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March 21/68 Robert Jackson

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 380. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} CONSETT, SATURDAY, MARCH 21st, 1868. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Wanted.

WANTED, a Strong, Steady LAD, about 15 or 16 years of age, to Drive a Horse and Cart. Constant employment.—Apply to ANDREW FORD, Blackhill. 226

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the Tailoring Business.—Apply to Mr. A. E. TURNER, Blackhill. 208

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT.

BENFIELDSIDE DISTRICT.

CLERK.

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

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

SURVEYOR OF HIGHWAYS & INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

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

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

COLLECTOR OF RATES.

The Board will also receive Applications, on or before the 4th day of April, 1868, for the Office of COLLECTOR OF RATES, whose Salary will be paid by a Commission of 2½ per cent. on the amount collected.

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

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

To Let.

TO BE LET.

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

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

TO LET,

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

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

March 18th, 1868. 228

TO LET BY TENDER,

THE ERECTION of a HOUSE at Black Hall Mill.—Plans and Specifications to be seen at WM. WARD'S, Black Hall Mill, on and after MONDAY, March 23, 1868. 230

LANCHESTER HIGHWAY DISTRICT.

TO LET.

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

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

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

By Order,
W. DIXON,
District Surveyor, Newbiggen, Lanchester.
March 6th, 1868. 203

TO BE LET,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,

ALL that New, Commodious, and Well-Finished PUBLIC HOUSE, the "Rose and Crown," situate in Derwent Street, Blackhill, adjoining the entrance to the Railway Station, containing Bar, Barmaid's Room, Parlour, Sitting-Room, 2 Kitchens, Pantry, and large Scullery, with water on the Ground Floors. The upper stories contain large Commercial-Room, 9 Bedrooms, Store-Room, and Watercloset, There are also, connected with this valuable Property, extensive Cellarage, an excellent Coach-House, and good Stabling.

Apply to Mr. WM. RAW, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Blackhill. 197

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

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 LET, a DWELLING-HOUSE, situate at Cutlers' Hall, Benfieldside. The House contains Four Rooms with every convenience, and a good KITCHEN GARDEN attached.—Apply to Mr. EDWIN HARRISON, Consett Offices. 144

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

Public Notices.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE ANNUAL SPRING FAIR.

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

Mr. JOSEPH OLEY

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

AN ORDINARY

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

COPPER, in Five Shillings' Parcels, can be had in exchange for Silver and Gold at the *Guardian* Office, Consett. 167

THE ORIGINAL OHIO MINSTRELS
WILL GIVE
A GRAND CONCERT,
In the TOWN HALL, CONSETT,
On SATURDAY EVENING, March 28th, 1868.
FOR PARTICULARS SEE BILLS. 215

Public Notices.

TOWNSHIP OF CONSIDE & KNITSLEY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a MEETING of the Ratepayers of the above-named Township will be held in the TOWN HALL, Consett, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of March next, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of Nominating Overseers of the Poor for the ensuing year, and transacting any other business that may come before the Meeting.

Dated this 14th day of March, 1868.
(Signed.) JOHN ROUTLEDGE, WILLIAM SMITH, ADAM LITTLE, HENRY BROWN, } OVERSEERS.
232

NEW CO-OPERATIVE STORE.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

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

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

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

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

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

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

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

Consett Iron Works, March 19th, 1868. 229

I, FRANCIS ARMSTRONG, Tailor, of Blackhill, Hereby Give Notice, that I will not be answerable for any DEBT or DEBTS my Wife, ISABELLA ARMSTRONG (at present residing at Slade's House, Ebchester Hill,) may contract after this Notice.

Blackhill, 18th March, 1868. 227

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

SHOTLEY BRIDGE GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).

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

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN BELL, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, April 6th, 1867. 47

NOTICE.

JOSEPH BARRON

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

CARRY GOODS

Of all kinds to BENFIELDSIDE STATION,
Commencing on TUESDAY February, 11th 1868,

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

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

For Sale.

SAND FOR BUILDING PURPOSES

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

Business Announcements.

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

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

BENFIELDSIDE BREWERY, BLACKHILL.

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

TRADE SUPPLIED. 216

CLEARING OUT.

R. HEDLEY & CO.,

ARE now Clearing Out the whole of their Stock of DRAPERY GOODS at extremely low Prices. Extraordinary Bargains in Winceys and Fancy Dresses. Ready-made Clothing. A lot of excellent Tweed Suits at cost prices. 196

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

THOMAS ANDERSON,
BONESETTER,
LOW SPEN, WINLATON,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Country Orders punctually attended to.

FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER.

A Furniture Show Room will be opened shortly. 191

GEORGE MUNRO,
GENERAL CARTMAN,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,

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

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

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE, AND LEGACY DUTIES.

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

☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality.

EMIGRATION AGENT. 27

CLARENDON SCHOOL, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

JONATHAN C. WYLIE, MASTER.

MATHEMATICS, GRAMMAR, CLASSICS. 142

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

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

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

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

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

CONSETT PLUMBING AND GASFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

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

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

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

GARDEN SEEDS AND BULBOUS ROOTS.

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

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

Agent for the Prudential Insurance Company. 163

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

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. William Raw.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF SALE.

MR. WILLIAM RAW

HAS been honoured with Instructions from Mr. ROBERT FEWSTER, of STANLEY HALL FARM, (who is declining Farming,) to fix WEDNESDAY, 15th day of April, 1868, for the SALE of all his FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, &c., upon the above-named Farm.

Particulars in due time.

Sale-office, Blackhill, March 4, 1868. 209

By Mr. Henry Brown.

NOTICE OF SALE.

MR. H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER, will Offer for SALE 150 IRISH CATTLE, consisting of Milch Cows, Steers, and Heifers, at CONSETT, on *Wednesday, April 1st, 1868.*

For Particulars see Handbills. 220

Business Announcements.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

D. IMRIE,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

HAS just received a Splendid Assortment of New SEEDS.

COME EARLY. 207

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

FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE always on hand.

Now on Hand, a Large Quantity of Fine SEEDS, Peas, Tares, Barley, &c. 36

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

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

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

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

APPREHENSION OF AN IRISH NATIONAL SCHOOLMASTER.—Cork, March 16.—Another National schoolmaster, who had come to this city has been committed under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant. His name is Francis Connell, and up to the last few days he resided in Macroom in this county.

THE LUTON MURDER.—At the Bedford Assizes, on Monday, before Mr. Baron Bramwell, William Worsley, blocker, was indicted, on the magistrates' committal, and also on the coroner's warrant, for the wilful murder of William Bradbury, at Luton, on the 3rd of August, 1867. There was no winter assize for Bedfordshire, and the prisoner has been in custody since the date of his committal. The trial resulted in a verdict of guilty, and Worsley was sentenced to death.

DEPRESSION IN THE SOUTH YORKSHIRE COAL TRADE.—On Tuesday a large and influential meeting of the coal owners of South Yorkshire, was held at the King's Head Hotel, Barnsley, to consider the present depressed state of the trade of the district. After considerable discussion, extending over several hours, it was resolved to memorialise the directors of the Great Northern Railway, urging upon them the fact that the trade of the district was diverging into other channels, and that, owing to the high rate of transit. they were unable to compete with sea-borne coal, a result which was alike injurious to the directors and the coalowners.

THEATRICAL DIVORCE CASE.—Judgment was delivered in the Divorce Court on Tuesday in the case of Crabb *v.* Crabb. It was a divorce suit in which the wife, Miss Herbert, the well-known and talented actress of the Theatre Royal, St. James's, petitioned for a dissolution of her marriage on the ground of the desertion and adultery of her husband. The case was tried last Michaelmas term before the court without a jury. Sir J. P. Wilds, in giving judgment said the adultery of the husband had been proved, and if the wife chose to take a decree of judicial separation, he would grant it; but as that had not been craved at the trial, he supposed it would not be accepted. The result, therefore, must be that the wife's petition be dismissed. The petition was dismissed accordingly.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE DOWAGER LADY TICHBOURNE.—This lady, who has been for some time at Howlett's Hotel, Manchester Street, London, was found dead on the floor of her room on Thursday morning last, her head resting on a couch, and a newspaper in her hand. About ten minutes previously she was in conversation with her maid, and she then appeared to be in her usual health and spirits. A coroner's inquest was held on her remains on Saturday. The claimant to the estate, Sir Hugh Tichbourne hinted in the course of examination that foul play had been used, and stated he was fully aware that one of his servants had been offered £1,000 to put him out of the way. The jury, however, believing the medical evidence, recorded a verdict to the effect that death was caused by atrophy and fatty degeneration of the heart.

CALAMITOUS FIRE IN LONDON.—Shortly after midnight on Wednesday morning, a serious fire broke out at No. 5, Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate Street, and was attended with a great deal of damage. The premises were formerly one of the old City mansions, containing 18 rooms and a double basement of cellars. The fire originated in the cellars, wherein was stored a large stock of brandies in casks, which on bursting sent forth a volume of flame which soon found its way into the interior of the house and spread with amazing rapidity. The inmates managed half suffocated, to reach an outlet at the top of the staircase which led on to the roof, on to which they scrambled in a fearful state of excitement. The firemen, after immense labour, succeeded in saving the building from total destruction, though the fire had partly consumed the staircase and some of the upper rooms, the roof being destroyed, and the rest of the house much damaged. The cause of the origin of the fire is yet undiscovered. The parties burnt out were insured in the West of England Fire Office.

THE REV. DR. NORMAN MACLEOD.—The *Glasgow Herald* says:—A Dundee contemporary has given circulation to a report that the Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod has been attacked with dysentery and ordered to leave India. We are enabled to state on the best authority, that the report in question has the very slenderest foundation. Some time ago Dr. Macleod was seized with a slight touch of dysentery, which was immediately attended to and almost as speedily checked. On the following day he was in his usual good health, and the latest advices from himself and some of his friends speak of his recovery as complete. It was judged prudent, however, in view of the rapid approach of the hot season, that he should not accompany his colleague, Dr. Watson, to Sealkote, in the North-West Province—a resolution which was the more readily arrived at as the work arranged to be performed by the deputation, on their departure from this country had been wholly and satisfactorily completed. Dr. Watson was to leave by the regular mail steamer a week after the departure of his colleague, so that both gentlemen are now in all likelihood, well advanced in their homeward journey. We understand that Dr. Macleod (acting on an arrangement made previous to his leaving Scotland) will spend some time in Italy before resuming his ministerial duties in this city.

ALARMING RAILWAY COLLISION.—The *Cambria Daily Leader* states that between eight and nine o'clock on Saturday morning a most alarming collision took place on the Dowlais and Cwmbergoed Railway, by which about thirty men and women were severely injured; but it was a merciful dispensation that all were not killed, and that in a most frightful manner. The Cwmbergoed coal-engine left the Vochriw coal-pits with two trucks attached, on which were about fifty men and women going to their usual daily work. The engine was going at a rapid pace' having so light a burden behind. and had reached the turn on the Cwmbergoed Railway, known as the Pwllywhead turn, when it met directly in its track a single engine also coming at a rapid rate on the same line of rails. A collision was inevitable, and both engines met with a crash, but the one going from Vochoiw having greater steam on, drove the single engine to the verge of the incline; and but for the accident of a carriage laden with stones being in the way, the whole mass with its human freight must have been hurled down the incline, when a frightful death to every human being there must have been the inevitable result. As it was, the scene was disastrous and alarming in a high degree. All jumped for their lives, heedless of everything but of getting out of the trucks. and many were injured—thirty in all, we are informed—chiefly about the head and face. One of the engines was extensively damaged.

THE TODMORDEN MURDERS.—We are glad to understand that Mrs. Plow is considerably better, and there is now good hope of her recovering from the effects of the murderous assault made upon her by Miles Weatherill. She has been enabled to describe the scene which took place in her bed room when the murderous attack was made upon her. The evidence which has been given leaves a blank between the time when the nurse ran out of the bedroom to the time when Stansfield, the parish clerk, entered it and secured the assassin. Mrs. Plow states that Weatherill tried to secure the door, and failing in that he struck a light with a match and came up to the bedside. The poor lady had covered herself with the bedclothes, and she felt him trying to pull them off her head. Her desperate resistance prevented him from succeeding, and he then went to the foot of the bed, removed the *perceannette* in which the babe was sleeping, lifted up the bed clothes at the foot and fired up the bed. The bullets missed Mrs. Plow, and she sprung out of bed and made for the door. The murderer intercepted her, and she sprang across the bed into a sort of recess between it and the wall. Thither she was followed by Weatherill and he struck her down upon the bed with the poker. The unfortunate victim covered her face with her hands, but Weatherill struck her on the arms and hands with the poker until from sheer pain she was compelled to remove them, and then followed the fearful blow upon the face which has been described. After receiving the blow, Mrs. Plow summed up courage enough to lie quite still, so as to impress her assailant with the idea that he had accomplished his dreadful purpose. She seems to have been successful, and Weatherill, no doubt believing that she was dead, did not strike again.

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.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

S. W.—Your communication, though in type, held over.
Several other items held back for want of space.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1868.

BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

A LIVING writer has somewhere said that the history of a nation is simply the record of the lives of its great men. Like most other sweeping statements this is true and untrue in the same breath. The truth consists in the fact that great men are generally the leaders and indicators of great movements. Their power lies in being in harmony with, and in giving utterance to "the spirit of the times." The highest peaks of human nature regulate and indicate the gale. Coming events cast not only their shadows, but also their messengers before their face.

At the present time we have several type men in our House of Commons: one of these is at the head of the Government. Beginning life as a lawyer's clerk; composing novels, which were styled "monstrous clever;" more than once defeated in attempts to enter Parliament, and when admitted literally laughed down at his first attempt of speaking in the House, having almost every obstacle in his path. A Jew, a poor Jew, suspected of radical sentiments: despised and unknown he yet fights his way upward, till by a lucky chance our Royal Lady finds it necessary to send for BENJAMIN DISRAELI to receive her commands to form and lead a Government. He has done so, and now the country awaits his movements in still wonder, ready, at all events, to give him a fair chance, and, if his past life be any indication of the future, he is not a man who will be easily shaken from his position; and, if we mistake not, his elevation indicates that red tape is omnipotent no more. It has long enough been customary to elevate a man because he was titled as was his father before. "The accident of an accident." These days are passing away, and we wish them GOD speed into the silences, and trust that zeal, worth, and genuine ability will no longer be frowned from the presence chamber of our Royal Lady by the respectable nobodies who often surround her throne. We do not deprecate our nobility. It would be a sad thing for Old England if we had them not, but we maintain that they have too long monopolised the chief places of Government, and such monopoly will never more be possible.

Our present Prime Minister has broken the continuity in the chain of Lords, and Earls, and Dukes, and we anticipate the uprising of many such as he is. With much in his history and present movements we have no sympathy, but yet we take his success as an omen of better days. There are no two names in our annals before which European despots have quailed more than before those of WILLIAM PITT, and OLIVER CROMWELL, and if BENJAMIN DISRAELI should rise to a like eminence and be the precursor of many such, it will be a cause of gladness to our nation's well-wishers. Upon the other hand, we have no desire to see anyone elevated who is not fitted for the position, and when our working classes have votes it would be well for them to remember that no one should receive their support who has not proved himself a thorough man. Noisy demagogues brawling forth their own inanity will no doubt become common enough and endeavour to push themselves into the front rank, while men of sense are wishing that some one would put a paving stone into their capacious mouths and quiet their clamorous shoutings for some time at least. Against such our working men should set their faces. The genuine man becomes known without shouting his own praises. If DISRAELI had to educate his party to such an extent as to make the passing of a Reform Bill possible, it would be well for the present and future voters to educate themselves for using it aright, and one of the first steps in this education is getting to believe that neither the possession nor the want of a title makes a man fit for Parliament. Character, and not condition; sense and sound merit, and not money should be the pre-requisites. And besides, it would be well to remember that party names are no longer safe guides; the shades of old Tories would shudder in horror at their degenerate descendants passing a Reform Bill more liberal than was ever thought of by the Whigs. A good thing can come forth from the Tory Nazareth, while vaunted Liberals can contemplate a retrograde movement. The men and not their party, their past lives and not their promise, should be examined. So far as breaking down party distinctions is concerned our Prime Minister is quite the Iconoclast, and whether for weal or for woe has made us leap faster and farther than we had thought of going. We believe that our working men will prove themselves worthy of the confidence thus reposed in them, and show that their chosen representatives are really of worth—men, whom nature and experience have fitted to govern our realm. The difficulties of Government are neither few nor small, and they demand an amount of insight, energy, and perseverance which only the few possess. We wish to be governed by the aristocracy in the old Greek sense of that name. The best men—the men approved genuine in the battle of life. These, and these alone, are fitted to wield the stupendous lever which is gradually helping to raise our nation out of the dreary swamps and dusk shadows of the vales of ignorance and superstition to the higher levels of a nobler life. Upon the whole we are now accomplishing this end. The cream of Parliament does really rise to the surface, and at least part of the cream of society rises to Parliament. To render this even more certain should be the aim of every citizen, for unless men are sent to Parliament who can grapple with the great questions of the day, and wisely vote, the most sad consequences must follow.

One of the most pleasing features in the elevation of DISRAELI is that it was inevitable. It was no arbitrary fiat of the sovereign which made him Prime Minister: none other was possible under the circumstances, for whoever would be nominal, he would be the real chief. He had made it impossible to pass him by—he rose by the operation of natural laws. Now, the same test must be applied in the future. In "the fierce light which beats around the throne" men's every action becomes manifest. The eagle eyes of gentlemen of the press are upon them, and their characters are dissected without mercy. In such circumstances an incompetent man is ere long tripped, and falls. Now, this is as it should be, and the nearer we approach to the ideal thus dimly seen in the future, the better will it be for our nation.

