Empress was to utter a cry of anguish, which was immediately followed by a flood of tears. Then, resuming all the firmness of her character, Her Majesty became calm; she observed that for some time past she had suspected that a great calamity must have taken place. She at once requested to have mourning provided for her. The Queen of the Belgians has since remained constantly with her sister-in-law, who supports this cruel trial thus far without injury to her health."

A FOREIGN VIEW OF THE QUEEN'S BOOK.—The Diary of the Queen of England—a record of sorrows and souvenirs written in memory of Prince Albert and of the domestic happiness of the Queen, has been just published in London. Nothing is at once more honourable and more sad than this uncoloured history of a life absorbed by conjugal affections and undivided family solicitude. It is the record of a woman, not of a Queen. The Queen is inexhaustible in her admiration of the Prince Consort, and when she quotes the words or acts of this royal model, we are quite surprised to find them of the ordinary and common type. The fact is they were transfigured by the Queen's love. A tone of extreme simplicity and naturalness pervades these familiar utterances. The Queen's children are everywhere called by the infantine abbreviation of their names—the Prince of Wales "Bertie," Prince Alfred "Affie." Occasionally a charitable visit, a walk resulting in some kind act, light up the record of this life of private affection and of real religion.—*Le Nord.*

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY IN ABYSSINIA.—The *Lancet* has received news to the effect that the health and spirits of the expeditionary force are alike excellent. Hospital accommodation will be provided at the rate of 7 per cent for the British part of the force, disposed as three divisional field hospitals, and separate tents for regiments and field batteries, &c., proceeding on the march. The largest central depot hospital will probably be at Senafe, which appears to possess a healthy climate, and to be the most convenient position for concentrating the sick coming down from the front. In our opinion a hospital of this kind will be preferable in every way to employing iron steamers as stationary hospital ships in the Red Sea. The ration is said to be of good quality. It consists of 1lb. of bread, or 1½lb. of flour, 2oz. of ghee, rice, 12oz. of potatoes, with onions, salt, sugar, tea, and an allowance of rum. The meat will be fresh when procurable, and preserved (in preference to salt) when not. Every soldier is to have a pair of leathern gaiters, and is to be supplied with a waterproof to place upon the earth or floor of his tent. The sanitary and medical arrangements so far appear to have been of a very satisfactory nature.

THE MARCHIONESS D'ORVAULT.—The Court of Assizes of the Seine has just been engaged in the trial of Jean Nicholas Schumacher for the attempted murder of his sister, the Marquise d'Orvault, the cabman's daughter, whose name was recently brought conspicuous before the public by a suit of her parents against her. The prisoner had been employed at the Comptoir d'Escompte; but when he was absent from his post from illness for a few days in September last, the clerk who replaced him discovered some discrepancies in his accounts. Schumacher's book's were then examined, and found to contain different false entries, by which he had embezzled a sum of 2,260f. This money he had spent in dissipation. His mother reimbursed the amount, but the son lost his place. He then remained for some time without occupation, and at length resolved to go to the Isthmus of Suez, in the hope of getting some situation there. To procure the resources necessary for his voyage he went, on the 29th November, to his sister, who, although she had not been on friendly terms with her family for some time, consented to receive him. He then declared that he had robbed his employers of 2,000f. and asked her to give him that sum to replace the money abstracted. At this moment the 2,000f. had been already paid by the mother. The Marquise hesitated, not believing her brother, and then said that she would go during the day and place the amount to his credit at the Comptoir d'Escompte. He, however, insisted on her giving it to himself, and on her refusing he drew a revolver from his pocket and fired four shots at her, wounding her in the cheek and shoulder. He then discharged the contents of two other barrels at himself, but only inflicted very slight injuries on his cheek and shoulder. He then discharged the contents of two other barrels at himself, but only inflicted very slight injuries on his cheek and nose. The Marquise d'Orvault, although more seriously hurt, entirely recovered in about three weeks. Schumacher was immediately arrested, and very coolly remarked to the police that "it was only a family affair." In his defence he said that he had taken the pistol to frighten his sister, and that the shots had gone off by accident.—He was found guilty, and sentenced to 20 years' hard labour.

