Printed and Published by the Proprietor Robert Jackson at his Printing Office Front Street Consett in the County of Durham, March 28th 1868 Robert Jackson

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 381. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} CONSETT, SATURDAY, MARCH 28TH, 1868. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Wanted.

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

WANTED, by the Trade Improvement Society, a Competent PERSON to Collect Outstanding Debts. Security required. Applications will be received up to April 1st.—Address to JOSEPH URWIN, Dipton, via Burnopfield. 237

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

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.

HARMONIUM OPENING AT BLACKHILL PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.

MRS. PRESTON, of Durham, will preach on SUNDAY, April 5th 1868, in the above chapel. On SATURDAY, April 4th, there will be a GRAND CONCERT of Sacred Music. 233

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

"FIFE,"

A Thorough-Bred Stallion, will travel in the neighbourhood of Consett, Lanchester, Greenhead, Ebchester, Crookgate, and Tanfield for the season.

To be seen at Mr. J. BARRON'S Number One, Consett, where full particulars may be known. 240

Public Notices.

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

TOWN HALL, CONSETT.

ON MONDAY, April 6th, 1868, a LECTURE, in aid of the New Wesleyan, Chapel, Lanchester, will be delivered in the TOWN HALL, Consett, by the REV. PETER MACKENZIE.

Subject—"The Bible: its Authenticity and Value."

ADMISSION—Front Seats, 1s. 6d.; Back Seats, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

Doors open at Six o'clock; Chair to be taken at Seven by the Rev. R. PATCH. 234

EMIGRATION.

A LECTURE on "EMIGRATION" will be given in the BRITISH SCHOOL-ROOM, Consett, on THURSDAY, April 2nd, 1868, by MR. WM. RAW, of Blackhill, late of Australia, giving a Geographical Description of the Earth, its Extent and Population, together with the greatness of England, and unfolding the immense extent of the Colonial possessions of Great Britain, and the resources of America.

Doors open at Seven o'clock; Chair to be taken at Half-past Seven by JON. PRIESTMAN, Esq.

ADMISSION—Front Seats, 6d.; Area, 3d.

The proceeds to go to the Consett Church Institute. 238

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

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.

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.
CHIMNEY TOPS.
CHIMNEY VENT LINING.
RIDGE TILES, PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL.
GLAZED SINK STONES.
DO. WATER-CLOSET PANS & TRAPS.
TRUSSES.
FERNERY STANDS.
ORNAMENTAL VASES.
GARDEN BORDERS.
GAS RETORTS.
FIRE BRICKS, COMMON BRICKS, QUARLS, &c.

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.

R. DICKINSON & CO., PROPRIETORS. 80

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. 143

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

IMPORTANT SALE OF RAILWAY CONTRACTORS' VALUABLE PLANT.

MR. WILLIAM RAW

Begs most respectfully to announce to RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, COLLIERY OWNERS, BUILDERS, BLACKSMITHS, QUARRYMEN, &c., &c.,

That he has been honoured with instructions from MESSRS. MORKILL and PRODHAM, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, to

SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
8th and 9th April, 1868,

The remainder of the very Valuable Stock of

RAILWAY PLANT,

Used in the construction of the Blaydon and Consett Railway, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, now completed at the following Stations, viz.:—

BLACKHILL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, EBCHESTER, LINTZ GREEN, ROWLAND'S GILL, and SWALWELL,

COMPRISING 1 Tank Locomotive Engine, 12-in cylinder, 6 wheels, coupled by Manning and Wardle, Leeds; 1 Tank Locomotive Engine, 9-in. cylinder, 4 wheels, coupled by Neilson and Son, Glasgow; 1 Steam Engine, 6 horse-power, with Mortar Mill attached; 1 Stationary Engine, 7 horse-power; 3 Mortar Mills, complete; upwards of 300 Tons of Temporary Rails, from 36 to 42 lbs. per yard; 150 Joint Wagons, with malleable iron leading wheels; 60 Roller Wagons, with cast-iron wheels; 10 Pedestal Tip Wagons, with do.; 12 Ballast Wagons, with springs, malleable iron wheels, and Hopper bottoms; 6 Yard Wagons; 5 Side Tip Roller Wagons; 8 Stone Bogies, with malleable iron leading wheels; 2 Large Travelling Cranes, 5 Derrick Cranes; 2 Bogy Cranes; 2 Small Jib Cranes; 2 Winches, for steam power; Several Crab Winches, for double and single purchase; 1 Small Hydraulic Press; 2 Piling Frames, with 19 cwt. rams, complete; 1 10-Ton Road Wagon; 3 Timber Wagons; 1 4-Wheeled Stone Bogy; 4 Coup Carts; 3 Bogies, for shifting wagons; 2 Saw Benches and 15 Circular Saws; 1 Screwing Machine, complete; Malleable and Cast-Iron Plates; Bellows, Anvils, Vices, and a large quantity of other Blacksmith's Tools; a great quantity of Quarry and Earth Picks and Shovels; Quarry and Platelayers Bars and Hammers; Quarry Chains, Blocks, Scaffolding Poles, and Ropes; Brick, Navvy, and other Barrows; Planks, Battens, &c.; and upwards of 1200 superficial yards of ½, ¾, and 1-in. Boards; several Tons of Scrap Iron; a large quantity of Cart and Wagon Harness, little worse than new, 1 set of Gig Harness, 1 Riding Saddle, 1 Double Bridle, 1 set of Donkey Harness and Cart. Also, 22 Tons of first-class well-won rich Meadow Hay.

Detailed Particulars will be given in Catalogues, which are in preparation, and may be had on application to the CONTRACTORS or the AUCTIONEER.

Sale to commence each day at Ten o'clock; commencing the first day at Blackhill. Luncheon at One o'clock, Tickets 2s. each, returnable to Purchasers of £5 value.

Sale Office, Blackhill, County of Durham
March 24th, 1868. 236

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

MR. H. BROWN has received instructions from Mr. MCNALLY, Victoria Street, Consett, to SELL BY AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 29th of March, all his Valuable Stock of DRAPERY and MEN'S MERCERY.

Sale to commence at Six o'clock in the Evening. 235

By Mr. John Jenkins.

MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On MONDAY, April 6th, 1868,

THE WHOLE OF THE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Belonging to Mr. MCNALLY, who is leaving the Neighbourhood.

MR. JOHN JENKINS, AUCTIONEER.