For our Premier, who has thus arisen by sheer force of intellect, and who was certainly the fittest man in his party for the position, we would ask from our readers patient waiting. Many difficulties are around him; after all, he is only one of a great party, and will find it hard work to keep them at their posts. Many difficulties even now loom in the future, and we may rest assured that such vigilant enemies as are found in the Opposition camp will not allow any false move to be made without exposing it to their own advantage. The position is hampered by the results of the blunders of many generations, and the Irish Church, the question of dis-establishment, the education question, the "little bills" for Abyssinia, and many others, are likely to keep the Government in rather a lively condition during its existence. Upon all these points it would be well not to prejudge the Government, and if we give them no favour, at least let us give them a fair field. They have already done more for us than we expected, and they may do so again. So long as good laws are enacted, it matters little to us what the name of the party may be which passes them; and should the present Government prove itself unworthy of the high trust reposed in it, we know that there are others at least as able who would start up to fill their places, and govern us more in harmony with the will of the people. We look with hope to the future in spite of the gloomy forebodings of political prophets. Our populace will be better educated, and the chasm which has been separating our nobility from the lower orders being bridged over by such men as our Prime Minister, must tend to make our nation more united, and in consequence stronger, and thus giving concentration to its action, add to that mighty impetus by which we sweep onward to a nobler day.

Local and District News.

ANNFIELD PLAIN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The yearly meeting of the above institute, was held on Saturday night,—Mr. Foreman, vice-president, in the chair. The secretary's report showed the institute to be in a sound financial position. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz.:—president, R. T. Swallow, Esq; vice-presidents, Messrs. G. Armstrong and W. Wilkinson; secretary, Mr. W. Starford; treasurer, Mr. T. Luke; librarians, Messrs. W. Starford, and J. Mason.

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR IVESTON.—On Friday last, a melancholy and fatal accident occurred at the farm of Mr. Henry Turnbull, at Moorside, near Iveston. It appears that a little boy, about eight years of age, named Hardcastle, had been riding on the thrashing machine, when by some means he overbalanced himself, and fell in front of the horses, one of which crushed his head so severely that he died before he could be removed to his home at Greencroft Pit, about half-a-mile distant. An inquest on the body of the deceased was held at Moorside, on Monday, before Mr. Favell, coroner, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

SLALEY PENNY READINGS.—On Saturday evening one of these musical and literary entertainments was given in the School-room, Slaley, under the able presidency of the Rev. W. Sisson. The attendance was very large. The proceeds of the entertainment will be appropriated to the funds of the Sunday School. The evening's "bill of fare" was a capital one—excellent and varied, and highly gratified the audience, who showed their appreciation of the efforts of the talented amateurs in unmistakeable signs of satisfaction and delight. The vocalists and musicians acquitted themselves in a highly commendable manner, and Messrs. Taylor and Donkin gave their readings in a most talented and accomplished style, and were warmly applauded.

"CHRISTMAS EVANS."—On Tuesday evening, a lecture was delivered on the above-named preacher by the Rev. T. Harwood Pattison, of Newcastle, in the Temporary Church, Consett. There was an excellent attendance. The lecturer gave a graphic sketch of the history and powers of the famous preacher, showing how he was led into the ministry, and by what means he gained such ascendency over the Welsh mind. He then went on to give specimens of his oratory, reading extracts from his sermons on "The Demoniac," and on "The Wise Men in search of the Babe," and concluding an able and entertaining lecture by urging on his hearers to imitate the spirit but not the manner, of Christmas Evans. After the usual votes of thanks, the meeting dispersed, all being highly gratified with the lecture.

BENFIELDSIDE CRICKET CLUB.—The annual meeting of the members of the above club was held on Monday evening, and was well attended. Dr. Geo. Renton read a letter which he had received from Henry Ritson, Esq., granting to the club for a field cricket ground from three to four acres of a field situated between Blackhill and Benfieldside) for the term of four years from March 13th, 1868. The following officers were then elected for the ensuing season, viz.:—president, Henry Ritson, Esq.; vice-president, Dr. G. Renton; captain, Mr. J. Lax; vice-captain, Mr. J. Dixon; secretary, Mr. W. Freak; treasurer, Mr. J. W. Harker; committee, Dr. G. Renton, W. R. Dickinson, Esq., Messrs. J. Lax, J. Dixon, W. Freak, H. R. Foggon, E. Lovat, G. Freak, jun., T. Coulson, S. Sisterson, J. Collinson, T. Brown, and J. E. Brooks. A vote of thanks was then unanimously accorded to Henry Ritson, Esq. for his liberality in granting the field, also to the gentlemen who so kindly helped the club out of its difficulties during the past season. We might add that the club is now entering its sixth season, and never before has its prospects looked so bright.

The turnkeys of Durham gaol have been provided with Snider rifles and revolvers.

The Bishop of Durham, the Earl of Durham, and Lord Hylton were among those who attended the *levee* held by the Prince of Wales on Tuesday.

NEW COLLIERY AT CORNSAY.—We understand that Messrs. Straker and Love have opened out a new colliery at Cornsay Lodge, and that the result is likely to be of a very cheering character.

POLICE CHANGES.—We hear, on good authority that several important changes is likely to take place in the Consett Division of county constabulary, and that we are likely to secure the services o young and vigorous officers in places requiring them at present.

WINLATON BAND OF HOPE.—The members of this society gave an entertainment in the Lecture Hall, Haydon, on Tuesday to a large and respectable audience. Mr. Joseph Hardy occupied the chair, and Mr. Thomas Forster presided at the harmonium. The readings were admirably rendered.

David Blair White, Esq., M.D., the eminent and senior physician resident in Newcastle, died on Saturday last. Yesterday (Thursday) his body was interred in the Old Jesmond Cemetery, Newcastle. A large number of sorrowing relatives and friends attended the funeral.

SUDDEN DEATH AT LANCHESTER.—On Tuesday evening Mr. George Minns, of Lanchester, expired at the advanced age of 81 years, very suddenly. It appears that on the evening of that day deceased had occasion to go from his house across the street, and as he did not return search was made for him. He was found in a dying state, and only breathed a few times after being found.

MISS MEDICI'S ANNUAL BALL.—This annual fashionable gathering took place on Wednesday evening at the house of Miss Medici, Front Street, Consett. The first dance was "the Keel row" in which twenty-one couples engaged, and was led off by the M.C., Mr. T. Moir and Miss Linsley. An excellent supper was provided at which 50 sat down. Mr. Boyd's quadrille band from Bishop Auckland attended. Dancing was kept up with undiminished vigour until morning when the company separated highly delighted with the whole proceedings.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR LANCHESTER.—We understand that the postal authorities have made arrangements for carrying the letters to Lanchester by train. The Postman John Herbert, has, we understand, for 19 years travelled between Durham and Lanchester, and attended to his duties satisfactorily. There can be no doubt that while those who fill high places in the post office receive liberal salaries, the poor letter deliverers are much underpaid, and considering the respect in which Mr. Herbert is held at Lanchester, we would suggest that before his departure some testimonal be presented to him. We hope that the suggestion will be acted upon, and we venture to hint that the subscriptions to such a testimonal should not be confined to residents in that village.

MEETING OF LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.—An extraordinary meeting of the Leadgate Local Board was held in the Board-room, Leadgate, on Thursday afternoon—Rev. F. Kearney presiding. The clerk said that he had received a letter from the legal advisers of the Board in reference to a communication received by them from the solicitor to the North-Eastern Railway Company, in reference to the action now pending between the Board and the North-Eastern Railway Company, in which they suggest the propriety of taking the case to the Queen's Bench instead of the Durham Quarter Sessions. The solicitors to the Board advised them to agree to such a proposal, and the Board unanimously resolved to act according to the instructions of their solicitors.

BODY OF A MAN FOUND IN SHILDON RAILWAY TUNNEL.—On Wednesday morning, as a platelayer, engaged in Shildon tunnel, on the Stockton and Darlington section of the North-Eastern Railway, near Bishop Auckland, named Robert Walton, was proceeding through the tunnel to his work, and when about 130 yards from the Bishop Auckland end, he found the body of a man apparently lifeless lying in the broad way between the two lines. Information was at once given to the police, and the body was found to be lying on the right side. There was two severe cuts on the left side of the head, and life was quite extinct. The body which was that of an old man apparently about sixty years of age, has not yet been identified.

COLLIERY BINDINGS.—"Elfin" in the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* says:—"The annual 'bindings' which I noticed last week as having already taken place at Coxhoe, have been carried forward briskly during the last ten days at most of the collieries in the northern division of the county of Durham. These proceedings, which in years gone by were in some instances marked by displays of violence and have too often proved the heralds of disputes and strikes, have, as far as I can ascertain, passed off quietly and satisfactorily. The prospect of work for the coming twelve months is stated to be very promising. At some of the collieries in the Consett district there was said to be more men in attendance than could be provided with engagements, but everywhere else, I have heard, the labour market was reported as not overstocked. With such an encouraging immediate future it is to be hoped that the twelve months now entered upon by the coal hewers of Durham will pass over without the occurrence of any of those unhappy incidents which destroy the harmony which should exist between workmen and employers."

HEXHAM BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—On Tuesday, the usual fortnightly meeting of this Board was held in the New Town Hall, Hexham, the chairman, Mr. S. P. Dodds, Anick Grange, presiding. The Finance Committee's report showed the balance in the hands of the treasurer due to the Union to be £271 6s. 7½d.—A letter was read from the Poor-law Board, dated 11th inst., calling attention to a letter they had received from Ann Parker, an inmate of the Union Workhouse, complaining that her child, who is also an inmate, had been ill-treated by the schoolmaster.—The matter was referred for inquiry to the Workhouse Committee.—The Board afterwards proceeded to consider the applications for out-door relief.

HEBRON MEMORIAL CHAPEL, HEXHAM.—The above chapel which has been closed for several weeks for the purpose of re-painting &c., was re-opened for divine service on Sunday last, when eloquent sermons were preached, in the afternoon and evening, by Miss E. Bennett, from Cheshire, a lady who has during many years devoted all her energies to revival service, and whose labours have been blessed with an abundant measure of success. The text chosen for the afternoon discourse, was from 1st John i. 7; and that selected as the foundation of the evening address was 2nd Corinthians iv. 15, and the spirit of both passages was developed by the lady preacher with great skill, and fluency of speech, and fully secured the most engrossed attention and warm appreciation of large congregations, the chapel being crowded in every part on both occasions, especially at the evening service, when large numbers were unable to gain admission. On Monday afternoon a public tea party was held in the same place, when upwards of 200 partook of tea. After tea, Miss Bennett preached from Zephaniah iii. 17 to an overflowing congregation, the chapel and porch, and every corner where sitting or standing room within hearing distance could be obtained being densely packed by a respectably dressed and earnest congregation, many again leaving, unable to obtain admission. The Rev. R. Shields, the pastor, conducted the preliminary part of the service. Collections were made after the various services.

REMARKABLE ELOPEMENT WITH A DURHAM CRIPPLE.—The city of Durham has furnished a piece of gossip in the shape of a remarkable elopement. The fugitive pair was discovered at Hartlepool on Sunday, having taken a private room in a house in Cleveland Street, where they had passed off as man and wife. The man is named John Boyd, and he travels on crutches, having lost both his limbs, and earns a livelihood by fiddling in public-houses. He has been residing for the past three months at a lodging-house in the "Horsehole," Durham, kept by one M'Cullock, and it is with M'Cullock's wife that he has eloped. It appears that, on Thursday last, Boyd left his lodgings, and the next day, whilst M'Cullock was in bed prostrate with the cholic, his wife suddenly disappeared. The husband got out of bed, and found a bed and various articles taken from the house, together with a large box. He also ascertained that his wife had sold two pigs for £3 8s., which money she had taken with her. He traced his wife to Spennymoor, where she had joined the "fiddler," and taken the train from there to Hartlepool, and on arriving at the latter place at once engaged a room at their future place of residence. Before the faithless wife left the ancient city she sent the box by train to Hartlepool, directed in her maiden name, "Ann Shaw," and she claimed it at Hartlepool on reaching there. The injured husband went to Hartlepool on Sunday, and, with the assistance of a policeman, succeeded in finding the whereabouts of his perfidious partner, and as they entered the room the wife was preparing dinner, and the fiddler was repairing his artificial limb. They were taken to the police station, but there were not sufficient grounds for detaining Boyd, and as a charge could not be preferred against the wife, they were both set at liberty. The husband, of course, took possession of the goods the wife had taken away, but he could not induce her to return to Durham with him, so he left her with her "made up" admirer.

CONSETT READINGS.—On Monday evening, the usual penny readings were held in the British Schools, Trafalgar Street, Consett,—the Rev. F. Steggall in the chair, Mr. Robert Spencer ably presiding at the pianoforte. The programme was the best of the series, the friends being assisted by Dr. George Renton and Mr. Joshua Lax, of Shotley Bridge; and Mr. and Mrs. Nicholl, of Leadgate; as was expected, the audience was large. Altogether, this entertainment was a success.

LEADGATE.—TEMPERANCE READINGS.—The Leadgate Temperance Society having had to suspend their meetings recommenced them again on Saturday night last under the presidency of Mr. Smith. The programme consisted of poetic and prose readings interspersed with music by Mr. Turner and another gentleman. Mr. G. Chalders read "How Tom Myers spent his Christmas Eve." Mr. Turner read a new version of the "Spider and the fly." Mr. Lowden read "The drunkard," a poetic reading, and a friend of the cause from Consett read "A voice from an English village." The whole appeared to give very great satisfaction judging from the applause meted out by the audience, which was not so large as was expected, owing no doubt, to the meeting being the first of the series.

SERIOUS OCCURRENCE.—On Saturday night an accident of a very singular character, occurred between Bishop Auckland and Spennymoor, to a cartman employed by Mr. J. W. Nevison of Bishop Auckland, named William Armstrong. On Saturday night, whilst at Spennymoor, the men left their horses at the door of a public house where they "put up," and went inside a short time. When they came out the vehicle in charge of Armstrong was missing, and knowing that the animal was in the habit of making for home, Armstrong set off running in that direction. He had apparently overran himself, for, when the others came up with him, they found the unfortunate man lying across the shaft in an insensible state, and unable to speak. He was got home with all speed, and medical aid procured, when it was found that he had run more than he was able, and that his heart had consequently been removed from its place. Every attention has been paid him to prevent inflammation setting in and he is progressing favourably.

ROSS LINKS NEW LIFE BOAT.—The National Lifeboat Institution has just forwarded a new lifeboat to Ross Links, Holy Island. The boat is 32 feet long, 8 feet 4 inches wide, and rows 10 oars double-banked. The cost of the boat has been generously defrayed by J. G. Frith, Esq., and Mrs. Frith, of London, the boat being named the "Bombay." It may be added that the National Lifeboat Institution has now 186 lifeboats under its management, thirteen of the boats being stationed on the Northumberland coast; viz., at Berwick, Holy Island (2), North Sunderland, Boulmer, Alnmouth, Hauxley, Newbiggin, Blyth (2), Cullercoats, and Tynemouth (2); and on them the Institution has exclusively expended £6,500. Each lifeboat station, including cost of boat, transporting carriage, and boat-house, involves an expense of £650, and subsequently requires about £50 a-year to keep the lifeboat always ready for instantaneous service. We may state that contributions for the Institution will be received by all London and country Bankers, by the several Honorary Secretaries of its different branches in this county, and by the Secretary of the Institution, John Street, Adelphi, London.

THE CONSETT WESLEYAN CHOIR AT CASTLESIDE.—On Monday evening the Consett Wesleyan Choir gave a grand concert of sacred music in the Wesleyan Chapel, Castleside. They were assisted by Miss H. Walton, contralto, Blackhill, and Mr. C. Stevenson, basso, Consett, as soloists. Mr. R. J. Porteus presided at the harmonium, aided by Mr. W. Horn as deputy; and as is usual on these occasions, Mr. James Palliser wielded the "baton." The pieces were gone through with admirable taste, especially the bass solo, "Arm, arm, ye brave," by C. Stephenson from Handel's oritorio of "Judas Maccabeus," who was encored, in reply to which he gave "The word of promise," from "Paradise." "In native worth" and "Come unto Him," by Mr. R. Walker, "But Thou didst not leave," by Miss H. Elliott, and "He shall feed His flock," by Miss M. Proudlock, were very well rendered; also "He was despised," by Miss H. Walton. We cannot speak too highly of choruses sung by the choir, which were all sung exceedingly well, reflecting great credit upon their leader. We are sorry, however, to state that the audience was very small. Mr. Joseph Wilson, presided.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING IN NEWCASTLE.—On Tuesday morning, an interesting wedding was solemnised in Jesmond Church, the bridegroom being Mr. Wm. James Joicey, coalowner, of Tanfield Lea, and the bride Miss Mary Ann Clark, daughter of Mr. R. P. Clark, engineer, 9, St. Mary's Place, Newcastle. The sacred edifice was crowded by persons eager to witness the ceremony. The bride was attired in a rich white silk dress trimmed with satin of a similar colour, and a white bonnet with a wreath of orange blossom and a white tulle veil. She was attended by her two sisters (Miss Fanny Clark and Miss Dora Clark), neatly dressed in white crystalline dresses, trimmed with blue, and white bonnets, who acted as bridesmaids, Mr. Joicey's "best men" were Mr. Wm. Annandale, of Lintzford, and Mr. Robert Clark, jun., of Newcastle. Among those present in the church were Major and Mrs. Joicey, Urpeth Hall; Miss Joicy, Gateshead; Mr. J. J. Hunter, and Mrs. Hunter, Whickham Grange; Mr. William Marshall, Town Clerk of Durham, and Mrs. Marshall; Mr. N. Clark, Beamish; Miss Clark, Whickham Grange; and Mr. Edward Marshall, Durham, all intimate friends and relations of the parties who were about to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Clark, the bride's parents, also attended church. Mr. Clark gave his daughter away, and the officiating clergyman, the Rev. Berkley Addison, completed the ceremony. At its conclusion, warm wishes were expressed for the future welfare and happiness of the newly married pair. Mr. and Mrs. William James Joicey afterwards left Newcastle for the south, to spend the honeymoon.