THE PRESENT NAVAL FORCE OF FRANCE.—The *Patrie*, remarking on the present naval force of France, says:—The project of constructing our new fighting fleet dates back to 1859, when the armour-plated frigate La Gloire was commenced in the Toulon dockyard. This successful essay led to the adoption throughout Europe of iron-cased vessels, due, like that of rifled guns, to the eminent and persevering efforts of the Emperor. The success of the Gloire led France to pursue the work that was begun, and other armour-plated frigates were built. Moreover, from 1861 to 1865 all the credits asked for from the Chambers were granted, and the number of ships intended to constitute our new fighting fleet was fixed by agreement between the Government and the Legislature. The strength of the navy so settled is worthy of France and of her great destinies. The department of the Marine, prosecuting its task with equal activity and intelligence, kept pace with every improvement, and has succeeded by constructing the Marengo, the Friedland, the Ocean, and the Suffren, in realising the finest models yet known. These vessels, which were represented in miniature at the exhibition, are, it is said, shortly to be launched. In the meantime it was deemed useful to organise a new naval force, which received the name of the iron-plated squadron of the Atlantic, and which comprised the Magenta, the Flandre, and the Heroine. This division took its part in the great naval review at Portsmouth, and received, as did also the the Mediterranean squadron, deserved praise from the English. Our fighting fleet was in full course of construction when the war of 1866 broke out, and since, as before that epoch, its completion has been pushed forward with the greatest activity. Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, during the year in which he has been at the head of the Marine Department, has given a fresh impulse to the work begun by his predecessors. He has adopted many excellent measures, among which we may mention the increase of the strength of the Atlantic and Mediterranean squadrons. We have at present, according to the published documents, fifteen armour-plated frigates, including the Gauloise, the Valeureuse, and the Revanche, which are the latest completed. This system of numerous squadrons affords two special advantages: the first, that of extending the instruction of officers and men by habituating them to act in large masses; the second to test the new vessels not only in isolated manœuvres, but together, so as by the results observed to profit in the construction of the ships now on the stocks or to be laid down. The conclusion to be drawn from these facts is that the creation of our fighting fleet, like the rearming of our fortresses and reconstruction of our artillery, is not due to the military events of 1866, as some French and foreign journals have affirmed, but that it was decided upon long before that epoch, and that its conception arose from no accidental circumstance, but from the desire that France feels to place herself always and in every respect in the van of progress.

The *Debats* says that a schism has already taken place at St. Petersburg, between the partisans of Prince Gortchacow and those of General Ignatieff. As already stated Prince Gortchacow's policy tends to bring the Porte to grant concessions to her Christian populations, but by means of negociations; whereas General Ignatieff wishes to bring about a solution by means much more decisive.

Spirit of the Press.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

We have yet to learn the grounds on which George Francis Train was arrested, and even the offence with which the prisoner stands charged: but whatever may be the state of the case it opens up some interesting questions of the public law, with which the Fenians are likely to make us better acquainted than people in general cared to be a short time ago. This gives an opportunity to the *Telegraph* to state what the international law really is. By the law of nations, as understood in England and the United States, it is true that a country cannot punish crimes committed against its own *municipal* laws by a foreigner in a foreign country. If an American were to forge in New York a counterfeit note of the Bank of England, he could not be punished for it here, because the law of nations, as we understand it, has nothing to do with counterfeits on the Bank of England. But if an American in New York aids and assists in any way to get up a private war for the overthrow of the Government of a foreign country, he commits an offence both against the the municipal law of that country and the law of nations. We have stated these propositions as strongly in favour of the foreigner as possible; since it is not everywhere admitted that a foreigner cannot be punished for even municipal offences against a Government, if he voluntarily goes within its jurisdiction.

"WANTING" TO MARRY.