SITTING ROOM.—1 Mahogany Loo Table; 1 Mahogany Sofa, in hair seating; 1 Mahogany Couch, in hair seating; 6 Mahogany Baloon backed Chairs, in hair seating; 1 Toilet Table; 1 Mirror, 40 in. by 50 in., in gold gilt frame; about 25 yards of Brussels Carpet; 1 Hearth Rug; an assortment of handsome Pictures; Wax Fruit and Flowers; Electro-Plated Tea and Coffee Service; 1 Ornamental Chandelier; several sets of Vases; Fender and Fire-irons; 1 Window Cornice.

No. 1 BEDROOM.—Mahogany Drawers and Bookcase; Washstand and Dressing Table; Dressing Drawers and Glass; 1 Towel Rail; 1 Mirror; 1 Iron Bedstead, Mattress, and 1 Prime Feather Bed, Bolster, and Pillows; 1 Window Pole; set of Bedroom Ware; Drugget Carpet; Fender and Fire-irons; 3 Cane Chairs, &c.

No. 2 BEDROOM.—1 Iron Bedstead and Mattress, and Feather Bed, Bolster and Pillows; 1 Bedroom Drawers, Washstand, and Dressing Table, and Bedroom Ware; 1 Dressing Glass; Drugget and Hearth Rugs; 1 Large Mirror; 3 Bedroom Chairs, &c.

KITCHEN.—2 Kitchen Tables; 1 Arm Chair; 3 Birch Chairs; 1 Form; 1 Clock; 1 Desk; 1 Set of China; Poss Tub and Staff, Wash Tubs; Filter; Cocoa Matting and Cloth Hearth Rug; Fender and Fire-irons, Flat Irons and Tailors' Irons; Pots, Pans, and Ware; 1 Set of Trays; 2 Maps; Candlesticks; Passage Oil-Cloth, with a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

The Sale to commence at One o'clock.

J. J. respectfully invites intending Purchasers to an early inspection, as the Furniture is in good condition and the lots numerous. 239

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. 206

Business Announcements.

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

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

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. Hilary, 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 comcompletely 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 case 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 heir 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

FENIAN EXCITEMENT IN VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—Advices from Victoria of March 7th state that the excitement caused by the threatened Fenian invasion continues. A gunboat had been stationed in the harbour, and a large body of marines placed on board. The powder magazine opposite the city and the different engine-houses were strongly guarded. The volunteers had received orders to hold themselves in readiness in case their services should be required. Every precaution had been taken to secure the safety of the city. The nature of the startling information was only known to the authorities, but the general impression prevails that they have been hoaxed.

THE EAGLE LOOKING TOWARDS THE RHINE.—The Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge* relates the following anecdote:—Yesterday, the 22nd, M. Des Essarts, who has just returned from Beyrout, where he was Consul-General, and who is about to be made a minister plenipotentiary, presented to the Emperor a bronze Roman Eagle in a perfect state of preservation. This remarkable work of art holds between his talons a globe, which he forcibly presses, his wings being partially extended, as if it had just prounced on its prey. The Emperor greatly admired the work, and thanked M. Des Essarts for his present. He was principally struck with the posture of the eagle and the haughty and menacing expression of the emblematic bird of prey. "Sire," M. Des Essarts ventured to hint, "his eye is towards the Rhine." The Emperor was not able to repress a smile.

Late Advertisement.

FIRST DELIVERY OF SPRING GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

A Large Assortment of FANCY DRESSES, and a Splendid Variety of WOOLLEN CLOTHS, AT R. HEDLEY & Co.'s, BLACKHILL. 242

DR. JACKSON, SURGEON, CATCHGATE.

Advice gratis on Mondays from 10 to 12 a.m. 241

"THE WIFE," IN THE TOWN HALL, CONSETT, On *TUESDAY EVENING, March 31st, 1868*, By the CONSETT DRAMATIC AMATEURS. 243

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

DISTRICT OF LEADGATE.

I, EDWARD CHARLTON, the Chairman of the said Local Board, and being the person appointed by Law to conduct the Election for this District, DO HEREBY DECLARE, and under my hand Certify, that more than Four Members (the number required by Law to be Elected) having been Nominated, the First Four of the undermentioned Persons were and are duly Elected, and form the Local Board for the said District, together with the Eight Members who did not go out of office, whereas, I have this day given Notice to each Person Elected.

As witness my hand, at Leadgate aforesaid, this 27th day of March, 1868.

EDWARD CHARLTON, Chairman.

Names of Persons Nominated.	No. of Votes.
1 Rev. Francis Kearney	91
2 John Wilson	56
3 Robert Walton Shaw	41
4 David Balleny	41
5 John Fletcher	33
6 George Rippon	31
7 Rev. Joseph Whyte Mitchell	30
8 Thomas Heatherington	21
9 Humphrey Hetherington	15
10 Thomas Longstaff	15
11 Thomas Rowe	11
12 William Nicholson	7
13 Edward Keenleyside	4

FOUR ELECTED.

Rev. Francis Kearney | Robert Walton Shaw
John Wilson | David Balleny 244

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.

J. W. and ZENO.—Your communications are under consideration.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1868.

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE.

PEACE hath battles and victories more noble than those of war, and none more noble or more important than those in Parliament. Some of these are near at hand. The tocsin has sounded, legions are gathering to the fight, arms are being furbished, followers encouraged, the battle cry already resounds, and the eagle-eyed champions are "nursing their wrath to keep it warm."

In our last issue one of the leaders in the fight was noticed. Another of these now claims our notice. The leader of HER MAJESTY'S Opposition is no ordinary man. An Englishman to the backbone, socially occupying a position neither on the highest peaks or in the lowest vales; thoroughly educated and early attracting notice by a work which called forth an elaborate review by the prince of essayists; giving his earnest attention to finance and mastering it in every detail, mastering it as no other statesman has done at least in its practical departments; an orator in the truest sense of the term, for as with an enchanter's power he enrobes dry, dead figures, in all the graceful folds of imagery and illustration,—he must ever command the attention of the House of Commons. He is the acknowledged leader of the practicable advanced party in England, and should our present Prime Minister fail in his arduous task the eyes of the nation will instinctively turn to WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE. His strength and weakness lie in the earnestness of his convictions. His strength, in commanding the confidence and admiration of a people who admiring earnestness and honesty, hate shuffling; his weakness in having around him men more under the influence of party and selfish motives than able to follow a man of lofty purpose. Temporizing, snake-like qualities, both in Parliament and out of it, are often fitted to advance one, while stern, uncompromising earnestness shackles him. India-rubber consciences are useful commodities if we wish to attain the success which attracts the masses. But in the long run, "great is the truth and it will prevail." The Opposition leader has for a time been somewhat in the shade; but he bides his time, and even now, like many great men, may do most good when least seen. The mightiest forces often operate in majestic silence.