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, March 16th.—Before H. C. Silvertop, A. Town, R. Wallis, and J. Wilson, Esqs.

Thomas Mann and *James Markey*, Consett, were apprehended by P. C. Thompson, charged with being drunk and behaving themselves in a riotous manner, in the streets at Consett, on the 14th inst. —Fined 5s. and costs each.

Thomas Price, puddler, Blackhill, was summoned at the instance of P. C. Firn to answer a charge of being drunk and riotous at that place, on the 1st inst. —Fined 5s. and costs.

John Connor, labourer, Consett, was charged by Mansfield Richardson with tresspassing on lands in search of game, in the occupation of Philis Williams, at Shotley Spa Grounds, on Sunday morning, 22nd December, 1867. Complainant stated that on the day in question, he found the defendant in company with other two men, who had been brought before the magistrates and fined £1 each with costs for the same charge, with a ferret at some rabbit holes; and had entered the Spa Grounds without paying the usual sum of one penny. A summons had been taken out against the defendant, citing him to appear, but he absconded, and was arrested under a warrant by P. C. Firn.—Fined £1 and costs.

Thomas White, beerhouse-keeper, Consett, was charged by P. C. Gilroy with having his house open for the sale of beer on Sunday morning, the 1st inst.—Dismissed.

John Robson, labourer, Sheriff Hill, Gateshead, was apprehended by P. C. Gilroy, charged with doing wilful and malicious injury to a window at Consett, by breaking one pane of glass, the property of Edward Wilkinson.—Fined 1s., to pay 6d. damages and costs, or in default, seven days' imprisonment.

Hugh Hewitson, George Richardson, Michael Brett, Ralph Morton, and *Thomas Siddle*, pitmen, Leadgate, were charged by P. C. Marshall with loitering and obstructing foot-passengers on a certain public footway, situated at Leadgate, on the 15th inst.—Discharged on promising not to do so again, with a comment from the Bench that notwithstanding their discharge they were not to think themselves justified in standing on the footways.

George Whitfield, groom for J. Wilson, Esq., Shotley Hall, was charged by John Moffit, gamekeeper to the above gentleman, with violently assaulting him at Shotley Bridge, on the morning of the 15th ult. Mr. Moffit stated that on the day in question he was at Mr. Randall's public-house, Shotley Bridge, the defendant being there, struck him twice without provocation, and his conduct became so bad that he was ejected from the house. About half-an-hour afterwards, Mr. Moffit stated that he started for home, and had not proceeded far when the defendant came up and struck him on the side of the head, which he thought with a stick, and knocked him down, and it was with difficulty he got home; there was a wound on his head, which bled profusely. Dr. W. Renton was sent for, who attended him for about three week, and a certificate to that effect was presented to the Bench from Mr. Renton. The testimony of complainant was corroborated by Mr. Randall, and Mr. Dixon, of Ebchester, stated that he ejected defendant from Mr. Randall's house, when he said, "I will remember Moffitt or mark him," or words to that effect.—Committed to gaol for two months, without the option of a fine.

Patrick Clark, labourer, Consett, was charged by Bridget Connor, of the same place, with cutting and wounding her on the 15th inst.—Compromised, the prosecutor not wishing to press the charge.

TEA AND ENTERTAINMENT AT CONSETT.

Mr. John Greaves, the well-known tea merchant and grocer, of Nuns' Street, Newcastle, gave a tea and entertainment to his friends and customers in Consett and neighbourhood, on Tuesday evening, in the Town Hall, Consett. The following gentlemen were present and took part in the proceedings of the evening:—Mr. John Greaves, Mr. J. Robinson (manager of Mr Greaves's establishments), Mr W. S. Pattinson, Mr. Robson, and Mr. Kennedy, Newcastle; Mr. H. Carss, Cutler's Hall; Mr. Harrison, Consett, &c. Between 400 and 500 sat down to tea, which was provided on a very large and liberal scale, the whole being under the superintendence of Mr. W. S. Pattinson, assisted by the following ladies, who discharged their duties in a manner which deserves the highest praise:—Mrs. Young, Misses Baty, Miss Wilson, Miss Harrison, Miss Edwards, Miss Smith, and Miss George, Consett; Mrs. Lowson and Miss Maxwell Templetown; Miss Kell, Miss Pattinson, and Miss English, Blackhill; Misses Applegarth, Miss Carr, Miss Hunter, Miss Scott, Mrs. Rowe, and Miss Elsdon, Leadgate, and Mrs. Crosier, Burnopfield. Whilst the company were enjoying the social cup, Mr. Kennedy played a variety of popular pieces on the harmonium in a very efficient manner. He also in the course of the evening played a few selections with much taste.

After tea a meeting was held, when, on the motion of Mr. Robson, seconded by a gentleman in the body of the hall, Mr. Robinson was unanimously voted to the chair.

MR. ROBINSON, who on rising was greeted with applause, said that he was glad to see such an assemblage, and hoped they had enjoyed the good things which had been provided for them. The object that Mr. Greaves had in view in gathering his friends together was to testify to them his thanks for past favours, and he hoped the time would not be long before he met them again on a similar occasion.

MR. HARRISON then came forward to address the meeting. In appropriate terms he thanked Mr. Greaves for his kindness and liberality, and in being the means of drawing together his friends for a good purpose. He then gave an interesting account of the introduction of tea into this country, interspersed with amusing anecdotes, which kept the audience in good humour. He deprecated the credit system which prevailed to such a large extent in this country; and urged upon them the advantages of savings' banks as a means of elevating their moral and social position, and after briefly alluding to a better system of education for the masses, he feelingly exhorted his hearers to prepare for a better world beyond. Mr. Harrison then resumed his seat amid applause.

MR. CARSS then addressed the meeting. He thanked Mr. Greaves for being the means of their evening's enjoyment. In alluding to the education of the people he (Mr. Carss) thought that the education that was most required was the education in common sense. He spoke of the advantages of savings' banks, and the causes of intemperance among the working classes of this country, which he said was in a great measure owing to unhappy homes, and called upon his female friends to aid in removing this curse from the land, which they could do by making their homes more comfortable and attractive to their husbands after returning from the workshop. In the course of his remarks he created much amusement by facetious anecdotes of domestic life, keeping the risible faculties of his audience in constant play, and after calling upon his friends to lead the lives of true and good christians, he resumed his seat, amid much applause.

MR. GREAVES, on stepping forward to address the meeting was received with loud applause, and said: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I am glad to see such a large assemblage of my friends here on this occasion, and to be able to meet you over a friendly cup of tea. He had received hundreds of pounds from some of them in the course of his business career, and he trusted that what had been received from them had been spent in a profitable manner by placing before them the very best article that could be obtained in the market, and what he had placed before them he hoped met with their approbation. The purpose for which he had called them together was to testify to them his sincere thanks for past favours, and he hoped it would not be long before he again met them in the same friendly manner. He had received more money from this district than he had taken in his shop in Newcastle on Pay Saturdays, and through them his business had been a manifest success; and he had always been honest with his customers in supplying a good article. In conclusion he strongly advocated the usefulness of savings' banks to working men, and condemned the credit system which prevailed to such a large extent among the working people of this country, and he thought the day was not far distant when this system would be numbered among the things of the past. (Loud applause.)

Mr. H. CARSS then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Greaves for his kindness, which, on being seconded, was carried by acclamation.

Mr. GREAVES responded in suitable terms.

After a hearty vote of thanks had been accorded to the ladies for the able and graceful manner in which they had presided at the tables; to the chairman, and to Mr. Kennedy for his services at the harmonium, the proceedings of a highly successful evening's entertainment was brought to a close by the company singing the National Anthem.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CATTLE MARKET AT BLACKHILL.

The commencement of a market for the sale of cattle at Blackhill must unquestionably rank amongst the most important undertakings in which the inhabitants of the Derwent Valley have recently embarked, and if the success of Monday's inauguration be only continued in the future, it cannot fail to fulfil every expectation of those who have so earnestly and ardently been its supporters. Hitherto the entire district lying between Lintz and Shotley Bridge, including, of course, Blackhill, Consett, Lanchester, Annfield Plain, Leadgate, and many other villages of rising importance has been solely dependent for its supply of cattle upon the markets at Newcastle and Durham, and not a little surprise has long been manifested at the continuance of such a state of things, especially as the villages enumerated were themselves situated amidst the finest grazing land in the county, and comprised a population of between 20,000 and 30,000. In order to remedy this deficiency, and save the expense and inconvenience which a visit to the chief towns involved, Mr. Henry Ritson, of Shotley Bridge, set on foot the present movement for the sale of stock; but it was not until the completion of the new line of railway along the beautiful banks of the Derwent—connecting Newcastle with the old branch from Durham to Consett—that the project assumed a really practical shape. Unceasing canvassing culminated in a public meeting at Blackhill towards the end of February, and after a long discussion on the chances of success, it was decided to commence the project without delay. A field in close proximity to Benfieldside Railway Station was readily secured, and the directors of the railway company consented to grant all the facilities in their power. In compliance with this promise, a special train for the conveyence of cattle was announced to leave Blackhill for Newcastle at a quarter-past four o'clock on the afternoon of each market day, and as the trucks are reasonably provided at from 6s. to 8s., the cost per head of cattle will not be more than 6d. Every facility was given to salesmen by the erection of suitable pens and standage accommodation on the ground, while the imposts claimed by the promoters being settled at 1d. per head on cattle and pigs, and 6d. per score for sheep, the price could not be considered any obstacle. At the time appointed for commencement, twelve o'clock, there were about 50 fine cattle, 100 lean cattle, 50 sheep, and a score of pigs, ready for the attention of purchasers, and the fine bracing weather, combined with the unusual nature of the proceedings made the inhabitants turn out in astonishing numbers to view the transactions. Notwithstanding the patronage awarded, however, buyers were not very numerous, and some of the best cattle remained unsold at the close; but still this only applies to beef, as the sheep—a remarkably fine lot—were bargained for almost before the field was reached, and sold at prices from 48s.

Among the gentlemen present we observed Messrs. Henry Ritson, Benfieldside; Geo. Ritson, Annfield Plain; William Ritson, Springfields, John Ritson, Knitsley; Jasper Stephenson, Newbiggen; Nathaniel Clark, Beamish; Edward Charlton, Leadgate; G. Gray, Burnhope; J. Todd, Newfield, D. Balleny, Little Greencroft; E. Balleny, Little Greencroft; Johnson Hunter, Winnow's Hill; R. Taylor, Consett; W. Bulman, West Rutsfield; J. Dolphin, Delves; J. Simpson, Bradley; Wm. Dixon, Broad Oak; Edward Dixon, Ebchester Mill; J. Lanchester, Buildings; W. Newbiggin, Unthank; J. Kirkup, Pit Hill; E. Davison, Byerside; G. Bolam, Dipton; G. Heppell, Cronkley; and others.

Amongst the first purchasers at the market were Mr. R. Siddell, of Shotley Bridge, who purchased four of the very superior heifers exhibited for sale by Mr. Kirkup, of Pit Hill; Mr. J. Parker, of Leadgate, also purchased two from the same gentleman; Mr. E. Todd, of Blackhill, also purchased early from Mr. Davison, of Byerside. The best bullock was shown by Mr. J. Kirkup, of Pit Hill. The sheep shown by Messrs. Heppell, of Birkenside, were purchased by Mr. William Taylor, New Bridge Street, Newcastle, and Mr. Rain, of Wolsingham, at £2 8s. each.

The current prices for prime fat cattle ranged about from £14 to £16, although some realised £20, and one £22; and the lean Irish beasts averaged about £7 or £8, although some sold as low as £4, and others high as £10 and £11. The pigs were generally of a good quality, and brought about 22s or 23s. Altogether the animals shown were quite up to the mark, and, if the local butchers will only attend according to anticipation, the market will doubtless justify the expectations of its supporters. Mr. Edw. Lovatt fulfilled the duties of secretary during the discussions on the question, and the manner in which he discharged the onerous services cannot be too highly appreciated. Many of the largest farmers in the district were present during the day, as also were several butchers belonging Newcastle, Shields, Wallsend, and other places on Tyneside, all of whom expressed themselves highly satisfied with the arrangements made for both salesman and buyer.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DERWENT VALLEY ANGLING ASSOCIATION.

The general meeting of this association was held, according to advertisement, in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Friday last.

On the motion of J. BOOTH, Jun., Esq., seconded by JOHN ANNANDALE, Esq.,

THOMAS WILSON, Esq., of Shotley Hall, took the chair, and called upon the Treasurer,

JOHN ANNANDALE, Esq., to read over the receipts and payments of the society during the past year. The Treasurer's report stated that the total amount received, including the balance from last year, was £48 3s. 3d., and that the sum expended for watching the river and other expenses amounted to £28 15s. 5d., which left in the hands of the Treasurer a balance of £19 17s. 10d. He thought that all the members would agree with him that the funds were in a very satisfactory condition, and it was gratifying to know that almost the whole of this sum had been raised by the sale of tickets.

J. BOOTH, Jun., Esq., said he thought fully as many tickets would be sold for the ensuing year as were disposed of during last season. The expenses of the Association, with the exception of watching, were about *nil*. He was of opinion that the likelihood of poaching would be decreased in proportion to the number of tickets sold, as every member of the Association was, according to rule, bound to inform of those poaching.

The following report from the Honorary Secretaries was read by Mr. Booth.

SECRETARIES' REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,—We have just closed the second year during which the Derwent Valley Angling Association has been in existence, and the increased support which it has received make your secretaries hopeful for its future welfare. The number of tickets issued during the past year was 51.

The principal objects to which your Committee have directed attention have been the improvement of the river by keeping it from pollution, putting a stop to the practice of netting, and taking fish by liming and poisoning its waters and the tributaries.

Although the Messrs. Annandale have effected improvements in their works, the good effects of which have been very manifest in the lower portion of the river, we regret very much to report that the Derwent Mining Co. have never got beyond premises and fair words since a deputation from your committee waited on their manager and inspected the washing operations as mentioned in our last report. We have had no further communication from the company, nor have we any reason to believe that the subject of filtering the water and heaping the cuttings have had any further consideration. To effect these two objects both in Bolts Burn and Healeyfield, the importance of which your committee fully appreciate, their best consideration will be directed, and no effort will be spared to bring about some improvement.

The watching of the river has been continued according to last year's arrangement, *i.e.*, by a member of the police force paid by the association. From the reports made from time to time by the officer there is reason to believe that there has been very little destruction of fish by poaching or illegal practices, at the same time it cannot be too much urged upon members the necessity of their co-operating to prevent any one who are not members of this association fishing in the water deputed to the association.

The subscription has been reduced to a very trifling sum, so that any one may become a member who is desirous of being so, and there can be no excuse for unauthorised fishing.

Your secretaries may here call attention to the 14th rule which was altered in this respect at the last annual meeting, and now stands as follows:

"Each member shall bind himself to give information to the committee or the secretaries, or to any county police officer, against any person or persons he may see fishing in contravention of the rules and bye-laws of this association."

As to the measure of success which has attended the society's past efforts and what we may expect if they are continued, your secretaries cannot do better than call attention to the experience of an old angler (Mr. Donkin Stobbs) in the lower part of the river, who, in writing to the editor of the *Consett Guardian* in April of last year, says:—"On returning from the Derwent on Saturday morning I found from your journal that Mr. Routledge, of Consett, had caught a trout 13 inches long, and weighing 10 oz. So I weighed one of mine, and it measured 12½ inches, and weighed 11 oz. These, sir, are nothing to what we have in the low part of the river. For instance, on the 20th ult., Mr. William Middleton killed one 17 inches long, weighing 25 oz., and another 14 inches, and weighing 17 oz. Mr. Jas. Weedy caught one 14 inches long weighing 18 oz., and another 14 inches long weighing 16½ oz.; whilst Mr. Thompson Dixon and Mr. Anthony Dixon have killed several from 14 to 16 inches long. The trout are generally large in the lower part of the river. This can be accounted for by the fact that the people destroy the fish in the small burns by poisoning them. We can prove, from their own confessions in former years, that more than one individual employed in the paper-mill at Lintzford has made use of chloride of lime to destroy fish in the Derwent and its tributaries. One man poisoned 70 at a time in a brook debouching into the celebrated Crag-hole from Hamsterley estate only last autumn. It is for us (the members of the Derwent Valley Angling Association) to look after such individuals.

Mr. GEORGE PROUDLOCK proposed the adoption of the reports of the Treasurer and the Secretaries, both of which he considered highly satisfactory.

Mr. JOSEPH SIDDLE seconded the motion, which was carried without a dissentient.

Mr. JOHN ANNANDALE asked if any of the members knew whether poisoning fish had been practised in the Derwent recently?

A MEMBER replied that he was not aware that such was the case now; but he knew that it had been done some time ago, and that the poison had been taken from their works.

Mr. JOHN ANNANDALE: We shall be glad at any time to receive any information of such a proceeding, and shall handsomely reward anyone giving such information.