Many persons, remarks the *Telegraph*, prophesied that the negro released from slavery would go too far in the "other" direction, and would want more liberty than white men enjoy. The truth of the prediction is clearly proved by the news that a negro delegate in Georgia has proposed a resolution that "no man and woman of either race be allowed to intermarry unless he and she, the contracting party, want to." Really our friend Sambo is going very fast. Do we not know from our best instructors that maidens are but mantraps; that men are entangled in mother's wiles and forced to the altar; and that all our people of rank compel their daughters to marry dukes or millionaires, while Strephon, with only six hundred a year is dying of unhappy love? Yet this audacious delegate wants to escape the common lot of man, and not to marry unless he "wants to." He may be quite sure that when his hour has come no law will save him, and the poor predestinated darkie may as well go up smiling and take his dusky bride. Leech drew a surly driver scolding his conductor. "Why didn't you get that 'ere party to come?" "They said they didn't want to come!" "*They* didn't want to come! I like that! What has that to do with it? D'ye call that conducting a 'bus?" This negro notion that *he* does not "want to" marry, and therefore need not, is equally absurd. If Dinah wants him, and has made up her mind to have him, "what has that to do with it?" His "not wanting" will not save him, nor will even his proposed new constitution of the United States.

THE WAR IN ABYSSINIA.

The preparations for the campaign in Abyssinia have, according to the *Post*, been made upon so large a scale that they embarrass us from their magnitude, and we find that most of our calculations respecting them have been hastily made. The admirable behaviour, courage, and endurance of the 3rd Cavalry upon a march, every step of which was a new difficulty, is beyond all praise. Their sufferings from intense heat by day, and intense cold by night, rocks, deep sand, and thorns, may be better imagined than described. With provisions at war prices, and even water costing the Government a shilling to eighteenpence a gallon, there was nothing but sheer pluck and spirit to sustain either officers or men. Much that we now know of Abyssinia inevitably leads to the conclusion that our previous information is untrustworthy, and we seem in almost every respect to have systematically magnified our resources and dimished the impediments before us. The extraordinary variations in the temperature, the extremes of heat and cold, the want of food and water, and the total absence of guides or maps, will embarrass and delay our operations greatly. Sir Robert Napier is declared to have no idea of advancing without six months' provisions, and he cannot properly be blamed for exercising caution when placed in a position of such responsibility. When a summary is made of all the facts which have come to our knowledge, it will be found that our war budget for 1869 must exhibit an expenditure much in excess of the sum which was modestly anticipated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and as a necessary result, we must prepare for a heavier taxation than we have been accustomed to for some time past.

THE SAFETY OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

A load is lifted from the national mind. Dr. Livingstone is safe. While geographers have been discussing the chances of his life and death he has been steadily pursuing his way in completion of his great work of African discovery. The *Daily News* thinks it possible that we may next hear of him from Egypt, and that, if no unforeseen obstacles interpose, he will return to England by the Mediterranean, having worked his way from one end of the African continent to another—from the Cape to Alexandria. The intelligence which has from time to time been received through traders and natives has prepared the popular mind for this happy solution of its doubts. Their narratives have given us strange and distant glimpses, as in a panorama or magic glass, of the white clad and black-capped figure, solitary but for a handful of barbarous attendants, making its way through jungles, and across sands, and over the streams of a country untrodden before, and perils of savage men and savage beasts, deserted by timid or faithless comrades, but still toiling onward, without abatement of heart or hope. The report of the Search Expedition which has just returned to England has established beyond all question that Dr. Livingstone was not slain at Lake Nyassa, but had pressed on into the interior. It justifies the incredulity which disbelieved the story of Mousa and the Johanna men. They appear to have feared that they themselves would be slain by the inland tribes; and to excuse their cowardice and abandonment they gave out that the fate which they dreaded had actually befallen Livingstone. The Cretan reputation of these worthies always warranted and half compelled scepticism; but even apart from this ground of distrust, their point-blank and cleverly dovetailed statements had less aspect of the truth than the casual information gathered from traders and caravan servants, which was not shaped to any conclusion, or fitted into any connected tale.

A WORD UPON AUSTRIA.