But there are times in which silence is impossible, and even, if possible, dishonourable. Such a time has come in the history of our nation, and upon Monday evening, and during next week, words will be uttered whose influence will go onward to the end of time. The eyes of Europe and America are upon us and it would be well for the nation to arouse. Religious feuds are proverbially rancorous, and when a discussion involves the very existence of a given church we may, in nautical phraseology, look out for squalls. About the point at issue there can be no doubt. The three resolutions of which Mr. GLADSTONE gave notice last Monday put the matter at rest. His motion involves the non-existence of the Irish Church as such, and is rendered more important by the instinctive knowledge which all parties have, that the attack on the Irish Church is leading the way to an assault upon all state church establishments. About the final issue there can be but little doubt; whether for better or worse the Irish Church is doomed. Its prolonged existence is no longer possible. But that GLADSTONE should be the leader of it is one of the strangest political anomalies.

Only recently the leader of the Tories passed a Reform Bill, and now an earnest churchman is attacking the church of his faith, and preparing to deal its death blow. In this there is no inconsistency; we are living in altered circumstances from our ancestors. WHATELY remarks in one of his noblest discourses that if we wish to be worthy followers of a bygone race, the very fact of imbibing their spirit leads to our acting in an opposite way. Circumstances alter cases; and in our estimate of the Opposition leader it would be well to remember that his attack is not upon the Irish Church as a religious power, but on its relation to the state. As a matter of good statesmanship it is necessary for the peace of the Emerald Isle that the state church should there exist no more, and he fearlessly proclaims war against it. In fact, as an earnest man he had almost no alternative. A great cry ascended from the nation demanding an immediate revisal of our Irish policy and it was answered by the very respectable humdrum of my Lord MAYO. To such a man as WILLIAM GLADSTONE this was simply unbearable, and he has now taken a step which will compel government action in some way. In this he is at once the exponent and leader of a movement which has been going on for many years.

The earnestness of his leadership stands in strange contrast to the free and easy spirit of his great rival. In many things they are widely different. The one has his religious principles moulding his every action; the other wears them as he does his overcoat; on when necessary, off when it suits him; the one looks on men as fellow immortals; the other looks on them as a kind of useful animal chiefly guided by cajoling; life is to the one a stern reality, and before its colossal verities his being, is overawed; to the other it is little else than a masquerade; the one is a Christian Roman urged on by duty; the other a jaunty Athenian, half Epicurean, half Stoic. Parliament may be compelled to follow the latter, the people will reverence and trust the former. The heart of our nation confides in WILLIAM GLADSTONE. That he may be defeated is possible; that he may be hated is probable; that he may be abused is inevitable, but it is not only possible and probable, but also inevitable that the men of the uprising generation will accord him a sympathy and support at once generous, vigorous, courageous. He is abreast of the age; knows, and is resolved to provide for its wants. We need scarcely urge our working men to give him their support. They believe him to be no robber of Churches, no political agitator; but a man good, earnest, and wise. In the path he has chosen he will need their support.

In the Irish Church, the monopoly of University emoluments, and kindred institutions, are sure to die hard, and in their death may considerably bespatter the cause of it, but we know that "A virtuous populace will rise the while, and stand a wall of fire around their chosen leader." Our age is one of transition, men are everywhere drifting away from their former harbourage. Creeds and Confessions, hoary with age, are being subjected to the ruthless blasts of criticism. Political parties are daily changing; old ideas are giving place to new. It seems, indeed, as if all our ideas social, political, and religious, were in a melting condition. Chaos again reigns. "The darkness of excessive light," broods over the deep; but order is gradually evolving itself from the confusion, and at the bidding of our great men, master principles arise out of chaos, and gather around them the order and harmony of a new creation. This is well, and it is a cause of deep thankfulness, that now, as ever, the needs of the age call forth the man, and we fear not for the result. The state is not in danger, religion is not in danger, the people are not in danger. The state is not, for our Parliament and our beloved Queen were never more deeply seated in the people's affections; Religion is not, for it has flourished, even when the state frowned upon it, the people are not, for they are becoming better every day. Old England has taken mighty strides since last century, and while such men as WILLIAM GLADSTONE arise time after time to point out the channel between the rocks a-head, and pilot us safely onward we may, in quiet assurance, bless GOD and take courage; but at the same time let us arise to the dignity of our position and bring our ready, spontaneous aid to those who are so manfully fighting the nation's peaceful battles.

Local and District News.

HEXHAM MARCH FAIR.—On Tuesday, this fair for the sale of cattle, horses, and pigs was held on the usual fair ground at the west end of Hexham. Of farmers and dealers there was not a large attendance, and the show of stock of a good description was only small, and consequently the demand was brisk. Good horses fetched high prices; heavy, strong draught horses were selling from £35 to £40 and upwards—in one instance £35 was refused, the owner asking £40. The show of cattle was not large, and by an early hour in the afternoon, with the exception of a few lots of Irish cattle, all were disposed of. There was a good inquiry for young short-horn cattle; a lot of steers sold at £16 each; a lot of heifers at £14; two-year-old Irish beasts realised from £5 10s. to £6, and better class of Irish cattle brought £9, and even £11 5s. each. Of pigs, there were only a small show, and an early clearance was effected at high prices. Eight weeks old pigs sold at 25s., ten weeks old pigs at 25s., stots at 30s. to 35s. each.

A new clock is about to be placed in the Lantern Tower of Durham Cathedral.

DURHAM SCHOOL.—Mr. Wm. Hetherington, Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, late K.S., at Durham School, appears as fourteenth in the classical tripos just issued. He was also a high Wrangler of the present year; and has just gained a double first class.

THE HALTWHISTLE HEROINE.—Miss Ellen Storey, the young woman whose courageous conduct met with recognition from the judge at the Northumberland Assizes, when the burglars were brought to trial for the attempted robbery from her mistress's house, was married at Haltwhistle Church on Sunday week, to Mr. John Little, farmer.