J. BOOTH, Jun., Esq., thought it would be desirable to keep the price of the tickets the same as last year, and if any gentleman was willing to give something more they would be very happy to receive it. He therefore proposed

"That the subscriptions for the ensuing year be five shillings."

Mr. GEORGE PROUDLOCK seconded the motion, which was put by the Chairman, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a question asked by one of the members, as to whether it was possible to get salmon up the river? said that he was afraid he could give but very faint hopes to the members of the Association that salmon would be got up the river for some time. There were some formidable dams at the foot of the river which would cost a great deal to surmount. The conservators of the river had not much money at command to carry out improvements, although he would like very well to see salmon up the river.

Mr. WEEDY was of opinion that the cost would not be such a serious matter as the Chairman supposed. There was only the dam at Winlaton Mill which prevented salmon from coming up, and the difficulty there arose from some coping which had been put on the dam. He had known them up next the coping, but they could not get over it. His impression was that if the coping was removed they would soon have plenty of salmon.

The CHAIRMAN then referred to other dams further up the river, but the members generally were of opinion that salmon could manage to surmount these obstacles.

It came out in conversation that it was no unusual thing for fish to be found in the dam at Winlaton Mill, and afterwards captured by persons residing there, and it was determined to keep a strict watch upon those individuals in future, and take steps against them. The subject was left for further deliberation.

The following officers were then chosen for the present year:

President—Thomas Wilson, Esq., Shotley Hall.
Committee—Annandale Town, John Dickinson, James Annandale, F. W. Hall, George Peel, Thomas Ramsey, Esqrs.; Mr. Thirlwell, Mr. Charlton, Mr. Tait, Mr. Weedy, Mr. Donkin Stobbs, and Mr. George Proudlock.
Hon. Treasurer—John Annandale, Esq.
Hon. Secretaries—John Booth, Esq., and Rev. F. B. Thompson.

Twelve new members were then enrolled, and, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

RESPITE OF A MURDERER.—The condemned man, named George Nuttall, who has been under sentence of death in the Lancaster Prison, has been respited. It will be remembered that the prisoner was convicted for stabbing a man in the streets, supposed to be in a drunken row.

FORTUNATE DISCOVERY OF A PORTION OF THE TIN MILL MONEY.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 5 P.M.

Just as we were going to press we were informed that a portion of the money which disappeared so mysteriously on the evening of Friday, March 15, 1861, from the offices of the Tin Mill, Blackhill, had been found in the slag heap, near the Tin Mill, by a person named Andrew Hogg, his son, and other.

The rumour became so current in Consett that we deemed it our duty to forward a messenger to the residence of Mr. Hogg. On arriving at the house saw Mrs. Hogg who stated that the report was correct and that her husband, and other persons had taken it to the residence of Thomas Richardson, jun., Esq., Shotley Bridge.

The sum found is stated to be £466 8s. 0d. The reports have been corroborated by several parties.

The following particulars of the disappearance of the large sum of £1240 5s. 0d., from the offices of the Tin Mill, will, no doubt, be interesting to our readers. At the time this money disappeared the Shotley Bridge Iron and Tin Works was the property of Messrs. J. B. Richardson and Co., who, it will be remembered, deposited the sum of £1240 5s. in a safe in the office as was customary with them on on the Friday evening—the workmen being paid the following day. On Saturday morning the man who swept out the office, found the office in confusion. Mr. Richardson was at once informed of the robbery, and that gentleman at once put the matter into the hands of Mr. Supt. Thompson, who, with Mr. Squires, of Gateshead, and Inspector Field, of London, did all they could to find out the thieves. No trace was, however, found of them. A reward of £200 was also offered to anyone who could give such information as to lead tothe conviction of the offenders.

There appears but little doubt that the money was taken by some one well acquainted with the works, as great care had been taken to make a hole in the slag heap at a point where the men were "tipping" the slag at that time. The money when found was carefully piled up, the gold in the centre, which was protected by the silver being placed around it, and so careful had the thief or thieves been to protect the gold, as in several places to pile the silver *on edge* around it.

The place where the money was found is at a depth of between eight and ten feet from the surface, and proves that either the sensation produced by the robbery at the time frightened the thieves from searching for it again, or, what is more probable, that the men had continued "tipping" the "slag," and covered it so completely as to prevent it being found.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Guardians of the Lanchester Union was held in the Board-room, Lanchester, on Thursday—R. H. Gee, Esq., presiding.

THE CORRESPONDENCE

included a letter from the managers of the Sedgefield Lunatic Asylum, in which they state that after the present quarter, the cost of keeping pauper lunatics will be increased from 9s. 6d. to 10s. per week.

ELECTION OF RELIEVING OFFICER.

The CLERK then read over applications for the office of relieving officer for the western district of the union, from the following persons:—Mr. John Moon, porter, Lanchester Railway Station; Mr. Matthew Brodie, grocer, Consett; Mr. John Benrose, assistant master, Durham Workhouse; Mr. James Dunn; Mr. Joseph Bewick, Guisbro; Mr. J. G. Wiseman, teacher, Derwent Cottages; Mr. Matthew Watson, North Pit, Fencehouses; and Mr. Robert Walker, Aycliffe, near Durham.

M. KEARNEY, Esq., J.P., then said that on the last occasion he had the pleasure of proposing Mr. Moon whom he had known for the last 18 years. It spoke volumes for Mr. Moon that during that time he had resisted successfully one of the habits of the somewhat thirsty village of Lanchester. (Laughter.) He hoped he would be more successful on the present occasion than at the last meeting, he felt assured that if elected Mr. Moon would discharge the duties of the office to the entire satisfaction of the Board.

E. T. SMITH, Esq., J.P., felt great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mr. Moon.

MR. JOHN GLEDSTONE, in proposing Mr. Matthew Brodie, as relieving officer for the western district, said that he had known Mr. Brodie from childhood, and had always found him steady, honest, and industrious. If elected to the office, the Guardians might rely on him doing his duty to their satisfaction.

MR. COLLINSON had great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mr. Brodie as relieving officer for the western district. He had known him for fourteen years, andhis conduct during that time was a guarantee that he would perform his duties satisfactorily.

No other candidate being nominated, the votes of the Guardians were taken, when there voted for Mr. Moon 11, and this being a clear majority, Mr. Moon was declared elected and informed of his election, for which he returned thanks.

MR. BALLENY said he had known Mr. Brodie for some time, and he had always found him steady and industrious; he had, however, promised his support to Mr. Moon.

MR. R. DICKINSON was of opinion that the wishes of the Committee who did so much of the work at Consett should have been more consulted in the election of a relieving officer for that district.

M. KEARNEY, Esq., J.P., thought the conversation was getting somewhat desultory, but he thought the guardians of the eastern division had the same right to vote in the election of relieving officer for the western district, as the guardians in the western district had exercised in the election of the relieving officer for the eastern district at their previous meeting.

MR. N. CLARK: The western committee could never agree in the choice of a man and he thought so long as that continued the guardians had a perfect right to vote.

PROPOSED NEW WORKHOUSE.

Major JOICEY then rose to propose, according to notice, that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the building of a new workhouse, or the improvement of the present one; such committee to be empowered to call in the services of a properly qualified person for consultation on the subject. In moving this resolution Major Joicey referred to statistics, and said that the population of Lanchester Union in 1841 was 9,859, and the number of inmates, 42; in 1851, population 16,513, number of inmates, 46; in 1861, population, 27,819, number of inmates, 57; while at the present time the population would be considerably over 30,000, and the number of inmates ranged from 66 to 78. It was a fact known to the whole of the guardians that the house was too small, and he thought the sooner steps were taken to increase their accommodation the better. He therefore proposed the following gentleman form such committee:—Messrs. R. H. Gee, John Calvert, R. Dickinson, J. Gledstone, E. Charlton, N. Clark, G. Alder, H. Ritson, E. F. Smith, and J. Joicey, and that such committee meet at one o'clock that day fortnight.

Mr. H. HOBSON seconded the motion which was carried.

Mr. R. H. GEE thought the walls of the present house were sufficiently strong to bear another storey.

Mr. D. BALLENY said that the house was originally constructed to hold 85 inmates. He thought that if a little better classification was adopted the house would be found sufficient.

Major JOICEY said that the whole of the matter would come on before the committee. He thought that Mr. Balleny ought to be on the committee and he proposed that his name be added to those gentlemen already mentioned, which was carried.

ALTERATIONS AT THE WORKHOUSE.

Major JOICEY said that an estimate had been received for doing the works required at present, and as the cost was not above their calculation, he moved that the estimate be accepted, which was also carried.

The Board then proceeded to the relief of the poor, during which

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

sat and examined accounts amounting to £23 19s. 9d. Accounts were also received from tradesmen for goods supplied some time ago. The committee returned these accounts for further particulars, with a request that all accounts from tradesmen for goods supplied, be tendered monthly.

THE CONTRACTS

for the ensuing half-year were then let as follows:—Groceries, Mr Charles Cook; beef, Mr. Thomas Wall; leading limestone, Mr. Robert Toward; shoes, &c., Mr. W. Dickinson; coals, Mr. George Whinney; hearse, do.; coffins, Mr. William Hall.

THE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE

then sat and heard the appeal of Mr. Hardy, of Leadgate, against the rating of his house on £20. The committee, however, refused to make any reduction. The cases of Messrs. W. Turner, of Blackhill, and Pattison Osborne, of Shotley Bridge, also were gone into, which were adjourned.

The various supplemented valuation lists were examined, and afterwards signed by the committee.

A FEW HUMBLE REMARKS ON "MY REPLY."

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—The modest use of the personal pronoun "we" is too much for "A most advanced liberal" to endure; he seems to have more faith in the ostentatious use of the singular, "I." Indeed, from the first appearance of his "remarks" in the *Guardian* up to the time when his eloquent and learned "reply" appeared in the said paper, I have been impressed with the notion that he had a taste for qualifying terms being attached to his name. The phrase—"A most advanced liberal" is indicative of the high estimation in which he holds himself, and, although his literary talents may be of an extraordinary kind, yet, many literary gentlemen with equal ability, and more modesty would have omitted the superlative "most" and remained satisfied with the cognomen "An advanced Liberal." I have read his "reply," sir, with all the calmness of a Stoic; but I honestly confess that it has failed to convince me of the cogency of its arguments. Both in his "remarks" and his "reply" there is boundless assertion without any proof; he admits of no authority but his; he takes no stand point of argument, nor does he ever attempt to formulate it. The essence of his argument is to altercate, fulminate, deprecate, irritate, and go on at any rate. There are five points common to his arguments—the first is the beginning, or incipiendum, the second its uncertainty, or dubitandum, the third delay, or puzzliendum, the fourth replication without endum, and fifth monstrum et horrendum. Ask the "most advanced liberal" on whose authority he grounds his assertions, and he will immediately point you to the supercilious "I." His arguments are always conclusive, simply because they belong to himself. In this respect he reminds me of the counsellor and the witness—"I call upon you," said the counsellor, "to state distinctly upon what authority you are prepared to swear to the mare's age?" "Upon what authority?" said the ostler, interrogatively. "You are to reply to, and not to repeat the questions put to you." "I doesn't consider a man's bound to answer a question afore he's time to turn it in his mind." "Nothing can be more simple, sir, than the question put. I again repeat it; upon what authority do you swear to the animal's age?" "The best authority," responded the witness gruffly. "Then why such evasion! Why not state it at once?" "Well, then, if you must have it"—"Must, I will have it," vociferated the counsellor, interrupting the witness. "Well, then, if you must and will have it," rejoined the ostler with imperturbable gravity, "why, then, I had it myself from the mare's own mouth."

This is a forcible illustration of the point in question—the mare's age would undoubtedly, up to a certain period be written in her mouth, and this circumstance gives the ostler a decided advantage over those looking for truth from the mouth of "An advanced liberal." The readers of "my reply" have not the advantage of seeing truth in the mouth of "An advanced liberal," consequently, it is their duty to measure his assertions by acknowledged standards. This is the policy, sir, that I pursue in deciding on the truth of arguments advanced by the majority of authors. But I hesitate not to confess, sir, that "A most advanced liberal" is more verbose than argumentative. I am certainly entitled to say of him what Bassanio said of Gratiano in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice,"—"Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothing," says he; "more than any man in Venice; his reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff, you shall seek all day ere you find them; and, when you have found them they are not worth the search."

The "Advanced liberal" finds fault with me because I have "discussed himself rather than his arguments." Now, sir, all the arguments advanced in his "remarks" have been replied to in my "critique," and how far I was successful in refuting them must be decided by your readers. With respect to "my reply" there is very little in it worthy of notice, saving the flippant and angry tone in which it is expressed. In this remarkable literary production, I am politely reminded of grammatical errors and of a dificiency of common sense. Like many other writers, I can make blunders, and with respect to the little sense I have got, I shall not utter one single word in defence.

For the benefit of your youthful readers, sir, who may be sometimes engaged in parsing short sentences, I will cite the sentence in which the grammatical error crops out—"Now, sir," says he; "I refer it to your readers to say whether I did not actually recommend co-operation out and out, and I did it because I *have* faith in the laws, principles, and institutions which *makes* us wiser and more economical."

Now, sir, it must always be unpleasant to the master to be corrected by the pupil; but so it is on the present occasion. I have italicised the two verbal errors made—the first is *have*, which ought to be *had* corresponding with the governing verb did, which is in the past tense, the second is *makes*, which ought to be *make* as governed by its plural nominatives, principles, laws, &c.

The "Advanced liberal" invites me to "try a little book-keeping." I am probably not so well posted up in book-keeping as my opponent, nevertheless, I confess my inability to see why a capital and fixed stock account should occupy two different folios in a ledger, nor can I see that this book-keeping quibble is likely to get "An advanced liberal" out of the dilemma in which he has placed himself with respect to his denial of the soundness of the views of political economists in giving a definition of what constitutes capital. This single circumstance convinces me, sir, that he is far from being competent to discuss important matters of social science. The celebrated dictum de omni et de nullo, is singularly applicable to "A most advanced Liberal's" style of argument. In his spirited "reply," he seems to have lost all control over his feelings, and gives vent to a little bad breeding—

"What sudden anger's this? how have I reap'd it?
He parted frowning from me, as if ruin
Leap'd from his eyes; so looks the lion
Upon the daring huntsman that has galled him,
Then makes him nothing."

Undoubtedly, sir, my "critique" was rather strong in argument, and, perhaps, was a little too smart; moreover, it was pretty well backed out with the names of poets and philosophers; consequently, when all things are taken into account I am not surprised to find strength of feeling manifesting itself in "my reply." I can assure you, sir, that, until I had come to that portion of his "reply" wherein I was challenged to discuss the subject of capital and labour, I had concluded from the tone he indulged in, that he considered himself worsted and was about to exclaim— "Nay then, farewell!

I have touched the highest point of all my greatness,
And, from that full meridian of my glory,
I haste now to my sitting. I shall fall
Like a bright exhalation in the evening,
And no man see me more."

I never expected, that I would have been openly challenged to discuss important questions belonging to "that dark and dismal science," in the elements of which I am dabbling. Indeed, were I to engage in a contest with an opponent capable of grappling with the arguments of John Stuart Mill, Beales, and a host of other luminaries of a secondary order, I could not expect to get out of it without receiving severe castigation which would make me appear ridiculous in the eyes of an intelligent public. I can assure you, sir, that neither nature nor education fits me to combat such an eminent authority as John Stuart Mill; therefore, I do think it would be presumption on my part to accept the challenge of "A most advanced Liberal" who can dispense with such authors by a single dash of the pen. On this account, I respectfully decline the challenge, and shall in future be a better boy, and attend to the instructions he tenders to me. Although I submit myself as a pupil to "A most advanced Liberal," yet, I must confess that he fails to convince me of the soundness of his instructions relative to the subject under discussion. I retire from the contest with no more intelligence than what I commenced with. And simply because I am unwilling or unable to see the force of arguments, he has unmercifully applied un fouet a le dos. He considers that I am a naughty and impudent boy for showing my "familiarity" with Dante, Homer, &c., and at the same time ignorant of the "difference between a man having £500 in cash in his pocket, and having the same sum (might he not have said a *similar sum*) invested in wheelbarrows." Perhaps, sir, he is as far ahead of Professor Anderson as he is of John Stuart Mill, and can, by his slight-of-hand performance have the same sum in his pocket as he has invested in the shape of wheelbarrows. Now, if he will condescend to seat himself quietly in one of the barrows he has conjured up, I will safely wheel him through the thorny thicket in which he has got bewildered, and once more point out to him what is understood by the term, capital, as employed by political economists. Suppose that an agricultural labourer were engaged six months in cultivating and cropping an acre of land, and that the cost of cultivation, &c. amounted to £12. Now, according to the argument advanced by my opponent this sum would be the capital of the agriculturist invested in the cultivation of land. So far, so good. But what would this £12 have accomplished, had there been no accumulated stock of the necessaries of life? The cash would not have enabled the labourer to complete the cultivation of his acre of land! No, sir, the £12 was only the representative of the capital that aided the labourer to cultivate the land. His food, shelter, implements, &c., previously accumulated, were the real capital that entered into the transaction. The money—capital, as my opponent calls it, was only the instrument of exchange. If the produce of this acre of land could be sold for £16, then £4, as net profit would accrue to the labourer. This additional £4 would only be an addition to the purchasing power of the instrument of exchange. If the labourer were still engaged in the cultivation of land, this additional power of exchange would enable him to purchase all that was requisite for the cultivation of an acre and a quarter of land. It is thus, sir, that real capital keeps pace with increased improvement. I am quite aware, sir, of what is the cause of my opponent's muddled condition of mind; the yellow god has placed himself between the mind's eye of my opponent and his understanding; he can see nothing but money, money Greater minds than his have been obscured by a similar cause.