The *Morning Post* considers that the Emperor of Austria has undoubtedly adopted the wisest course in establishing a constitutional Government in his dominions. Still, however, it must be admitted that he has very up-hill work before him. Financially considered the empire is bankrupt. Specie is almost unknown. An inconvertible currency has driven gold and silver completely out of circulation, and even a cigar is not to be purchased without the transfer of a note which represents nothing more than three-halfpence of our coinage. Specie is only to be purchased at a loss of about twenty-five per cent. of the paper currency, and the prices of commodities are necessarily raised in order to counterbalance the depreciation. There are few countries in Europe in which more abundant opportunities are afforded for the investment of capital, but foreigners naturally hesitate about sinking their money, much less making loans, when the State confesses itself unable to pay the notes which are issued by itself. Still, the only guarantee which, under such circumstances, the Government can give, is now offered in the shape of a political system under which every individual will not only feel interested in upholding the credit of the State, but will have the direct means of taking care that such credit shall be maintained.

The ex-King of Naples is said to have been reduced to the necessity of selling a portion of the Queen's diamonds.

The ex-Emperor Ferdinand of Austria, who resides at Prague, has been attacked with inflammation of the chest, and is unable to leave his room.

GOLDFIELDS OF NOVA SCOTIA.—It is about six years since gold was first discovered in any appreciable quantity in Nova Scotia, and for a good while after the discovery was made very little comparatively was done in developing this source of national wealth. Gradually, however, the matter has been making progress. Those who engaged in mining found that it paid, and their success always attracted more to make a trial in the same field. It may seem something like exaggeration, and yet we believe it is quite correct, to say that, considering the extent of the gold-producing area, the quantity of quartz mined, and the number of men employed, Nova Scotian goldfields, wrought imperfectly as they have been, are the most productive in the world. Since 1862 about 120,000oz. of gold or nearly 3½ tons, have been secured, amounting in value to nearly 2,500,000dols. The yield in 1867 has not been less than 30,000oz., or about 600,000dols., almost half the value of the yearly yield of coal in Nova Scotia. In the Sherbrooke district the average yield per miner engaged has risen from 562dols. in 1862 to 1,669dols. in 1867. There as been as much as 117oz. of gold got from a ton of quartz, and the average yield over all has been 1 ounce and 3 grains.—*Toronto Globe.*

Railway Time Tables.

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

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1, 2, G. A.M.	1 & 2. A.M.	1, 2, G. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	6·10	10·20	5·10
Scotswood	"	6·17	10·26	5·17
Rowland's Gill	"	6·31	10·39	5·31
Lintz Green	"	6·37	10·44	5·37
Ebchester	"	6·50	10·56	5·50
Shotley Bridge	"	6·55	10·59	5·56
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	"	7· 1	11· 3	6· 1
Knitsley	"	7·11	11·12	6·11
Lanchester	"	7·20	11·22	6·20
Witton Gilbert	"	7.30	11·32	6·30
Durham	arr.	7·40	11·42	6·40

DOWN TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

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

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	8· 0	3.50
Scotswood	"	8· 7	3·57
Rowland's Gill	"	8·21	4·11
Lintz Green	"	8·27	4·17
Ebchester	"	8·40	4·30
Shotley Bridge	"	8·45	4·35
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·55	4·45
	dep.	9· 0	5·10
Knitsley	"	9·11	5·21
Lanchester	"	9·24	5·34
Witton Gilbert	"	9.36	5·46
Durham	arr.	9·50	6· 0

DOWN TRAINS.

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M. 1, 2, 3.	P.M. 1, 2, 4.
Carrhouse	dep.	6·20	3·30
Cold Rowley	"	6·30	3·40
Burnhill Junction	"	6·40	3·50
Tow Law	"	6·55	4· 5
Crook	arr.	7·20	4.30
	dep.	7·30	5·20
Bishop Auckland	"	7·55	5·50
Darlington	"	8·33	6·18
Stockton	"	9·35	7·23
Middlesbro'	"	9·50	7·30