HEXHAM AND ALLENDALE RAILWAY.—It will be gratifying to the inhabitants of Hexham and Allendale to hear that operations for the making of the permanent junction of the Allendale Railway with the North Eastern line will be commenced forthwith. Mr. Ritson, the contractor, who has already given great satisfaction in his making of the line, will execute the work, and it is intended that the Allendale line should join the North-Eastern about a quarter of a mile lower down than it does at present. It is expected that the line will be open for passenger traffic to Catton Road Station by July 1st. —*Hexham Courant.*

SUDDEN DEATH AT WOLSINGHAM.—On Friday night, an old man named Joseph Stockdale, 67 years of age, died in a sudden manner, at Wolsingham, Wear Valley. He had been at work all day, and was apparently in his usual good health until about nine o'clock, when he went to bed complaining to his wife of not feeling very well, and in less than half-an-hour afterwards he was dead. A doctor was not in attendance, and probably his wife did not think his illness of so serious a nature as to require one being called in, if even there had been time. The coroner did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest on the body.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE WESLEYAN QUARTERLY MEETING.—There was a large attendance of the officials of the Shotley Bridge local preachers meeting and the quarterly board. A good feeling prevailed, and business was ably got through. The financial report was satisfactory, there being at the close of the meeting a balance of about £5 in the treasurer's hands. The state of the circuit gave some degree of satisfaction. The superintendent reported an increase of 110 members for the year and 130 on trial. The Revs. R. Petch and Jas. Faulkner were unanimously invited to remain in the circuit another year, and the Rev. G. G. Letters was also invited to remain a third year, all of whom accepted the invitation. The meeting was brought to a close by prayer, the brethren separated in good spirits.

GIG ACCIDENT AND NARROW ESCAPE IN DURHAM.—On Sunday morning, as a gig containing a man, a boy, and a young lady was being driven out of the Market Place into Claypath, Durham, at a smart pace, the horse fell down on the pavement. The check was so sudden as to throw the three people in the gig out of their seats, the man and lad being shot clean over the horse's head. The female would also have probably have followed her companions, but her dress catching the dash, she dropped down between the horse and the body of the vehicle. The accident was witnessed by Mr. Shadford and Supt. Beard, the former of whom at once seized the horse's head, while the latter rescued the lady from her dangerous position before any harm could be done by the horse kicking. The whole party were found to have only sustained a shaking and a fright by their accident, and they were soon able to resume their journey.

DURHAM COUNTY CONSTABULARY.—The reports of the Inspectors of Constabulary for the year ending September 29, 1867, were recently ordered by the House of Commons to be printed. They are now published and we copy some particulars relating to the county of Durham:—"Population in 1861, 333,934; area in acres, 608,902; number of constables, 305; population to one constable, 1,095. The establishment is to all appearance composed of an intelligent and effective body of men, well supplied with clothing and accoutrements, all of which were in good condition. The books appeared to have been well and systematically kept. The constabulary has in its charge 29 police station-houses, the property of the county including 11 rooms suitably arranged for the transaction of petty-sessions business, and eight station-houses rented, in two of which there are similar rooms. These station-houses afford comfortable accommodation for nine superintendents, 31 sergeants, and 57 constables many of whom are married men. The station-houses, offices, and cells for prisoners were clean and in good order. In the opinion of the inspector, this constabulary force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of discipline and general efficiency.'"

A GALLANT PRIEST.—The Rev. Father Flint of Bellingham, acts, it appears, the part of "peacemaker" in a double sense. On Thursday last, we are informed, as the Rev. gentleman was coming down the main street of that place, he came accidentally upon an Irish row, in which a brace of pugilistic encounters were progressing rather warmly at the same time. Finding remonstrance ineffectual in putting a stop to the "mill," the priest went in search of a policeman, but the Bobby being absent, as usual in great emergencies, Father Flint borrowed the insignia of authority, the staff, and returned hastily to the spot where the fights were still proceeding with the most ardent enthusiasm, and finding his powers of moral suasion still contemned, he adopted the more forcible argument of planting a vigorous and well-directed thwack on the "nut" of the most sturdy antagonist of each pair, dropping two of his doves in the most approved fashion of police tactics, and chasing another of the combatants a considerable distance from the field, effectually putting an end to the sport. Such was the energy of the Rev. gentleman's movements, in the last blow, that he broke not only Pat's head, but also the policeman's truncheon, so there was assuredly no flattery in the compliment. All honour, says we, to Father Flint.—*Hexham Courant.*

PETTY THEFTS AT HEXHAM.—At the Hexham Petty Sessions, on Tuesday, before J. M. Ridley, T. Ridley, S. Mewbury, Esqs., Major Waddilove, and Captain Atkinson, three young men called William Thompson, John Tucker, and James Rice, were charged with stealing a pair of trousers and two pairs of stockings, belonging to Mr. Thomas Wood, of Hexham, and a bagatelle ball, belonging to Mr. Michael Brown, of the Turf Hotel, Hexham. Mr. William Taylor appeared for the prosecutor's in each case. From the evidence it appeared that the three prisoners entered Mr. Wood's shop and asked to look at some shirting, which they did not buy, but one of the prisoners (Thompson) very audaciously picked up a pair of trousers and ran out of the shop with them, and afterwards he was found by the police-constable Messer wearing them. Mr. Brown proved that the accused went into his public-house, and not liking their appearance properly ordered them out, which they reluctantly did, and in a few minutes afterwards a bagatelle ball was found to be missing, and information having been giving to Sergeant Porter he apprehended them, but the ball was not found upon any of them, a witness having seen one of the prisoners lay it down. They were all committed for trial at the next Quarter Sessions on both charges.