He endeavours to get out of the taxation question by quibbling rather than by refutation. He says that he has yet "to learn that the duty on beer, spirits, tea, &c., is one sum to a peer, and another to a peasant." Certainly not. But this was not the question disputed. It was the relative proportion of taxes paid by the peer and peasant according to their *annual incomes*, that formed the subject of dispute. This is the standard by which the burden of taxation must be measured.

I shall now, sir, take leave of my opponent, hoping that, if I have not refuted his arguments, I have at least said something worthy of his consideration; and should he again enter on a similar discussion he will be more able to wield his weapons of warfare with a more skilful hand. Words of "learned length and thundering sound" are sometimes apt to mislead—and even awe—youthful disputants. Let my opponent make himself master of those signs of knowledge that enable a disputant to investigate and convince, then will he be able to choose the right and refuse the wrong of much that appertains to literature. Then will he be able to say with Monsieur Jourdain—"Voila des mots qui sont trop reborlatifs. Cette logique la ne me revient point. Apppenons autre chose qui soit plus joli."

Yours respectfully,

JOHN PARKER.

Consett, March 17, 1868.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 17th.—The *Constitutional*, of this morning whilst reproducing an article from the *Pays Roumain*, a Bucharest paper, says:—The French Government has always avoided mixing itself up in the internal affairs of Roumani, and especially in questions of persons, but it has never been indifferent to anything which might interest the future welfare of the country, for the development of which it has incessantly and sincerely laboured, and whose consolidation is of such importance to the tranquillity of Eastern Europe. The Government had two objects in view, which have been successively attained; first, the union of the Principalities; and secondly, the accession of a foreign prince to the throne. It would, indeed be strange that it should now desire to destroy its own work.

The Prince of Hohenzollern represents what the Government considers the last word of its policy in the Danubian provinces. We regret to see certain parties attempt to endorse reports tending to estrange the Roumain people from a friendly power. At one time they endeavour to make the public believe that the French Government is in favour of the restoration of Prince Couza, at another that the Emperor Napoleon should have given a promise at the Salzburg interview not to oppose the annexation of Roumain to Austria. We are authorised formally to deny allegations so thoroughly opposed to the policy of the Emperor Napoleon and to that of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

PARIS, March 18th. The pamphlet announced some days since upon the titles of the Napoleonic dynasty, and believed to owe its orign to a semi-official source, commences as follows:—"We have conceived the idea of uniting in one single publication the various manifestations of the national will which have founded the Napoleonic dynasty under two republics and two empires. It has appeared to us that from this single contribution to history a great political lesson might proceed." The pamphlet proceeds to draw a parallel between Napoleon I. and his nephew, who, it says, have both drawn France from abysses, and have both been hailed three times as her saviours. Thirty millions of affirming votes, signed by the French people—those are the titles of the Napoleonic dynasty. The pamphlet then continues:—"At a time when that constitution which has been a fundamental fact between the people and the Emperor becomes the object of more or less overt attacks, and the aim of all combined oppositions, it has seemed to us advisable to bring up again before the public eye, and to recall the circumstances under which it arose." The writer affirms that if the bases of the constitution are fixed, and if they cannot be modified without a popular vote, the character of the constitution of itself implies progressive amelioration, and is capable of improvement.

PARIS, March 18th (Evening.) The *Patrie* of this evening stated that it has been under consideration to send to the vicinity of Toulouse a division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry, but nothing has been decided upon the subject.

ITALY.

THE HEALTH OF THE POPE.

ROME, March 9th.—Great anxiety is felt respecting the health of the Pope. The Holy Father has lately had several epileptic fits, to which he was subject in his youth, but from which he had not suffered for many years. Last Friday he had a very bad seizure, exciting quite a panic at the Vatican. Dr. Viale Prela was instantly sent for and arrived in hot haste. His remedies overcame the attack, when he remonstrated with the Holy Father on his efforts in giving audiences and attending ceremonies, and told him that his continuance in such a course would endanger his life. The Pope took the reproof in good part, and yesterday absented himself from the service in the Sistine Chapel.

ROME, March 17th.—The Pope held a public consistory yesterday in the presence of the Diplomatic Corps and other distinguised personages. The Pope afterwards held a private consistory, at which he preconized bishops for the dioceses of Quito, Louisville, Erie, and Buffalo, and appointed other bishops *in partibus*. Cardinal Bonaparte received the title of Saint Puderitius, and was appointed member of the congregations of bishops and regulars. The ceremonies concluded with the usual rites and the granting of indulgences.

Count de Sartiges, the French Ambassador to the Holy See, gave a reception in the course of the day.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, March 14th.—The inhabitants of one of the surburbs of Geneva have made a demonstration against the clergy, because the Ignorantine Brethern have been allowed to open a school in the neighbourhood. The communal council has resigned.

THE PAPAL NUNCIO PROTESTING.

BERNE, March 17th.—Monsignore Bianchi, the Papal Nuncio to the Swiss Confederation, has sent in a protest to the Federal Council against a prohibition that Catholic nuns should superintend educational establishments.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

SUEZ, March 12th.—Private letters received here from the head-quarters of the English army in Abyssinia state that a reconnaissance is about to start for Lake Ashangi.

SUEZ, March 17th.—It is reported from Zoulla, under date of the 6th inst., that Sir Robert Napier was about to make a dash on Magdala.

WEST INDIES.

PLYMOUTH, March 16th.—The Shannon has arrived. It brings intelligence that shocks of earthquake continued to prevail at St. Thomas', and occasionally cases of cholera. Nearly all other islands required vessels from St. Thomas' to perform quarantine. In Jamaica the sugar crop was behind through the heavy rains. Coffee continues to come freely to market. The barque Virginia, from Aspinwall for Mexico, had been wrecked in Bleis Filde harbour. The schooner William, bound to Havanna, was run down and run ashore near Matanzas. The barque Clarendon, from Newport, sprung a leak at Kingston, and had been surveyed and condemned to be sold. A seaman on board the Favourite had been flogged, and died under the infliction.

AMERICA.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, March 3rd (Noon.) The House Committee has presented twelve articles of impeachment against President Johnson to the Senate yesterday. The Senate resolved to organise itsel as a Court at one o'clock to day. Chief Justice Chase received notice to appear and preside, but he sent a communication to the Senate dissenting to their action, and on the ground of having articles of impeachment before the court was organised.

The Ohio Republican State Convention has adopted a resolution in favour of General Grant for the Presidency. Also resolutions approving of the impeachment of Mr. Johnson, and the currency payment of bonds.

The Pennsylvanian Democratic Convention has adopted resolutions endorsing the course pursued by Mr. Johnson, condeming his impeachment as grossly partisan, and unjustifiable, and in favour of currency payment of bonds.

A mass meeting was held at Baltimore, endorsing President Johnson's conduct, and denouncing his impeachment.

Mr. Jefferson Davis has been enthusiastically received at New Orleans.

NEW YORK, March 7th (Noon.) The Senate was organised on the 5th has a Court of Impeachment. Chief-Justice Chase presided, and all the Senators took an oath to do Johnson impartial justice. Democrat Hendrik objected to Wade having a voice in the trial, on the ground that he was directly interested in the result. After the debate the objection was withdrawn, and Wade sworn. The House of Impeachment managers formally demanded the appearance of Johnson to be summoned to appear on the 13th March, until when Court was adjourned. The House authorised the Impeachment managers to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and take testimony.

WASHINGTON, March 13th. The Senate Court has ordered President Johnson to file an answer to the articles of impeachment on or before the 23rd inst. The court has adjourned to that date. Attorney-General Tanberry, Judges Nelson and Black, and Generals Curtus and Ewart have appeared as witnesses for President Johnson.

NEW YORK, March 4th (Noon.) The House has adopted twelve articles of impeachment charging President Johnson with high crimes and misdemeanour in violation of his tenure office; by attempting the removal of Mr. Stanton and appointing General Thomas without the advice or consent of the Senate; in conspiring forcibly to seize public property in the War Department; in violating the army bill by trying to induce General Emory to obey orders not sent through General Grant; in denying the legality of Congress in attempting to devise means for the defeat of the execution of re-constructing laws; in denouncing Congress in public speeches in terms unbecoming of the chief magistrate; and in violating the Constitution by not enforcing laws specified. The House has elected Bingham, Stevens, Bontnell, Butler, Wilson, Williams and Logan permanent members for the impeachment on the part of the House. The Democratic members did not vote. The House refused to refused to receive the protest of Democratic members, declaring that the majority acted with tyranny in limiting the debate upon the impeachment articles, with indecent haste in preparing the impeachment as a partizan attempt to break down the co-ordinate branch.

MEXICO.

Advices from the City of Mexico up to the 25th Feb., state that Yucatan had been pacified, and had recognised Juarez.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 10th.—All duties upon foreign corn and flour imported into Peninsula and Balearic Islands, are abolished.

CANDIA.

MARSEILLES, March 18th.—Advices received here from Athens, dated the 12th inst., announces that a Russian Corvette had landed there 500 refugees from Candia. The total number of refugees now exceed 50,000. Many deaths have occurred amongst them, and sickness prevails to a great extent. The coming elections promise to be attended by considerable political excitement.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FIFTY THOUSAND NEEDLE GUNS FOR THE TURKS.—Fifty thousand needle guns have been received at Mostar and at Sarajero to be distributed to the Turkish army.

THIRTY SOLDIERS FROZEN TO DEATH.—It is reported that thirty United States soldiers were lately frozen to death near Fort Sully, in the Upper Dakotah region.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF SAXONY.—An attempt against the life of the Crown Prince has been made. The criminal was, however, arrested before he could fire at the Prince.

THE KING OF BAVARIA SERIOUSLY ILL.—A Munich letter states that during the last week the King of Bavaria has repeatedly had a violent spitting of blood, and that his medical men are greatly alarmed.

RIOT AT MADEIRA.—A serious riot occurred on the 5th March at Madeira, in consequence of the arrival of a candidate for the Portuguese Cortes. The troops opened fire upon the people, who refused to disperse until the candidate went on board the ship that brought him from Lisbon. All was quiet when the mail left.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS AT JERUSALEM.—It is announced that the Chancellor of the North German Confederation recently telegraphed to the Minister of the Bund at Constantinople, desiring him to examine at once into the persecutions of Jews stated to have occurred at Jerusalem, and if requisite, to take active steps for their redress. The North German Consul immediately repaired to Jerusalem and procured the release of Rabbi Arjeh from confinement, at the same time removing Dragoman Dahud, the Prussian consular representative from his post.

PRUSSIA AND KING GEORGE.—The weekly newspaper edited by Herr Warrens, started some time ago with the object of defending the interests of the King of Hanover, publishes a document on Sunday evidently emanating from authentic Hanoverian quarters. This document attempts to show that Prussia fails to execute the engagements entered into by the treaty relative to the private fortune of King George, whilst the latter in November last completely fulfilled that article of the treaty stipulating that he should deliver up to Prussia the Hanoverian securities sent away to London in 1866.

THE TUMULTS IN TOULOUSE.—News from Toulouse announces that quiet has been restored. The troubles were more serious than supposed. They were caused by the resistance of the young men drawn for the new conscription under the new Army Law. It is said that a soldier was killed, and a civic functionary severely wounded by a stone flung at him during the tumult. From what the *Moniteur* says, certain persons known for their turbulent character, and no way concerned in the proceedings of the Council of Revision, made them the pretext for aggravating the disorder. The authorities had taken measures for putting down any fresh attempts at riot.

WRECK OF A VESSEL IN THE RED SEA.—Trustworthy intelligence has been received in London from Mr. Grose, of Plymouth, and Mr. Cornish, of Devonport, naval engineers, concerning a sad disaster which had happened in the Red Sea. These officers were on their way with others to join the Octavia in the Red Sea. Shortly after leaving Aden in a transport the name of which is not stated, the vessel went on a reef in a gale. After having been twelve hours on the reef, seven persons saved themselves in a boat, but the remainder, 60 in number, are believed to have been drowned. The Arabs stripped the survivors of everything. Mr. Grose walked 65 miles naked, beneath a burning sun, to Aden. A steamer was sent to assist the wreck. Mr. Grose is now lying ill on board the Nymphe.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

FRIDAY.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Devon laid on the table a bill to further amend the law relating to the relief of the poor, and the bill was read the first time. The Duke of Argyll afterwards called attention to the inconveniences arising out of the ratepaying clauses of the Reform Act of last session, and adversely criticised the conduct of the Government on the reform question, and also the speech of Mr. Disraeli at Edinburgh. The Lord Chancellor said the abolition of compounding was forced upon the Government by a Liberal Member. The operation of the ratepaying clauses had not yet been sufficiently tried, but the Govevnment would be prepared to act upon the report of the committee which was now sitting. He defended the Government from the attack of the Duke of Argyll, and said it was hardly worthy of the House to have its attention occupied by criticisms on an after-dinner speech at Edinburgh. After some further discussion by Earl Russell, Earl Grey, and Lord Malmesbury, the Earl of Devon said there had not been sufficient time to decide upon the alterations which were necessary, but he believed it would be advisable to simplify the process by which the poorer class of ratepayers were excused on payment of rates. Their Lordships then adjourned.

In the Commons the debate on Mr. Maguire's motion with reference to the condition of Ireland, was resumed by Mr. Chichester Fortescue, who thought the circumstances of Ireland justified the motion of the Member for Cork, and expressed the opinion that something ought to be done to remove the grievances complained of. Whilst not entirely concurring in the proposals of the Government, he was prepared to support the Government propositions on the land question and on the question of education, but he regretted that, on the Church question, they intended to leave it without attempting any legislation. Mr. M'Kenna spoke favourably of the Government proposals, and the O'Donoghue against them. After speeches by Lord C. Hamilton, Mr. Herbert, and Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Bright addressed the House at great length in further explanation of his views on the Irish question. He said if Parliament would put an end to the "alien" church, and afford facilities for establishing farmers' proprietary rights, all the grievances now complained of would be removed. The debate was continued by Sir S. Northcote, and on the motion of Mr. Monsell was adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY.

In the House of Lords the Duke of Marlborough gave notice that he would, on the 24th, bring under the notice of their Lordships the subject of elementary education in England, and lay upon the table a bill on the subject. The House soon afterwards adjourned.

In the Commons, the report of the Coventry Election Committee was brought up by the Chairman, after which a conversation took place with reference to speeches recently delivered by the Rev. Mr. Ferrars (Protestant) and father Lavelle (Catholic). The speeches were alleged to have been seditious, but the Attorney-General had advised the Government not to prosecute. In reply to a question, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that, according to the best information the Government could obtain, he had no reason to believe that the cost of the Abyssinian expedition, up to the present time, exceeded £3,500,000, the lower sum mentioned by Mr. Disraeli in November.—The adjourned debate on the Irish question, was resumed by Mr. Monsell, who congratulated the House on the sympathy shown for Ireland. With reference to the land question the tenant must be secured by leases, and with respect to the national Church it must be abolished. Mr. Butler Johnstone regretted that the Government had given a qualified support to the land policy, and felt that it had lost a most glorious opportunity of dealing with the Church. Mr. Gregory spoke against the inadequacy of the Government proposals, as regarded the land, the Church, and education. After a few words from Mr. Connolly, Mr. W. H. Gladstone urged the necessity of a liberal measure of compensation as regarded the tenants, and, with respect to the Church, said that so long as it was maintained there was no hope of peace or progress. The debate was continued by Mr. De La Poer, Lord Castlerose, Mr. Bruen, and Mr. Synan; after which Mr. Gladstone addressed the House. He complained that the Government had utterly failed to realise the gravity of the existing state of things in Ireland, and was apparently unconscious of its duty. He continued, in a vigorous speech, to urge the necessity of a substantial measure of reform, and of early legislation with reference to railways and education. He criticised adversely the proposals of the Government.

TUESDAY.

In the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor presented a petition, numerously and influentially signed, praying that in any scheme for Irish university education, the privileges of Trinity College be preserved. Lord Stanhope gave notice that he would move for a select committee to inquire into the operation of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act. Some conversation ensued on a question put by the Marquess of Clanricarde as to Quarter Sessions in Ireland. Earl Stanhope having stated that the Irish Church Commission had collected a deal of valuable information, and that no time had been lost in pursuing its labours, the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons the adjourned debate as to the Private Bill Legislation of the House occupied a considerable time, the House ultimately dividing on the point whether the Committee on Private Bills should consist of a referee and four members, or of a referee and three members. The former was carried by three votes in a House of 321 members. Mr. Crawford gave notice of a motion affecting the Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire. The Earl of Mayo gave notice that he would introduce the Irish Reform Bill on Thursday. His lordship afterwards explained the nature of the prison regulations affecting the Irish newspaper editors, Messrs. Sullivan and Pigott, convicted of seditious libel. Mr. Bruce asked for leave to introduce an Educational Bill, the provisions of which he, to some extent, explained. These are pretty much the same as found place in his rejected bill last year. The ostensible object of the bill is not to supersede but to supplement the operation of the existing system under the control of the Privy Council. Among its other provisions the bills contains a Conscience Clause enabling parents to withdraw their children from instruction in distinctive religious dogmas. Mr. Hardy intimated that the Government would offer no objection to the introduction of the bill. Supplementary Army and Navy Estimates were then agreed to. Several bills were afterwards advanced a stage.

WEDNESDAY.