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M. 1, 2, 4.	PM. 1 & 2.
Middlesbro'	dep.	6·23	2·10
Stockton	"	6·35	2·22
Darlington	"	7·30	3·10
Bishop Auckland	"	8· 0	3·40
Crook	arr.	8·30	4·10
	dep.	8·35	4·35
Tow Law	"	9. 5	5· 0
Burnhill Junction	"	9·20	5·15
Cold Rowley	"	9·30	5·30
Carrhouse	arr.	9·40	5·40

DO YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL HAIR WHISKERS, &c?—Dr. Russell's Lixivene, an elegantly perfumed toilet compound, for nourishing, preserving, and restoring the hair, is guaranteed to produce moustaches, whiskers eyebrows, &c., in two or three weeks, strengthen weak prevent its falling off, check greyness in all its stages, the original colour, dispel scurf and dandriff, and make it clean soft, curly, and glossy. For the reproduction of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at any age, its effects are certain. In thousands of cases it has been successful when all other preparations had failed. In the nursery it is unequalled, as it keeps the head clean, and forms the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price, 2s., sufficient for three months use, sent anywhere free by post, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Dr. G. Russell, 29, Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. Large bottles, containing three times the quantity, 4s. 6d. each. "It stopped my hair falling off.—J. Saville." "My whiskers are now abundant and thick.—William Neale." "My hair had gone in patches from illness, but it is now growing nicely.—Miss Webb." "My moustache is envied by everybody.—Major Birch." "For keeping the hair in curl it is the best thing I ever used.—Mrs. Pratt." "I was bald for nine years, but now my head is covered with hair.—J. Spence." Sold by all Chemists. OBSERVE—Every Genuine Bottle his the words RUSSELL'S LIXIVENE moulded in the glass, and is wrapped in a square pamphlet of 16 pages, illustrated by engravings, on the management of the Hair and Skin; also, see that George Russell's Trade Mark and Signature are on every outside wrapper.

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

RUPTURES CURED WITHOUT TRUSSES, &c. All sufferers are earnestly invited to write to consult Dr. THOMPSON, as he can guarantee them relief in every case. His Remedy has been extensively used for 25 years past, with perfect success, and is now advertised in the papers as a public duty. It is applicable to every case of single or double rupture in either sex, of any age, easy and painless in use, effecting a radical cure without inconvenience or confinement, and cannot fail to be appreciated by those who have been obliged to wear trusses or other galling support. The remedy, with full instructions for use, will be sent anywhere, post free, (packed so that no one can know the contents) on receipt of 10s. in stamps, or by post office order payable to Dr. Ralph Thompson, 21, Harrington square, Euston square, London. Consultations daily, except on Sunday, (fee One Guinea) from 11 till 1 o'clock. The following Testimonials have been selected from thousands in the possession of the Doctor, and are published with the consent of their writers. "I find myself completely cured, and have tried every means to prove it, by lifting and running, which I am happy to say. I can do without pain or using any truss. F. W." "Many thanks for your remedy;—I have thrown my truss away, glad enough to get rid of the torture of it. G. H." "Your remedy has cured my rupture, and I have used violent exertion since, without any sign of its re-appearance. Miss S." "A fair time has elapsed since I used your Remedy, moreover I have been examined by our surgeon, who declares I am quite cured. J. P." "My rupture being 28 years old, I never expected so perfect a cure. E. L." "I now write to tell you my daughter is perfectly cured by your remedy. Mrs. H." "I have received a perfect cure from the remedy you sent me; mine was an old rupture, and very bad indeed. H. T."

FOR EVERYBODY.—A Clergyman who has Cured himself and hundreds of his parishioners of indigestion, noises in the head, headache, loss of memory, dimness of sight, deafness, nervousness, rheumatism, giddiness, deplorable low spirits and debility, (with many other common complaints)—adopts this unusual mode of offering any sufferers, free of charge, full particulars of the valuable herbal medicines issued by one of the most Eminent of living Physicians, by which these wonderful cures are being daily effected: that all, even the poorest, may enjoy the blessings of health. Send stamped envelope to W. Griffiths, Esq., 4, St. Mary's Terrace, Shakespeare Road, Stoke Newington, London.

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