PRIMITIVE METHODISM. — SHOTLEY BRIDGE CIRCUIT.—The March quarterly meeting of this denomination was held in the Consett Primitive Methodist Chapel, on Monday afternoon—The Rev. T. Southron, superintendent of the circuit, presiding. This being the principal circuit meeting of the year, there was a large attendance of representatives from the various societies and other officials. The sabbath schools' report was of a favourable character showing an increase of 214 scholars and 15 teachers over last year's, the total number in the circuit being—scholars 1,981; teachers 374. The membership report was also cheering. The total number which was resolved to be reported to the forthcoming district meeting was 1,191 members, being an increase of 188 for the year, exclusive of 46 that were given to the Newcastle circuit with two societies during the year. The finances were equally good, the total receipts amounting to £102 0s. 7½d., which sum has never been realised in the circuit before. The meeting thereupon resolved to increase the salaries of their ministers, and after all the liabilities were met there remained a balance of nearly £11. The chapels were likewise reported to be in a good monetary condition, thus showing that they were favoured with prosperity in every department. It was resolved that the Conference be requested not to apply for government grants for their day schools, inasmuch as it was premature so to do and would produce an agitation, resulting in separating from the connection some of its best friends. As a body, they had hitherto been successful without state patronage, and they advised the connexion to unite with the Liberation Society and petition Parliament against the existence of the State Church. The chairman reported that sanction had been obtained for making Stanley, Burnopfield, Marley Hill, West Pelton, Annfield Plain, Spen Colliery, &c., into a distinct circuit, with the Rev. A. Lattimer (superintendent) and James Downie as ministers. The Rev. T. Southron and J. Welford, and the ministers of the new circuit were most cordially invited to stay another year. Mr. T. Carrick, Consett, was chosen delegate for the parent circuit to the approaching district meeting, and Mr. M. Halliday, White-le-head, delegate for the Stanley circuit. Throughout the whole of the proceedings great unanimity prevailed, and it was one of the best quarterly meetings ever held in the circuit.

John Eden, Esq., of Beamish Park, has subscribed £10 towards the funds for enlarging the Mechanics' Institute, at Chester-le-Street.

The clergy of the city and county of Durham are signing petitions to Parliament against Mr. Gladstone's resolutions on the Irish Church.

The Local Board of Health of Houghton-le-Spring have provided hydrants and other apparatus similar to those in use at Sunderland for the extinction of fires.

COLLISION WITH TYNE VESSELS OFF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—The English barque Grecian Queen, bound from Shields to Point de Galle, put in at Southampton on Monday for repairs, having been in collision off the Isle of Wight with the English barque Infanta, of Newcastle. The Grecian Queen had her jib-boom carried away, her figure-head slightly damaged, and her cutwater stasted. The Infanta's rigging was slightly damaged.

FATAL OUTBREAK OF YELLOW FEVER ON BOARD A TYNE SHIP.—A fatal outbreak of yellow fever has occurred amongst the crew of the William Miles, of Newcastle. The vessel left Newport for St. Thomas, and while lying there the outbreak occurred, by which the captain, William Pollard, of South Shields, and six of the crew have been carried off, while other nine were laid up in the hospital. The William Miles is owned by Mr. Richardson, of Newcastle.

"EVERY LITTLE HELPS."—The Primitive Methodists of a village not far from the city of Durham are at present building a most commodious chapel, and are making great efforts to erect one worthy in every way of their position and numbers. A person, some short time ago, presented them with a number of boxes of those useful but cheap articles, lucifer matches. The friends of the cause were nothing daunted at this, and at once commenced to turn the penny by hawking matches to the various houses in the locality. The whole were sold in a very short time at a good profit, and another proof afforded of the unflinching perseverance of this section of the religious community.

PLAYING AT HANGING.—On Monday, a shoemaker named Hugh Boyd was charged at the Durham borough Police Court with the following offence:—The defendant lives in a yard abutting on Hallgarth Street, and on Wednesday afternoon last a Mrs. Coates, living in the same yard, was attracted to the entrance passage by the cries of her little boy, a youth of some ten years of age, whom she found standing beside the defendant with a cord twisted twice round his neck. Defendant, in explanation, said they had only been playing, but on loosening the cord from the boy's neck Mrs. Coates found that it left a black mark, as if he had been nearly strangled. She stated that the defendant was a dangerous man, and had twice previously ill-used her boy. This evidence having been corroborated by a witness, the defendant said he had found the boy playing with a rope fastened to the stanchions of his mother's door, and been unable to pass out he "merely twisted the cord round the boy's neck, lifted him up by the jacket, and dropped him down." He assured the Bench that he only did it in fun, and the mother of the boy had got up the present case from spite. The magistrates said—although a very grave offence had been laid to the defendant's charge they were unwilling to believe it, and they find him 5s. and costs, or seven days, for a common assault.

MELANCHOLY CASE OF SUICIDE IN SOUTH SHIELDS.—About eight o'clock on Monday morning, Caroline Shearer, a widow, aged 37, living in Palatine Street, South Shields, commited suicide by hanging. It appeared that Mrs. Shearer's husband died about three months ago, and since then her mind has been somewhat unhinged, though beyond a settled despondency, which nothing her family could do could alleviate, was noticed about her. She and her daughter, Jane Shearer, a young woman of about eighteen years of age, rose as usual in the morning, between six and seven o'clock. There was nothing remarkable about Mrs. Shearer at the time beyond the usual despondency, and when she went away upstairs again, no notice was paid to it at first, for a little, till the daughter, thinking her mother was staying rather long, went up to see if there was anything wrong, and on opening the bedroom door, she was horrified to find her mother hanging to the bed-rail. Her screams brought her brother, who instantly cut her down. The neighbours, too, were alarmed, and Dr. Coward sent for, who came immediately, but only to find that the vital spark had fled, and no efforts could restore animation.

ALLEGED AVARICE OF MR. RICHARD WEAVER.—A report gained currency when Mr. Weaver was in Hexham, that he had charged very smartly for his services in Weardale. The sum stated was £23. Our excellent townsman, Mr. John Ridley, at once wrote to Weardale to ascertain the facts, and received a reply from Mr. Joshua Dawson, St. Johns' Chapel, in which that gentleman says:—"When Mr. R. Weaver was here he did not make a charge at all, and would not make a charge. I offered what I considered a small allowance for his labours: he returned me £3. I pressed him to keep it; but he would not. I gave it to his boy; but he would not suffer his boy to keep it, so it was returned. He got just about what would pay his railway fare and his boy's. It was so small an amount that I am ashamed to tell it, and we cleared £70 by his visit. He must receive more at other places than he did with us or he cannot provide for his family. He got no more from us than would pay his expenses from Macclesfield to here and back again, so I cannot say he got anything from us. "The devil hates him and so does a lukewarm church, but I believe he is one of the Lord's jewels." Mr. H. Marchbank, writing to the Rev. Mr. Booth, Hexham, also says:—"Mr. Weaver's own statement concerning his expenses is correct. The report is false. The Mr. Dawson you refer to paid him." It will thus be seen that Mr. Weaver's character is triumphantly cleared of any shadow of suspicion, to which the calumnies of his enemies may have given rise.—*Hexham Herald.*