In the House of Commons, the second reading of the Sale of Liquors on Sunday Bill was moved by Mr. J. A. Smith, who explained that he had no desire to diminish the enjoyments possessed by the working classes. The bill, he explained, provides that all public-houses in England and Wales should entirely be closed on Sundays, so far as regarded the sale of liquor over the counter, not to be consumed on the premises. These hours would be from 12·30 until 2·30 p.m., and from 8 to 10 o'clock. Mr. John Locke said he did not believe that so many of the working men were in favour of this bill as Mr. Smith had supposed. He contended that it was impossible to make men sober by Act of Parliament. The hon. member, while satisfied that the present system had worked well, was quite willing to have the whole matter ventilated. Mr. Gladstone, while doubting the decrease of drunkenness, believed there was still sufficient to cause disgrace to the country. He would vote for the second reading, with the hope that the bill would be referred to a select Committee. Mr. Roebuck, in a highly characteristic speech, pointed out that it was wonderful how good people could be in behalf of others, protesting against any assumption of a monopoly of righteousness. He denounced the bill as in reality a step towards introducing the Maine Liquor Law. He declared that the 200,000 signatures to petitions in favour of the bill had been got by artifice. Mr. Hardy in order to the collection of information, was willing that the bill be read a second time and referred to a committee. This course was ultimately adopted. Several bills having been advanced a stage, the House rose at 5·30.

THURSDAY.

In the House of Lords, the Bishop of London presented a petition from certain members of the senate of Cambridge University, praying that the religious character of the colleges be maintained. His lordship contended that the government of the colleges should be reserved to the Established Church. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in response to a question by Lord Taunten, said the Ritual Commissioners were busy preparing their second report, which he hoped would be presented to Her Majesty very soon. A return in reference to the number of metropolitan special constables having been agreed to, the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons, Sir W. H. Beach, the new Secretary to the Poor Law Board, intimated that it was the intention of the Government to legislate in reference to pauper idiots and lunatics in workhouses. Mr. Disraeli notified that the Scotch Reform Bill would not be proceeded with till the Irish Reform Bill had been read a second time. The Earl of Mayo gave further explanations as to the prison accommodation of the Irish editors convicted of libel, denying that there was the slightest analogy between their case and that of Mr. Johnston. His lordship having renewed his promise that the House would be afforded an opportunity of discussing the charter of the proposed Catholic University in Ireland, Mr. Disraeli, owing to the little progress made with the public business, said he was afraid he must ask the House to sit during Passion Week. The statement was received with cries of "No, no." The Premier added that he would make inquiries. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that he proposed to submit the budget on the first Thursday after Easter. A motion by Mr. White, as to the rating clauses of the Reform Act, created considerable discussion, but was afterwards withdrawn. After several miscellaneous subjects had come under the notice of the House, the Earl of Mayo detailed the provisions of the Irish Reform Bill. With the county franchise, which is fixed at £12, the Government did not propose to interfere, but the borough franchise they suggested should be lowered to £4, the occupier being presently relieved of the rates under that sum. The effect of the proposal would be to more than double the existing borough constituency. In other respects the leading principles of the bill were similar to those of the English measure. The plan of redistribution transferred several seats from minor boroughs to populous counties, giving one member to the city of Dublin. Several Irish members having expressed hostility to the measure, and Mr. Gladstone having spoken a few words, the bill was read a first time.

THE MURDER OF SERGEANT BRETT.—At the Manchester Assizes on Tuesday William Pherson Thompson (28), and Patrick Mullady (24), for having at Manchester, on the 18th of September last, feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought, killed, and murdered one Charles Brett, was found guilty, and sentenced to death.

LORD CHELMSFORD.—The *Times* understands, from good authority, that the services of Lord Chelmsford having been thought deserving of some public recognition, he was offered the Grand Cross of the Bath, which he declined upon the ground that it was a distinction wholly unsuited to an ex-Chancellor.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—A meeting has been held in support of Mr. John Abel Smith's bill for restraining the sale of spirituous liquors on Sunday, the Archbishop of York presided. The Earl of Harrowby, Mr. Edward Baines, M.P., Sir H. Verney, M.P., and others took part in the proceedings.

The remains of the Rev. Mr. Plow and his infant child were interred in the parish churchyard on Tuesday morning. With respect to the convict Weatherill, very little that is new has transpired. He has not yet been visited at the New Bailey by any of his relatives since his conviction. On Monday he wrote a letter to Sarah Bell, but the contents had not been made public.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT TRURO.—A fire broke out on Saturday, at Truro, and did considerable damage. Three large warehouses and their valuable contents were totally distroyed—one belonging to a grocer, another to a draper, and a third to an ironmonger, all carrying on wholesale and retail businesses. The fire spread rapidly, and the damage is very great.

PAPER COLLARS.—When these are classically examined, some are found to be covered with zinc-white (oxide of zink) and others with powdered heavy spar (sulphate of barytes); both substances are more or less poisonous. The wearing of paper collars has produced in many individuals eruptions around the neck where the perspiration partially dissolved the white paint, and caused it to enter the pores of the skin.—*The Stationer.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—At Crumpsall, near Manchester, a large cotton mill, belonging to Messrs. Simpson, Thompson, and Co., has been destroyed by fire. At Orpington, on Saturday morning, a great fire broke out on Mayfield Farm, the property of Mr. A Jackson. Several thousand pounds' worth of property were destroyed. On the same day a fire, attended with a serious loss of property, happened in the extensive range of premises belonging to Messrs. Baldwin, Hough, and Co., rope and oakum merchants, situate in Burton's Place, Commercial Road, East, London, adjoining the Regent's Canal, Limehouse.

RUPTURE OF A SUBMARINE CABLE.—The submarine cable between Calais and Dover is again broken by the recent storm. Communication is kept up through the wires lying between Boulogne and Dieppe.

DEATH OF DR. ROBERT LEE.—The death of the Rev. Dr. Robert Lee, of Greyfriars' Church, Edinburgh, has taken place at Torquay. He was a leader of the Liberal party in the Scotch Established Church. By his death the Professorship of Biblical Criticism in Edinburgh University becomes vacant.

ROBBING THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—An untoward episode of Prince Alfred's visit to Melbourne was a robbery of some jewellery belonging to him, the thief being a person appointed by the Governor to attend his Royal Highness temporarily as valet. The name of the scamp was Osbaldeston. He had been keeper of a Turkish bath, and was promoted to the office of shampooer to his Excellency the Governor; hence his further promotion to be valet *pro tempore*, to the Duke of Edinburgh.—*Builder.*

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON A PARAMOUR AT LEEDS.—At the Leeds Police Court on Tuesday, Wm. O'Grady, 36, described as a navvy, was placed in the dock on remand from last week, charged with cutting and wounding Mary Ann Armstrong, a woman with whom he had cohabited.—Mr. Bradley the house surgeon at the Infirmary, stated that the woman had been in a dangerous condition but was now convalescent. The prisoner, who expressed his sorrow at what he had done, saying it was all caused through drink, was sent for trial to the assizes.

THE GRAIN TRADE.—The *Mark Lane Express* states that the spring is unusually forward, and most of the corn that is up looks well. Prices have not receded, although foreign arrivals have been free, principally in consequence of a renewed demand for France that took several cargoes off the coast to quicken English buyers. The late reduction on flour in Paris has now passed away. The country markets have been rising, and a continued run on Marseilles has made that port firm. Our chief dependance will be on Russia and America. New York is rather dearer for wheat, but not for flour.

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 the full current prices of last week; south country and foreign samples ruled dull, but a fair business was done at the average rates of Tuesday. Barley, oats, beans, and peas quiet at late prices.

DARLINGTON, Monday—There was a short supply of wheat, which was sold quickly at rather better prices, Good red wheat sold from 18s 9d to 19s 9d; white do., 20s 6d to 21s 6d per boll. Barley in fair supply, and sold from 11s 0d to 11s 6d per boll. Oats, 28s 0d to 36s 0d per qr. Beans, 50s 0d to 56s 0d per qr. There was a good attendance of farmers and millers.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At our market to-day there was a good supply of wheat from the growers, and a fair quantity from abroad, and also from the coast. The trade was not so brisk as on Saturday, and only a moderate business was done, and prices about the same as 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 1s loss. Flour held rather more firmly.

HEXHAM, Tuesday.—At our market to-day there was a very small supply of wheat, which was sold slowly at about last week's rates. Barley was in poor supply and met a brisk demand at 2s per qr. advance. Very large supply of oats, which were in good demand at about previous rates.

LONDON, Wednesday.—Arrivals:—British wheat 560, barley 380, oats 10 qrs.; flour — brls. and 9380 sacks. Irish oats — qrs. Foreign wheat 13,970, barley 1,620, oats 14,100 qrs. Thin attendance, and limited business transacted in English and foreign wheat, and Monday's prices were unaltered. Spring corn was quiet at last quotations.

GENERAL CORN AVERAGES.

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

	Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat	43,457	at 73	1
Barley	36,120	at 43	3
Oats	11,724	at 27	2

CATTLE MARKETS.

DARLINGTON, Monday.—There was a good show of beasts, fat cattle meeting with a slow sale at rather reduced rates; lean were less saleable. Best ox and heifer beef, 7s. 6d. to 8s.; secondary, 7s. to 7s. 6d. There was a poor supply of sheep. Best wedders sold at 7d to 7½d; secondary sorts, 6½d to 7d. Pigs, a fair supply, and sold at 6s to 7s. 2d. per stone, sinking offal.

NEWCASTLE, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 166 head of cattle and 175 sheep from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland, — beast from Glasgow, 5 beasts and 482 sheep from foreign, — beasts and 156 pigs from Ireland, and — pigs from Norfolk.

The supply of beef comprised 1,055 head. The numbers being considerably on the increase, and the beef trade was in a very fair state and all breeds remained stataionary at the prices of this day se'nnight, and buyers being numerous, a good clearance effected.

The number of sheep was 5,000. The mutton trade ruled active, and an increase of ½d. per lb. on the rates of this day week, with a poor finish.

Pigs.—946 were shown. The pork trade was more active than on Tuesday last, and prices receded none; a good finish.

NUMBERS SHOWN.

Beasts, 1,055; sheep, 5,000; pigs, 946; store cattle, 35.

PRICES, SINKING OFFAL.

Beasts: prime heifer 8s 0d to 8s 3d, secondary sorts 6s 9d to 7s 6d, infererior sorts 5s 6d to 6s 6d, first-class oxen 7s 9d to 8s 0d, middling 6s 6d to 7s 3d, cows 5s 6d to 6s 6d per st. Pork 4s 6d to 6s 9d, small dairy-fed do. 7s 0d to 7s 9d per st. Sheep: good vendable wedders 8½d to 8¾d, large fat 0d to 0d, middling 8d to 8½d, tups, ewes, and inferior 7¼d to 7½d.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—There were 130 carts of hay and 34 carts of straw in the market.

		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Old land Hay,	per Ton	3	0	0	to	5	10	0
,, This year's growth		0	0	0	..	0	0	0
New land Hay,		4	0	0	..	5	10	0
,, This year's growth		0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Clover Hay,		3	2	0	..	4	0	0
Wheat Straw,	per Thrave	0	1	3	..	0	1	10
Barley Straw,		0	1	3	..	0	1	6
Oat Straw,		0	1	2	..	0	1	9

CUMBERLAND HAY & STRAW MARKETS.—Demand steady.

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

HEXHAM PROVISION MARKET, Tuesday.—

Butter, 1s 3d to 1s 5d per lb.	Turkeys, 6s 0d to 6s 0d.
Eggs, 14 to 17 for 1s.	Potatoes, 11d to 12d per st.
Chickens, 1s 6d to 2s 6d.	Apples, 1s 6d to 1s 6d per pk.
Ducks, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.	Onions, 1s 0d per peck.
Geese, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.	

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, Wednesday.—Sugar: no public sales to-day, and private transactions limited; value unchanged; not much passing in refined, and 42s 6d accepted for low lumps. Coffee: market quiet, and rates firmer for native and plantation Ceylon. Tea: business on the increase from China, but still no advance. Rice: demand moderate. Tallow: 43s 3d to 43s 6d on the spot.

GLASGOW PIG IRON MARKET.—Tuesday.

	s.	d.
Sellers	52	10½
Buyers	52	9

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

CONSETT—No. 47, on the 15th inst., the wife of Mr. H. McQuid, of a son.

No. 229, on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr. J. Maloy, of a daughter.

Front Street, on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr. Thos. Batey, bookseller, of twins—both sons.

LEADGATE—Hawdon Terrace, on the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. John Cant, of a son.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE—On the 15th inst., the wife of Mr. P. J. Gribbon, of a son.

WHICKHAM—On the 18th inst., the wife of Mr. William Murray, of a son.

GATESHEAD—At High Street, on the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. Robert Jackson, of this journal of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NEWCASTLE—At Jesmond Church, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. B. Addison, Mr. William James Joicey, of Tanfield Lea, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert P. Clark, engineer, 9, St. Mary's Terrace, Newcastle.

DEATHS.

CONSETT—At Templetown, on the 12th inst., aged 48 years, Mrs. Grant.

LANCHESTER—On the 17th inst., aged 81 years, Mr, G. Minns.

Poetry: Original and Select.

DEATH!

He knock'd at our door at eventide,—
When the flowers bloom'd, and the grass was green,
And the warm south breezes sobb'd and sigh'd,
And the clouds were fill'd with a golden sheen:
For the sun was down in the western deep,
Like a mighty king on an azure bed;
And close were drawn as he fell asleep,
The curtains of purple, and gold, and red.

He spake no word, but we knew his moan,
And we heard the tread of his iron heel;
He rent our hearts with his dreadful groan,
And we wept unto God our sad appeal:—
"Father, our home is happy and blest,
With our children four which Thou hast given,
But death would tear from its mother's breast
The last bright gem Thou hast sent from heaven!
If it be Thy will, Thou all-wise God,
Who knowest the burden of each sad heart;
Remove from our souls this crushing load,
And bid the tyrant from our home depart."

Our boy looked up with his eyes so bright,
And we thought that God had said to him—Stay!
And peace came back with the morning light,
And joy returned with the opn'ing day.
We took him again as from the dead,—
For death so grim we saw not anywhere;
But his eyes celestial lustre shed,
And his brow was mark'd with unchildish care.

He knock'd again at the pensive hour,
When night o'er the world so silently crept:
With his iron hand he shook the door,
And a shiv'ring over our spirits swept.

Pining away, away to the skies,
Our beautiful baby seemed to be;
Its pitiful wail and weary eyes
Broke over our souls like the moaning sea.
Fainter, fainter, and fainter they grew;
The tide seemed ebbing from this earthly shore;
Till a soft, sad sigh, and a whisper low,
Receding wavelets to our sad hearts bore.

And death came in on his iron heel,
And shook in our faces his iron hand;
We felt what a parent's heart may feel
As he made with a frown his stern demand.

Oh God! our chastened spirits spare;
Why was it given for a time so brief?
Was it to teach what our hearts could bear?
What a weight of love?—what a weight of grief?

He touched its lily-white hands and feet,
And colder, colder, and so cold they turned;
And still its fluttering heart would beat,
As if for the angels it yearn'd, and yearn'd.
And over its frame the coldness drew,
Like a serpent creeping over its prey;
Its light blue eyes wore a glassy hue,
And life seem'd struggling to be away.
A bird of the skies it longed to soar,
And beat 'gainst the cage its fluttering breast,
Till friendly hands should open the door,
And let it fly home to its own sweet rest.

He touched its heart with his finger cold;
It lay like a pearl on the farther shore,
Which troubled seas on their tide had roll'd,
Where the chafing waves should reach it no more.

We made it a pillow soft and warm,
And on it we laid its earth-weary head;
And far from the cold, and sleet, and storm,
We laid it lovingly down on its bed.
It sleeps so soundly the long, long night,
And it rests its weary world-worn feet;
And far away in the land of light
It unfolds its buds like a flow'ret sweet.

The Friend of Man took the light away
To mingle with holier light on high;
The foe of man holds the lovely clay
Till God shall call it away to the sky.

We think we know why God did not spare,
And why it was given for a time so brief;
We have learnt how much the heart can bear—
What a weight of love!—what a weight of grief!

Consett. NORTHUMBERLAND.

Varieties.

Extracts from Judy.

"TROUBLED WATERS."—The "Sees" of Capetown and Natal!

A series of flowing melodies, called "Songs for Soakers," and "Trills for Tipplers," will shortly be published by Boosey and Co.

King Alfred, when he burnt the cake, didn't save the baking.

"IT'S AN ILL WIND," &c.—Cockles, having lost his hat from the rudeness of Boreas, repents of having offered a boy a shilling for its recovery. Two omnibuses and three cabs having "gone over" it, Cockles may be seen endeavouring to induce the boy to take sixpence and the hat in full satisfaction of all demands.

EXACTLY SO.—Although the new Premier has nominally resigned the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, it is quite evident from his actions that he still intends to keep "watch and 'Ward'" over the nation's finances!

WE THINK SO.—At the levee recently held in the Queen's name by the Prince of Wales, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, attended by Colonel Oliphant, was present. Would it not have been more in keeping had this ex-potentate of India been attended by Colonel Elephant?

FORTITER IN RE.—British Gentleman.—Something for the Waiter? Why, I thought "waiting" was charged in the bill? Waiter (with presence of mind).—Yes, sir; but I think you'll find that's for your waitin' for the chop, sir! Yes, sir, thank you, sir. (British Gentleman retires crestfallen.)

NOT UNLIKELY.—A Welsh bard, named Morgan Owen, is reported to have died recently, at the age of eighty. It is stated that he never had been more than four miles from home, and that he had never written or received a letter. It has been suggested that possibly the latter circumstance was Owen to the fact that neither he nor his friends could write, or to some corresponding impediment.