MURDEROUS ATTACK BY POACHERS.—On Friday night a desperate affray took place on the estate of Colonel C. L. Wood, at Howlish Hall, near Bishop Auckland, between the gamekeeper, Mr. John Anderson, and a gang of poachers from Coundon. The keeper was sitting in his own house, when he heard the screech of a hare in the grounds near, and he at once took up his gun and went out, when seeing a lurcher dog worrying a hare he fired at it, but did not kill the animal. On going to the spot two or three men rushed out from behind a dyke, where they had been concealed, and pouncing upon him knocked him down with a blow, and then wrenched the gun from him and smashed it into several pieces. They then attacked the keeper in a most brutal manner, not only with their hands and feet, but one of the poachers took up a large stone with which he struck him on the face and mouth, knocking most of his teeth out. After a most desperate encounter, in which of course the gamekeeper had the worst of it, with such great odds, the men took to their heels, and ran away. They were, however, known. One of them named George Firby was afterwards captured by P.C. Grey, of Coundon, and taken to the lock-up at Bishop Auckland.—On Monday, two men, named Richardson and Purdy, of Coundon, were brought before the Auckland bench of magistrates. The former charged with poaching on land belonging Col. C. L. Wood, at Howlish Hall, and the latter with unlawfully wounding the gamekeeper, John Anderson, on Friday night. The charge of poaching was dismissed against the man Richardson, and Purdy, for unlawfully wounding, was remanded for a week to allow him time to secure the services of counsel. He was admitted to bail himself in £10 and two sureties in £5 each.

MEETING OF RATEPAYERS AT GATESHEAD.—On Monday evening, a meeting of Gateshead ratepayers was held in the Temperance Hall, Gateshead,—Mr. J. Dexter, presiding. The object of the meeting as stated upon large bills posted about the streets of Gateshead, was "For the ratepayers of Gateshead to state their parochial grievances, and to give expression to the views they entertain in relation to the proposed new Workhouse, and other matters calculated to increase, instead of tending towards the reductions of the rates."—Mr. Howe proposed "That this meeting regarding the present taxation of the borough as somewhat enormous, deem the proposal to make a new Workhouse as dangerous in its tendency, inasmuch as it will entail a vast amount of extra taxation, and open out a field for vast and unlimited expenditure."—Mr. Hindmarsh seconded the motion.—Mr. John Blagburn proposed "That this meeting, believing the present Workhouse sufficiently adapted for further extension, enters its protest against, and pledges itself to oppose to the uttermost any proposal having for its object the erection of a new building."—Mr. Collingwood seconded the motion.—Mr. Samuel Thompson made several remarks.—Mr. Warden endorsed a great deal of the observations of Mr. Thompson, and proposed "That this meeting, desirous of effecting a return of such gentlemen to the Board of Guardians as may endeavour in the discharge of their duties, to exercise strict economy in connection therewith, we would recommend the ratepayers in the ensuing election to support such gentlemen as may hereafter be approved of by this meeting."—Mr. M'Intyre seconded the resolution.—Mr. Knight said the meeting seemed to be a one sided affair.—The following gentlemen were afterwards thought eligible to be recommended by the association to the ratepayers for nomination: Messrs. James Hewitt, George Charlton, Henry Tennant, E. S. Hindmarsh, Thomas Tucker, R. S. Watson, W. Harvey, Ralph Morton, Wm. Roland, and Charles Burney.

LECTURE.—It will be seen from our advertising columns that Mr. W. Raw, of Blackhill, is going to give his lecture on "Emigration," in the British School-room, Consett, on Thursday next.

THE HEALTH OF JOHN HENDERSON, ESQ., M.P.—Although the injury sustained to the collar bone has progressed as favourably as possible, Mr. Henderson's health has been considerably impaired by the accident, and his progress towards convalescence is extremely slow.

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AT CONSETT.—The Consett Dramatic Amateurs are, our readers will observe, to give a dramatic performance in the Town Hall, Consett, on Tuesday evening. The pieces selected are "The Wife, a tale of Mantua," to conclude with the screaming farce of Box and Cox! In these performances the Consett amateurs will be assisted by several gentlemen of talent from a distance, and the public may, we understand, look forward to a treat of no ordinary description on Tuesday evening.

SUDDEN DEATH NEAR ESH.—On Wednesday morning Mr. John Mitchelson, butcher, was found in an insensible and apparently dying condition in his house at Hill Top, near Esh. The deceased had not come out of his door as usual, and the neighbours, on rapping and getting no answer, forced an entrance, and found the deceased lying on the floor in an insensible condition. Every assistance was rendered him, but the unfortunate man lingered on until four o'clock yesterday (Thursday) morning, when he died. Deceased, who was some 36 years of age, only survived his wife one month, Mrs. Mitchelson having died somewhat suddenly after being confined of twins, one of which has since died.

BLACKHILL PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.—Our readers will notice from an advertisement in our first page that the Primitive Methodists worshipping at Blackhill intend opening a new harmonium in their chapel, on Saturday evening next, the 4th of April. On this occasion a concert will be given in which both the Consett Wesleyan and Blackhill Primitive Methodist choirs will take part. The entertainment will, doubtless, prove satisfactory to all who may give by their presence their support to the choirs on this occasion. The object of the concert is to secure funds to pay for the instrument, and we fully expect that the proceeds of the concert and the subscriptions already obtained will about clear the debt. Mrs. Preston, of Durham, preaches on Sunday after which collections will be taken towards the same object.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

MONDAY.

In the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the Bankruptcy Bill, describing at great length its scope and clauses, with which we have elsewhere dealt. After an interesting discussion, in which Lord Westbury, Lord Chelmsford, and Lord Romilly took part, the bill was read a second time.

In the Commons, Mr. Gladstone stated the terms of his three resolutions on the subject of the Irish Church, and asked a day for the House to consider them. Mr. Disraeli agreed to give up Monday week to Mr. Gladstone's resolutions. In committee of supply, Sir J. Pakington brought forward the Army Estimates. The vote for the number of men was agreed to.

TUESDAY.

In the House of Lords, the Duke of Marlborough called attention to the subject of public elementary education in England, and explained the proposals of the Government. After denying that the educational wants of the country were so large as had been represented, he pointed out the objections to local rating, and remarked that, under the voluntary system, which had done much good, the public had subscribed, from 1839 to 1867, £3,126,442, and had received from the Committee of Council £1,362,000. The Government proposed to avail themselves of these voluntary contributions in future by continuing the present system and extending it. They recommended the appointment of a Secretary of State, having entire direction of educational matters. They proposed to embody in an Act portions of the Revised Code, to authorise increased grants for buildings, and also grants, under certain circumstances, to schools taught by uncertificated teachers, and to modify the conscience clause as to allow children to be withdrawn during religious teachings. They further proposed, to meet the case of Nonconformist schools, to make grants in aid of purely secular teaching, where the schools were certified by the inspectors. He laid on the table a bill embodying the proposals of the Government, and moved that it be read a first time. Earl Granville regretted that the measure was not based upon a broader principle, and said he was afraid it would not answer the expectations of the country. He also objected to the appointment of a Secretary of State. Earl Russell regretted the absence of any provision for obtaining the assistance of local rates. After some remarks by the Earl of Harrowby, the Bishop of London, and others, the bill was read a first time, and their Lordships adjourned.

In the Commons, Col. French gave notice that, in Committee on the Irish Reform Bill, he should move to reduce the country franchise to £8. Mr. Marsh afterwards called attention to the general subject of licenses, as injuriously affecting trade, and moved that they should be abolished. The motion was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Gladstone, and after some further discussion it was withdrawn, the Chancellor of the Exchequer promising that the subject should receive the attention of the Government. Mr. Samuelson then moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the provisions for giving instruction in theoretical and applied sciences to the industrial classes. Mr. Dixon seconded the motion. Mr. Baines said he believed that a Royal Commission would be preferable to a Select Committee. He rejoiced to see that public attention was at last directed to a matter in which this country, with all its mechanical superiority, was much inferior to foreign countries. Mr. Bazley took a different view of the question, and said he had no fear of the mechanics keeping pace with the times, if the employers, kept pace with the men. Mr. E. Potter said that what was wanted was a good system of elementary education, and without such elementary education technical would fail. Lord R. Montagu agreed generally with the last two speakers. At the same time, the Inspectors of Schools were all agreed upon the necessity of taking some steps in the matter to supplement the efforts which were being made throughout the country. He added that the Government would not oppose the motion. Mr. Bruce believed an inquiry would be very valuable. Mr. Henly said he was satisfied that, man for man, the Englishman would turn out the best and the most work, but after all it was a question who would work the longest and cheapest. After some further discussion, the motion for a committee was agreed to. Mr. Monk obtained leave to bring in a bill to relieve certain officers in the revenue service of any legal disability to vote; and Mr. Hardy brought in a bill describing the limits of certain divisions of counties and boroughs.

WEDNESDAY.

Wednesday was almost exclusively an Irish day in the House of Commons. A presentment by the Grand Jury of Kerry, the Grand Jury Cess (Ireland) Bill, and the Irish Industrial Schools Bill monopolised three-fourths of the sitting. The Cess Bill was lost on a division, and the Industrial Schools Bill made satisfactory progress in committee.

THURSDAY.

In the House of Lords, the Compulsory Church Rates Bill was read for a first time. Earl Stanhope, in moving for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the operation of the law as to the assumption of ecclesiastical titles, objected to the continuance of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, as imposing penalties that were never exacted, and as injudiciously affecting Roman Catholic foundations and bequests. Lord Redesdale justified the act; Lord Lyveden declared the appointment of a select committee as premature. The Duke of Somerset said he believed the act of the Pope in conferring territorial titles upon Roman Catholic prelates in this country was an outrage upon the Queen. The Marquess of Clanricarde and Earl Grey having spoken, Lord Chancellor Cairns admitted that the act was a protest made in a most inconvenient form, and accompanied by consequences which had proved eminently undesirable. After a few words from Lord Malmesbury, the motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Fawcett gave notice of a motion for removing all religious disabilities from Trinity College, Dublin. The Earl of Mayo intimated that after Easter he would introduce his Irish Loan Improvement Act Amendment Bill. Sir James Ferguson stated that the Home Secretary intended to test the question whether he could enforce the cost of sanitary works ordered by him in default of the local authorities. Sir Stafford Northcote, while declining to despatch a special mission to inquire if the crew of the St. Abbs were detained by the Somali tribe, said a reward would be offered for information. The House having gone into committee on the Army Estimates, a lively discussion took place as to an increased grant to the volunteers. Mr. A. Mitchell moved a motion challenging the principle in the Bribery Bill by which the right of the House to try election petitions is transferred to the Judges. After a discussion the motion was withdrawn. The House then entered on a consideration of the Mutiny Bill, flogging in times of peace being abolished. On a division, the numbers were—153 to 137.

PRESENTATION AND SUPPER TO DR. WADDELL AT LEADGATE.

Dr. Waddell being about to leave Leadgate for a more lucrative practice, a few friends determined to present him with a token of their appreciation of his services and gentlemanly conduct during his residence in Leadgate. A committee was formed for the purpose, and so thoroughly did they enter into the spirit of the undertaking that in a short time a liberal sum was the result of their labours. To inaugurate the presentation, a supper was held at the house of Mr. Hetherington, Coach and Horses Inn, Leadgate, on Monday evening when about thirty gentlemen sat down to a most sumptuous repast, the viands being of the most *recherche* description. The manner in which the supper was served by the host and hostess deserves the highest encomiums. Mr. Brown acting as croupier, and ably assisted by Mr. Parker as vice.

After the cloth had been removed, the CHAIRMAN then gave the first toast—"The Queen, Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," which was drunk amid acclamation. After which he gave "The Bishop of the Diocese and the Clergy of all Denominations."

Rev. W. MITCHELL responded.

"The Army, Navy, and Volunteers" were then given, and enthusiastically drunk.

The CHAIRMAN then said they had arrived at what he might term the business of the evening, which was to present to Mr. Waddell a mark of their respect and esteem. He had now been a resident among them for four years, and had gained the good wishes of all classes of people in the district, and he regretted that they were going to part with a friend. It had afforded him great pleasure in assisting in getting up this testimonial, and the subscriptions were of the most liberal character. He then called upon Mr. Shaw to make the presentation.