A WORD WITH THE POET LAUREATE.—Oh, Mr. Tennyson! Judy has felt it her duty already to tell you that you were writing verses utterly unworthy of your reputation; but she regrets to see that you have not yet profited by her instruction. In the new number of *Good Words* (which will soon become *Weak Words* if this continue) you discourse very singularly on "1865-66." Judy thinks that if those years are to be raked up at all, they should be raked up to better purpose. She looked for the name "Close" at the bottom of the lines, but found "Alfred Tennyson." Is this a cruel hoax? If so, write and relieve the minds of your admirers, a band of people rapidly thinning. The Poet Laureate, as every one knows, is paid both in cash and wine: Judy would be very sad to know that the present occupant of the Laureate's chair was taking out all his salary in wine.

Extracts from Punch.

WAITING FOR AN ANSWER.—What is the difference between eating your words and eating your terms?

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—DRAMATICUS.—We have perused your five comedies with great pleasure, and burned them with greater. Try again, and send in until we leave off burning them.

A GRAND INVENTION.—"Educational Pianofortes" are advertised. The most suitable piece for performance on three instructive instruments will be—the March of Intellect.

RIVAL STARS.—MR. BENDIZZY (Hamlet).—"'To be, or not to be, that is the question:'—Ahem!" MR. GLADSTONE *(out of an engagement)* [*Aside*]—"'Leading business,' forsooth! His line is 'General Utility!' Is the manager mad? But no matter-r-r—a time *will* come——"

PLEASURES OF HUNTING BY RAIL.—*Keen Sportsman (who has dined and dried at a country inn, after a wet day).* "Here's a pretty go! Five minutes before the train starts, and I can't get my boots on!" But thanks to his great-coat, and the landlady's carpet slippers, he is just in time! And, arriving before his groom and dog-cart at the station, excites great admiration on his way home!

MISS FRUMP *(Author of the "Ghoul-haunted Grange," &c., &c., &c.)*.—"Can your little boy read?" MAMMA *(modestly)*.—"Not very well, as yet." LITTLE BOY *(pertly)*.—"I can read better than you, Mamma." MAMMA.—"What do you mean, child?" LITTLE BOY.—"Why, you said you couldn't read Miss Frump's new book!" [*Awkward silence.*]

CURIOUS MISTAKE.—An elderly maiden lady, who has lived all her life in Little Trendiddlum, Cornwall, said that she always considered Westminster Hall as a sort of Museum for stuffed Notabilities, as she had been invariably given to understand that it was there you could see "the most distinguished men *in cases*." Her view was moreover confirmed by the expression used by her young nephew just called to the bar, who told her that the other day he saw Mr. Hossair, the eminent Queen's Counsel, "*regularly 'shut up' in a long case.*"

Extracts from the Tomahawk.

NAPOLEON III. ACCORDING TO MR. KINGLAKE.—"The green-*faced* monster!"

A SCOTCH JOKE!—"A Highlander" writes to us to say that he can account for the name of the people of the Salt Lake. With so many women of course they want "*more mons.*"

THE DEBATE ON IRELAND.—The first debate on "the state of Ireland," was not without result. It led to the important discovery of a real panacea for everybody's sufferings. Let Lord Mayo address them for three hours and a half; if that does not make their "sorrow sleep," "sorra' anything will."

Literary Selections.

OUR SMELLING APPARATUS.—The nervous apparatus of smelling on each side arises from under the brain by three roots; it is in the shape of a little round horizontal bar of brain matter, ending in the bulb, and it lies in a groove of the soft brain above, and of the hard bone beneath, being separated from its fellow by a crest of bone. These bulbs being placed in the brain-case, send down, from all along their course, through many holes in the bones on which they lie, nervous cords, which divide and subdivide, and run, some to the vertical central partition, some to the top scroll-bone, and some to the roof of the chamber. Their distribution, of course, indicates where the sense of smell resides, that is, not in the main channel of the air, which passes along the floor of the passage, but in the upper part of the chamber. Hence, when we want to smell anything, we take means to get the gas driven upward into the upper part of the nose. This is effected by contracting the nostrils and drawing the air suddenly and sharply in, so that it is directed upwards instead of along the floor of the passage. It has been remarked that the membrane of the nose is very full of blood-vessels, and this is important, because the presence of much warm blood, distributed over a surface purposely folded to give it a greater extent, has a tendency to warm the cold air as it passes through the complicated channels before it is introduced into the lungs. That cold air, introduced through the nose, instead of through the mouth, is less likely to be injurious, is so far recognised, that respirators are used by delicate persons in cold air, while it is not thought necessary thus to protect the nose.—*From "Lesson in Animal Physiology," in Cassell's New Popular Educator.*

THE LAST DAYS OF SIR DAVID BREWSTER.—Sir David Brewster must have been originally endowed with a robust and iron constitution. Few men ever reached the age of eighty-seven with an intellect so unimpared and an ear so acute. In later years, however, he had repeated attacks of serious illness. But since he attended the meeting of the British Association at Dundee in Autumn last, where he was carried out from one of its crowded meetings in a state of syncope, his health has rapidly declined. He died ultimately of an attack of pneumonia and bronchitis. A rigour, ushering in the fatal illness, occurred eight days previous to his death. From the date of its occurrence, he felt and stated that the grasp of the cold hand of death was now fixed upon him, and that he had very few days to live. Yet, though feeble and weak, he rose and worked for a few hours daily. Three days before he died he insisted on dressing and going into his study, where he dictated several farewell letters, and amongst others, one to our secretary, Dr. Balfour. "Permit me," he pled with those around him, and who anxiously wished him to remain quiet, "permit me to rise once more, for I have still a little work to do." "I know," he added, "it is the last time I shall ever be in my study." Towards the end of that day's exertions his friend and pastor, Mr. Cousin, visited him. "My race," said he to Mr. Cousin, "is now quite run. I am now of no use either to myself or to others, and I have no wish to linger longer here." "Yet," he added after a while, "yet it is not without a wrench that one parts from all those he has loved so dearly." To Mr. Phin, and other clerical friends, he freely expressed in these—his last days—the unbounded and undoubting faith of a humble and a very humble and a very happy christian.—*Speech of Sir J. G. Simpson at the Royal Society of Edinburgh.*

WHIGS, LIBERALS, AND RADICALS.—Perfect and absolute confidence in the indestructibility of Liberalism is not inconsistent with an admission that the schools, or parties, or organisations, which from time to time carry on the work of Liberalism are by no means indestructible. Nor is any want of loyalty involved in the confession, that the Liberal party is now passing through a very critical phase of its existence. Without entering on any recondite historical disquisition, we may say roughly, that the Liberals, as a party, date from the first Reform Bill. They succeeded to the inheritance of the old Whigs, who in their time did good yeoman's service to the State. There individual Whigs left now, but the Whigs as a party are dead and gone. No young politician starting in public life, no candidate addressing himself to any independent constituency, would think of describing himself as a Whig. The substitution of the term liberal for Whig, means a good deal more than a mere change of names. With the name of a Whig, there has vanished also that peculiar coalition between democratic principles and aristocratic prejudices which constituted the essence of Whiggism. In the same way, whenever it comes to pass that Liberal, as a party name, is supplanted by that of a Radical, the alteration will indicate a corresponding change in the character of the party to whom the name is applied. The Liberals, as our generation has known them, have represented the cause of progress, but they have represented also the interests, the convictions, and to some extent the prejudices of the great English middle class. It is not difficult to imagine a party with higher aims, greater earnestness, and deeper convictions, than that which still bears the name of Liberal. We may reasonably hope that in the course of years, England may be governed by such a party as the one which our imagination pictures. But common sense tells us that there is not, and that for a long time there cannot be, any such party in existence; while common fairness bids us acknowledge that, with all its failings, the Liberal party of the present day forms the nearest approach to a true party of progress that the country has yet known.—*Saint Paul.*

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

LADY TALKERS.—We do not any longer, the *London Review* remarks, consider a man wise because he maintains an impervious silence all the day, and proceeds to snore immediately after dinner. We have arrived at the discovery that a women may talk much, and be neither a nuisance nor a born idiot. Indeed, we are beginning to believe that one of the compensating graces of life—one of those accidental ornaments which smooth down so much that is ungainly and savage in our present civilisation—is this very faculty of talking which is possessed, in various quality, by most women. A house that would be absolutely unbearable by reason of the boorish sulkiness of the master, may be rendered bright and attractive by the vivacious talk of the mistress. A picnic which is being overshadowed by a cloud of that inscrutable masculine dulness, of which an explanation has never, we believe, been offered, may suddenly wake up into liveliness when a little hock provokes the cheerful chatter of the girls. A conversation between two young persons of opposite sexes, at an open window, in moonlight, would, at the most trying period, die down, and leave not an atom of matrimonial result behind, were it not that the dexterous nimbleness of the young lady's brain and tongue generally comes into help her companion over the *pons asinorum* of a proposal. There is no situation in life which may not be brightened and rendered bearable by this very faculty which mankind has been depreciating for ages. There are few things, for instance, of a more melancholy cast than walking to church on a Sunday morning—particularly a Sunday morning in the country. One's hastily-swallowed breakfast is uncomfortably present to the mind; the odour of musk and the rustle of silk which mark the goodly company have a depressingly decorous effect; and the godless imagination wanders into innumerable adjacent valleys and woods, in which it would be so great a relief to throw off one's Sunday garments of respectability and precision, and lie down under the alders, careless of mankind and the damp grass. If it were not for the chance maid or matron here and there whose audacious cheerfulness keeps her party from falling to sleep, it is scarcely to be conceived that anybody would ever get to church at all?

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.*]

PROPERTY: ITS PRINCIPLES AND LAWS.

Metaphysicians, theologians, publicists, economists, romancers, and poets, have all given their views on the foundation of property, and the laws that determine its use and abuse. Much confusion of thought and opinion has been expressed on the subject; indeed, so bewildering are the arguements of many who have attempted to investigate and elucidate it, that the reader is frequently forced to conclude that they have not properly understood themselves.

Proudhon, the celebrated French socialist, asserted that: "Property is robbery" meaning thereby that the land, the birds of the air, the fishes of the sea, together with all the other natural productions of the earth, were the common property of mankind, and ought not to be appropriated by any privileged order of the human family. What is of nature ought to be the common right of all, and does not properly come under the designation of property, which is the result of mental or physical labour. The term property is not applicable to anything that does not originate from the industry of man. John Stuart Mill says—"The institution of property, when limited to its essential elements, consists in the recognition, in each person, of a right to the exclusive disposal of what he or she has produced by their own exertions, or received either by gift or by fair agreement, without force or fraud from those who produced it. The foundation of the whole is, the right of producers to what they themselves have produced.........According to the fundamental idea of property, indeed nothing ought to be treated as such which has been acquired by force or fraud, or appropriated in ignorance of a prior title vested in some other person." Paley, in his "Moral and Political Philosophy" affirms that there is a difficulty in explaining the origin of landed property consistently with the above principles laid down; "for," says he, "the land was once, no doubt, common; and the question is, how any particular part of it could justly be taken out of the common, and so appropriated to the first owner as to give him a better right to it than others; and what is more, a right to exclude all others from it." This reverend author, concluded by asserting that "the real foundation of our right is *the law of the land*." Such assertions are vague and unphilosophical, and calculated to mislead and bewilder the mind of the reader. It so happens that law and justice, are not synonymous terms.

"Law is like longitude, about,
Never completely yet found out,
Though practised notwithstanding.
'Tis like the fatalist's strange creed,
Which justifies a wicked deed,
While sternly reprimanding."

Human laws are designed mainly to protect absolute rights; the laws, or the lawyers, however, often interfere with what seems absolutely right, till there is nothing absolutely left of the original right—and absolute wrong is of necessity the consequence. Those reputed allies—equity and justice—seem in these boasted days of progress, not only to have repudiated their avowed relationship, but even to have well-nigh lost all kind of respect for each other. Had the laws of Great Britain been founded on justice, the right of private property might have been determined by them, but as they now stand they call that property which does not deserve the name, and filches that from the real producer which ought to be protected. Nothing ought to be more sacred than the produce of labour, yet it cannot be denied that nothing is more tampered with by the laws of the state. Lord Brougham once facetiously defined a lawyer to be "a learned gentleman, who rescues your estate from your enemies, and keeps it himself." Properly speaking, the proper function of the law is to protect property, not to create it, not to monoplise it. What is true of those who administer the law, is equally true of the spirit of the law itself—its mission is to monoplise and enslave. "The existence of society," says Lord Brougham, "depends upon the existence of property, for no man would work if the fruits of his labour were not secured to him, and no one would take care of anything if he had no permanent or undivided interest in it. The general good accordingly requires that property should be inviolable, unless where the general good requires that some partial exception be made to this rule. The right, therefore, depends upon expediency, or utility; and to say that it depends upon prescription, or long enjoyment, is no more explaining the origin of the right, than to say that it depends upon men's bodily force in defending their own, or upon the sentences of the court of justice, or upon the officers who carry them into execution."

"It is usual to say that the right of property arises from labour—from the natural rule or principle that all men have a claim to what they have made theirs by working for it—which, however, is only another way of stating the question, and leaves us still to explain why such a working should confer such a claim; and this we can only do by recurring to the principle of expediency; not to mention that this theory would only apply to the first owner, the labourer himself, and in no way explains the right of those to whom he transmits it by descent. Many have thought they solved every difficulty by observing that in the beginning of society all things were common to all; that the land for miles belonged to no one; but that each man took possession of a piece and cultivated it, and defended it, so as to make it his own. This, again, is only stating the same thing in a somewhat, and but a little, revised form; and, at all events, it gives no solution whatever to the question which immediately arises—Why should they who never lived on, or cultivated, or defended the spot of land, have any right to it after the first occupant's decease? This can only be answered by referring to the necessity which exists of a fixed rule, and of property being distributed in a certain known way, and secured to different possessors, and the innumerable mischiefs which would result from violating this rule; or, in other words, not recognising the right of property. The general good is the foundation of the whole argument, and accordingly, as often as that is thought to require restrictions upon the use of the transmission of property, the law interferes, and restrains the enjoyment, or directs the transmission. Thus we see that through the whole system of society, expediency, or a regard to what is for the general good of the community, is the only governing principle, and the solid foundation of all rights."

We beg leave to dissent from the noble Lord's conclusions. Had the noble Lord defined his terms, less confusion would have characterised his remarks, and less perplexity would have found its way to the minds of his readers. At the outset of his argument the noble Lord stumbles upon the proper foundation of the right of private property in land. He asserts that "it is usual to say that the right of private property arises from labour—from the natural rule or principle that all men have a claim to what they have made theirs by working for it, which, however, is only another way of stating the question, and leaves us still to explain why such a working should confer such a claim." Does the noble Lord conclude that the produce of one man's labour is not his *bona fide* property, when that property is the result of his own exertion, assisted by his accumulated savings? Or, does the noble Lord wish it to be understood that land in its natural state, undisturbed by the operation of labour and capital, ought to be held on such a tenure as best guarantee the general good of the community? These are two essentials to be attended to relative to the points in question:—First, the land itself is a natural agent, and in its primeval state does not belong what is properly termed property; second, the surface properties of the land originating from labour and capital, which constitutes a claim to property in it.

Now, land as a natural agent, and the tenure by which it is most advisable to be held by subjects or governments for the benefit of all, may be controlled by expediency, but expediency has nothing to do in deciding the right to what is the result of labour and capital. The right is inherent in the producer. The law does not originate it; the proper function of the law is to protect it. Social science does not acknowledge property in land except what is transferred to it by the agency of labour and capital. "Private property," says John Stuart Mill, "as an institution did not owe its origin to any of those considerations of utility, which plead for the maintainance of it when established. Enough is known of rude age, both from history and from analogous states of society in our own time, to shew that tribunals (which always precede laws) were originally established, *not to determine rights*, but to repress violence and terminate quarrels." "Again," says he, "whenever in any county, the proprietor, generally speaking, ceases to be the improver, political economy has nothing to say in defence of landed property, as there established. In no sound theory of landed property was it ever contemplated that the proprietor of land should be merely a sinecurist quartered on it."

If our arguments on the right of property be correct, it is evident that the tenures of the landed property of Great Britain, together with the laws that determine the present relations of landlord and tenant, are woefully at variance with right and justice. Two-thirds of the land of Great Britain has been reclaimed from its original state by the industry and capital of the tenant-farmer, who is not only compelled to ask a "brother of the earth to give him leave to toil," but who is in many instances driven from the plot of land he has cultivated, and from the tenement he has reared, without any recompense for his toil, and without any sympathy from the landlord. Well might Shakespeare exclaim—

"Large-handed robbers your great masters are,
And pill by law."

Southey, animated by a like sentiment, says—

"The right of property is a juggle to deceive
The poor whom you oppress."

Private property in unreclaimed land was not sanctioned by law until the time of Henry VIII. Although the Act 32 Henry VIII. made private property of the land occupied by the barons, they nevertheless continued to pay acreage into the Exchequer, together with the customary aids and profits arising from wardships, marriage, livery, purveyance, and pre-emption. These contributions to the Exchequer constituted the principal taxes that defrayed the expenses of the nation. At that time there were no taxes on the necessaries of life, to be paid by the working classes. When the power of levying taxes belonged to the King, the landholders were made responsible for the payments of taxes necessary for the maintenance of the State; but as soon as they were made proprietors of the soil they gradually freed the land from the payment of taxes, and, as a supplement to their usurpation of the people's rights, laid the burden of taxation upon the necessaries of life consumed by the working classes. This scheme was accomplished in 1645 when Charles II. ruled Great Britain, and when the landed aristocracy had gained an ascendency in Parliament. By virtue of the Act 12th, Charles II., it was enacted "That the moiety of such tax (the tax on the poor man's food, &c.) shall be settled on the King's majesty, his heirs, and successors, in *full recompence and satisfaction for all tenures in capite*, and by knight service, and of the court of wards and liveries, and all emoluments thereby accruing, and in full satisfaction for all purveyance."

Such was the mode by which the usurpation of the soil and the rights of property were accomplished. The rights of property so far as it is connected with land in its unreclaimed condition, simply means the right to enslave mankind. The progress of intelligence and of democracy has accomplished the manumission of legalised serfdom, but the tenures of our landed property still holds in bondage a great proportion of the human family. About 30,000 landed proprietors receive an annual income from the industry of the nation amounting to about £150,000,000. This sum is made up from the rents of tenant farmers, ground rents, rents from coal mines, rents from foreshores around our coasts, rent from valuable stone quarries, limestone quarries, marl pits, brick fields, tile and earthenware manufactories, valuable fisheries on the sea coast and in our rivers, annual falls of timber, game preserves, either let out or the game killed by the landlord, and fed by the tenants. It is not, however, the usurpation of the soil and its mineral products that has been accomplished by the territorialists: they are every year stealthily and steadily acquiring possession of greater part of the house property of the nation. A great proportion of the house property of England has been reared by tenant farmers and other classes of labourers on the ninety-nine or twenty-one years' lease-system, and at the termination of the lease, the landlord steps in and politely informs the real proprietor that the house, by virtue of the tenure of the land, is now his property. It is impossible for the ingenuity or imagination of man to concoct a more gigantic scheme of slavery or of legalised confiscation. Where then is the boasted liberty of Englishmen? Liberty is the sovereignty of the individual; and never shall man know liberty until each and every individual is acknowledged to be the only legitimate sovereign of his own person, time, and property.

JOHN PARKER.

The Rev. W. H. Ratcliff, curate of St. Mary Magdalen, Paddington, has seceded to the Roman Church.

Mr. James Teare, the originator of the total abstinence movement in Preston, in the year 1832, died in Manchester, on Monday night at the age of 64.

It is no secret that an entire reconstruction of the Royal Regiment of Artillery has lately been proposed, and is seriously discussed in the highest quarters.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER OF MR. KUSEL.—The men who recently murderously assaulted Mr. Kusel, a Liverpool merchant, were committed for trial by the magistrates, last week.

THE FACTORY ACTS.—The Factory Acts Extension is ordered to be applied to establishments in different parts of the country, comprising sewing, cotton factories, printing offices, &c.

£28,000 BEQUEATHED TO A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY.—Miss Lockwood, of Betchworth, near Dorking, who died a few weeks since, has left to to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge the large sum of £28,000.

DROLL STORY OF LORD ELDON.—The Hon. Amelia Murray in her "Recollections from 1833 to 1837" tells the following characteristic story of Lord Eldon: "It once happened that Lord Eldon and the Archbishop of Canterbury dined with the King. The former became rather communicative and merry over his port. At last he said 'It is a curious fact that your Majesty's Archbishop and your Majesty's Lord Chancellor both married their wives clandestinely! I had some excuse; for Bessie Surtees was the prettiest girl in all Newcastle; but Mrs. Sutton was always the same pumpkin-faced thing she is at present?' The King was much amused and told the story to the Princesses."

MR. DISRAELI AND LORD CHELMSFORD.—We *(Pall Mall Gazette)* hear that explanations have passed between Mr. Disraeli and Lord Chelmsford with a satisfactory result. It is now said that Lord Chelmsford, on the formation of Lord Derby's Government, was appointed Lord Chancellor on a distinct understanding that he might be asked at any time to make way for Lord Cairns. Mr. Disraeli had relied on this in arranging to appoint Lord Cairns; Lord Chelmsford had utterly forgotten the existence of such a condition; but on the production of his own letter to Lord Derby, he has admitted Mr. Disraeli's perfect right to do what he did, and the Prime Minister and Lord Chelmsford have shaken hands.

A WELSH GHOST.—Abernant, near Aberdare, is at present in the enjoyment of a ghost, locally certified as the spirit of the deceased wife of a workman who had threatened her husband before her death that she would haunt him if he ill-treated her children, and who seems to have had reason for keeping her word. The spiritual influence is chiefly manifested by jugs, chairs, and tables jumping about in the house; but the ex-parish constable, who was sent for to lay the ghost, was made the subject of a different manifestation. In reply to a solemn request, he received a blow with a stone, and was laid himself instead of laying the ghost. The police were sent for, and they tied the deceased's daughter's hands, thinking she was at the bottom of the affair, but the latest accounts say that the ghost continues its manifestations.—*Western Press.*

CLERICAL NEWS.—The *Guardian* says that the Bishop of Winchester has made rapid progress towards recovery since last week. He is quite conscious of all that passes around him, and has from time to time spoken a few words. The same paper says that the Bishop of Bath and Wells is improving in health. *Echoes from the Clubs* says: "It is rumoured that in the event of the serious illness of Dr. Sumner terminating fatally, his successor will be the present Bishop of Oxford. The reason alleged is that her Majesty is desirous the Right Reverend Samuel Wilberforce should have the Prelacy of the Order of the Garter, which pertains to the See of Winchester—in which event the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University will, in all probability, receive the vacant mitre."

MR. MURPHY IN CUSTODY.—The authorities in Rochdale have dealt very summarily with Mr. Murphy. Under his direction the erection of a tent was commenced on Tuesday, on Cronkeyshaw Common. Acting upon the complaint of the freeholders round the common, the magistrates ordered the tent to be taken down, and, the order not being complied with, the police levelled the erection. Murphy went to the police-office to complain of this proceeding, was arrested on the charge of causing tumultuous gatherings, and was locked up. On Tuesday night one of the Roman Catholic Churches was attacked by a mob and some damage was done. The Murphyites, however, retreated upon the appearance of the police. The *Manchester Examiner* says that the news of Murphy's arrest created considerable excitement.

SINGULAR CASE OF SUSPECTED MURDER.—On Wednesday morning, a man named Richard William Woolcott, a cabinet-maker, residing at Hoxton, was apprehended and taken to the Islington Police Station, charged on suspicion of having caused the death of his son, Thomas George Woolcott, by drowning him in the Regent's canal. On Tuesday night a boy was passing along the banks of the Regent's Canal, near the Rosemary Branch Bridge, when he saw the man in custody kneeling by the side of the water. The boy asked him if he was drowning his dog, and he said no, his little boy was in the water. At that moment the boy saw the hair of some one in the water, and he saw that the person was alive, as his fingers were moving as if attempting to swim. Both the man in custody and the boy tried to get the body out of the water, and whilst so engaged the man dropped some sugar out of his pocket. This he picked up, and whilst doing so the body sunk, and did not rise again.

Spirit of the Press.

THE IRISH DEBATE.

The *Times*, which has day after day been declaring that the debate on the Irish question is mere talk, and can end in nothing practical, now "the talk" is over, tells its readers that the discussion has been unexpectedly justified by the manifest influence it has had on Mr. Gladstone's mind, and the declaration it has elicited from him. The sudden ripening of his opinion must plainly carry with it the support of a large number, if not the whole, of those who had been connected with him by party ties. It is not too much to say that the sound has accordingly gone forth for the destruction of the Irish Establishment, however its disendowment may be delayed. "The last relic of evil days" is not merely doomed; it is marked to fall. The badge of sufferance, which the inhabitants of Ireland bore as long as the revenues of the Church were devoted to the support of the creed rejected by an overwhelming majority of the people, must soon be removed. It is in vain to pretend with Mr. Disraeli that the question of all endowments is at issue because it is decided that the devotion of public property to the use of a small section of a people is condemned. We do not, however, wish to conceal the truth that there are difficulties to be encountered in disendowment. The Irish Church is strong with the strength of three hundred years, and though it has utterly failed to take root throughout the land, the most vigorous and energetic section of the Irish population is sincerely devoted to it.—The mere financial and, so to speak, mechanical difficulties of endowment are not to be despised, and even if these stood alone it would surmount them. But the attitude of the Liberal party is henceforth clear. The mind and conscience of England have been aroused. Among the first acts of that new assembly to which the destinies of the nation are to be soon committed must be the removal of the fruitful spring of hereditary resentment which has existed in the maintenance, through English supremacy and the force of English will, of an "alien Church" in the sister island.

Mr. Disraeli's philosophy of religious endowments is, observes the *Daily News*, a curiosity of speculation, which may excite wonder, but will scarcely repay examination. Those may smile who are not yet revolted at hearing the statesman who has divorced politics from morality solemnly talking about the necessity of associating politics with religion. The peculiarity of Ireland is, that even if the principle of a State Church be sound, the conditions of its legitimacy does not exist there. A Protestant establishment in a Roman Catholic country revolts the common sence of justice and morality. A Roman Catholic establishment in the United Kingdom is incompatible at once with the feelings of the majority of the British people, and with that spiritual independence of secular Protestant authority of which the Roman Catholic hierarchy and laity are honourably jealous. The situation of Ireland is therefore unique. The Government have practically put the issue of endowment or disestablishment in Ireland before the present Parliament, and Mr Gladstone has wisely taken provision that the question shall be explicitly put and openly decided.

The Irish policy of the Government, exclaims the *Standard*, finds its conclusive vindication in the speeches of its critics. Although nearly every member of the opposition who has spoken has professed to believe that nothing would be easier than to satisfy the Irish people and get rid of the Irish difficulty, and much disappointment has been expressed that the Government did not deal boldly with the subject, there is such a hopeless contradiction between the remedies which the different doctors suggest as the right ones and blame the Government for not applying, that no sensible man will doubt that the proposal to deal cautiously and tentavely with these vexed questions, pending further inquiry, is the proper policy of the time, and indeed the only one to which Parliament would give its sanction. The whole Opposition can unite in complaining of the inadequacy of the Goverment proposals, but it is utterly as unable to present itself, as a body, any programme.

Mr. Gladstone's speech on the Irish question meets in the opinion of the *Star*, the expectations of this country, and will raise the deeply-sunk holes of that sister-land for whose happiness England has made herself responsible. Severely condemning the Government for altogether failing to perceive the grave crisis which impends, he has carried to the arbitration of the world the spirit and the details of our government of Ireland, and provoked that early and provident fear, which Burke declared to be the mother of security, to save us from the disgrace and peril of Irish insubordination. It was impossible to hear, and it will be impossible to read, Mr Gladstone's able speech without perceiving in it the necessity that "the great contention in which we seem to be engaged" should be promptly carried to an issue. And we believe that it will be generally felt that the fight can be well fought, and may be well won, under the command of a statesman more thoroughly possessed than any Minister has been since Sir Robt. Peel destroyed the corn laws with the high moral obligations cast by a great natural exigency on those responsible for its destinies.

RECENT MURDERS.

The common belief that murder is on the increase is not confirmed by statistics, but there are times when it is favoured by an inexplicable concurrence of atrocious crimes. The Spring Assizes of the present year have disclosed a blacker calender than the *Times* remembers for some years past, and our own circuit reports for the 12th and 13th March alone contain the account of no less than four trials for murder. One of these cases belongs to what must, we fear, be called the ordinary type of murder, committed by a lover in a paroxysm of jealousy. Each of the other three, however, exhibits some remarkable features which appear to call for special attention. Two resulted in conviction, one in acquittal; but the undisputed facts of the last case (which had been known as "the Bromley murder") were shocking enough without the inferences drawn by the prosecution. The other two are are the notorious "Todmorden murder," the author of which was taken red-handed, and confessed his guilt, and the "Romney murder," which was committed by Mrs. Kidder on the child, and which contrasts strangely with the former in all its external incidents. However widely these cases may differ in their superficial features, there is a certain deeper resemblance between them which it may be instructive to notice. They are all characterised, not excluding the Bromley case, by a disparity between the motive and the crime which is nothing less than portentous. The man who could resolve to immolate a whole household because he was not allowed to keep company there with his sweetheart, the woman who could drown a harmless child because it was not her own, and the two men who at least thrust out a poor homeless creature to perish of cold on a rough winter's night because she could not pay for her lodging, must have been equally destitute, we might be tempted to say, of any human feeling. And yet the evidence does not altogether justify such a conclusion. The first, in particular, although he carried out his execrable design with relentless ferocity, and silenced every prayer for mercy with the words, "Where's my Sarah?" appears to have been capable of sincere affection, and might possibly have lived to make a kind husband if these fiendish passions had not been kindled within him. The one reflection that is forced upon us by such revelations as these is that murder is never likely to be extinguished by any future progress, whether of law or education. Christianity and civilisation have done much to banish or check some other crimes, but the spirit of murder remains unsubdued. Murders, indeed, are seldom committed by professional criminals, and spring from a moral source which no preventive agency has yet succeeded in reaching.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

The present famine in Russia, the *Post* declares to be the immediate consequence of the emancipation of the serfs. This is rather an awkward admission, but it is nevertheless strictly and literally true. About twenty millions of agricultural labourers have been suddenly freed from compulsory toil, and by far the greater majority have refused to work at all. Many have emigrated from the rural districts to cities where wages are high and employments easy and numerous. They have become porters, night-watchmen, droshky drivers, and eagerly embraced any occupation which freed them from their old hard work behind the plough. Some, a very few, have remained in the rural districts, and vegetated on their acquired lands. The first necessaries of life have been always plentiful hitherto in Russia. The wants of the peasantry are indeed very few and cheaply satisfied. They fast about one third of the year, and many of them never taste meat from the cradle to the grave. A little mushroom and cabbage broth, a little maize porridge, forms their ordinary nourishment. Thus, no sooner did the law permit them to be idle, than no inducement could tempt them into activity.

LIBERATION OF FENIAN PRISONERS.—The Irish Government on Saturday liberated four more of the Jacknell prisoners, the American Government paying their fare to America.

ARREST FOR TREASON-FELONY IN LONDON.—Peter Morgan, carpenter, was apprehended in London on Monday, on the charge of treason-felony. In the latter part of last year, he seduced twelve soldiers from their allegiance at Woolwich, and conveyed them to Ireland to take part in the Fenian rising. The prisoner was remanded at Bow Street.

Railway Time Tables.

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

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

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

DOWN TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

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

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	8· 0	3.50
Scotswood	"	8· 7	3·57
Rowland's Gill	"	8·21	4·11
Lintz Green	"	8·27	4·17
Ebchester	"	8·40	4·30
Shotley Bridge	"	8·45	4·35
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·55	4·45
	dep.	9· 0	5·10
Knitsley	"	9·11	5·21
Lanchester	"	9·24	5·34
Witton Gilbert	"	9·36	5·46
Durham	arr.	9·50	6· 0

DOWN TRAINS.

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M. 1, 2, 3.	P.M. 1, 2, 4.
Carrhouse	dep.	6·35	3·40
Cold Rowley	"	6·45	3·50
Burnhill Junction	"	6·55	4·0
Tow Law	"	7·10	4·10
Crook	arr.	7·25	4·25
	dep.	7·55	5·20
Bishop Auckland	"	8·33	5·50
Darlington	"	9·35	6·18
Stockton	"	9·50	7·23
Middlesbro'	"	9·25	7·30

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

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

DO YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL HAIR WHISKERS, &c?—Dr. Russell's Lixivene, an elegantly perfumed toilet compound, for nourishing, preserving, and restoring the hair, is guaranteed to produce moustaches, whiskers eyebrows, &c., in two or three weeks, strengthen weak prevent its falling off, check greyness in all its stages, the original colour, dispel scurf and dandriff, and make it clean soft, curly, and glossy. For the reproduction of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at any age, its effects are certain. In thousands of cases it has been successful when all other preparations had failed. In the nursery it is unequalled, as it keeps the head clean, and forms the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price, 2s., sufficient for three months use, sent anywhere free by post, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Dr. G. Russell, 28, Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. Large bottles, containing three times the quantity, 4s. 6d. each. "It stopped my hair falling off.—J. Saville." "My whiskers are now abundant and thick.—William Neale." "My hair had gone in patches from illness, but it is now growing nicely.—Miss Webb." "My moustache is envied by everybody.—Major Birch." "For keeping the hair in curl it is the best thing I ever used.—Mrs. Pratt." "I was bald for nine years, but now my head is covered with hair.—J. Spence." Sold by all Chemists. OBSERVE—Every Genuine Bottle 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 out-side 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 racing 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 29 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.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, & CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Thomson's COUGH LOZENGES are a Speedy and Elegant Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Shortness and Difficulty of Breathing, Pains in the Chest and Side, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness, Derangements of the Voice and Respiratory Organs generally, all of which are the well known precursors of Consumption and a lingering death. They immediately cause free expectoration in asthma, bring off the tough viscid phlegm, allay tickling in the throat which causes coughing, give ease in difficulty of breathing, remove spasm and tightness of the chest, and heal the soreness felt after coughing. For singers, preachers, and all other public speakers they are most invaluable, strengthening the throat, and rendering it equal to any exertion. Price, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box. To protect the public from imitations Her Majesty's Commissioners have ordered the name, RALPH THOMSON, London, to be engraved in white letters on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet. Sold by all Chemists in the world, or will be sent post free direct on receipt of 14, 33, or 54 penny stamps, by DR. THOMSON, 21, Harrington Square, Euston Square, London. Extracts from Testimonials. "My breathing was very difficult, and my cough at night dreadful. Your Lozenges have quite set me up again. Mr. Lane." "Your Lozenges quite cured my spitting of blood, brought on by hard coughing. J. H. Bennett." "My surgeon said I was in a decided consumption, but I am happy to say your Lozenges have quite cured me. Miss Emery." "They cured my hoarseness and sore throat in seven hours. Mrs. Hay."

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