Mr. SHAW who on rising was received with applause, said that he felt proud to occupy the position which he did, although such an onerous duty might have been entrusted to one more able and eloquent than he was. When asked by the committee to make the presentation he felt somewhat diffident in complying with their request. He had known Mr. Waddell for about four years, and during that time his professional career had been one of success. (Applause.) Mr. Waddell had gained the good-will and esteem of all classes in Leadgate and neighbourhood. The subscriptions that had been received had exceeded their most sanguine expectations. Mr. Shaw then proceeded to make the presentation in the name of the committee and subscribers amid the hearty plaudits of the company.

The gift was of rather a novel and curious character, consisting of a massive silver waggon, surmounted by three barrels, neatly fashioned of china-glass and hooped with silver, the workmanship being of the most chaste and artistic character; and, also a massive silver tankard which bore the following inscription:—"Presented to H. P. Waddell, Esq., surgeon, by the inhabitants of Leadgate and district, as a mark of their respect and esteem on his leaving the neighbourhood, March 23rd, 1868." The articles were supplied from the establishment of Messrs. Reid and Sons, Grey Street, Newcastle.

Mr. WADDELL feelingly responded. In thanking them for the very handsome testimonial which had been presented to him in such eloquent terms by Mr. Shaw, he felt a regret in parting with them, but he hoped to meet with them occasionally. He did not know what he had done to merit such kindness at their hands, and he would ever look upon the testimonial with pride. It was four years ago since he first came to Leadgate, and from the first day that he took up his residence among them he had been treated with marked kindness, which he highly appreciated. Mr. Waddell then resumed his seat amid loud applause.

Rev. W. MITCHELL in eulogistic terms proposed the health of Dr. Renton, who they regretted was suffering from ill-health, but trusted that he would soon be restored to come among them again.

Dr. G. RENTON appropriately responded, thanking them for the kind expression towards his father.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN eloquently proposed "Prosperity to the Trade and Commerce of Leadgate and District," coupled with the name of Mr. Charlton, a gentleman whom they all knew and highly respected. In glowing terms he alluded to the prosperity of the Consett Iron Works. The fact of their paying such a large dividend was a proof that the works were well managed.

Mr. CHARLTON thanked them for the manner in which his name had been received. He could assure them that the Consett Iron Works were now in a better position than they had been for some years; and he firmly believed that the country was on the eve of great commercial prosperity. In conclusion he had great pleasure in proposing the health of those gentlemen who composed the committee, Messrs. Shaw, J. Parker, Brown, Keenleyside, and Young, all of whom had so energetically laboured to raise the very handsome testimonial which had been presented to Mr. Waddell. (Applause.)

Mr. PARKER replied on behalf of the committee.

Mr. SHAW then proprosed the "Press," coupled with the *Consett Guardian*, and the health of the proprietor, Mr. R. Jackson, which was drunk with enthusiasm.

Mr. J. KERSS, as representing the *Consett Guardian*, and on behalf of Mr. Jackson, thanked them for the manner in which the toast had been drunk. He would assure them that it was Mr. Jackson's sincere desire to make the *Guardian* a true and fair recorder of the feelings and opinions of all classes in the district. Since Mr. Jackson had become sole proprietor there had been a marked change with regard to the local news in the paper and it therefore deserved success at their hands. (Applause.)

Mr. GREENE proposed "The Tradesmen of Leadgate."

Mr. SHAW replied in appropriate terms.

Mr. PARKER in an eulogistic speech gave "The Host and Hostess."

Mr. HETHERINGTON responded, after which "Auld Lang Syne," was sung, and the company then separated highly gratified.

The evening's proceedings were agreeably enlivened by the harmony of Messrs. G. Renton, Parker, Oliver, Dover, Brown, and other gentlemen.

THE "OHIO MINSTRELS" AT CONSETT.—On Saturday evening, 28th inst., the Ohio Minstrels from Chester-le-Street will give an entertainment in the Town Hall, Consett. The accounts received of the performances of these gentlemen are highly satisfactory, and we have no doubt but that a bumper house will appreciate the entertainment.

THE "BENEFIT" OF COMPETITION.—So keen has competition become during the last few days in Consett, that two rival tradesmen are actually selling potatoes at *twopence per stone below wholesale price.* The public are thus receiving the full benefit of competition, while the parties most interested, the two tradesmen, are suffering from a foolhardiness the ultimate result of which is not difficult to prognosticate.

BLACKHILL CATTLE MARKET.—The second meeting of salesmen and buyers at the cattle market, Blackhill, on Monday, was far from being so successful as anticipated, arising, no doubt, from the meagre supply of cattle offered for sale, while the purchasers as compared with the preceding week, were more numerous. In consequence of the supply being so limited, the purchasers had to pay an advance upon last week's rates. We hope that gentlemen in the neighbourhood having cattle for sale will first try Blackhill market, and if they prove unsuccessful in disposing of their stock, the cattle trucks of the N. E. Railway Company are within fifty yards distance of the market, where for a very small sum the surplus stock can be forwarded to Newcastle in good time for Tuesday's market.

TEMPERANCE AT LEADGATE.—A public meeting of a very interesting kind was held in the Temperance Hall, Leadgate, on Saturday night last presided over by Mr. Smith (president of the society). Mr. Huntley (a young man from Sunderland) being called on, in the course of a very entertaining speech said he would tell them something which perhaps they did not know. They had heard of the Anti-permissive Bill lecturer Mr. Stevenson. Well, he (Mr. S.) had been in America only 12 months, and now he had come to England to lecture in the publican interest on the Maine Law in America, and the Permissive Bill in England, in opposition to those who had spent years in those countries investigating the matter, but his friend, Mr. Sewell, would be able to tell them more about the matter than he could do.—Mr. Sewell (also from Sunderland) was therefore called upon to address the meeting, and said that he had only been teetotal 16 months, but he wished to testify to the good the Rev. John Broadbent was doing in Sunderland. Every night Mr. Broadbent attended one or more religious meetings, or temperance meetings, sometimes he attended one of each on the same night. Public-houses were being closed and the other day the local magistrates were presented with a pair of white gloves as there was no cases; but there had been a Mr. Stevenson lecturing against the Permissive Bill and yet he (Mr. S.) would banish to a lonely isle every man who got drunk. Surely that was greater tyranny than any Maine Law or Permissive Bill advocate would be willing to practise on the poor drunkard. After a few words from a gentleman from Consett and others, the company separated apparently highly delighted with the evening's entertainment, which was materially enhanced by the singing of Mr. J. Weir and another gentleman of Leadgate. At the close three persons signed the pledge.

Annual Township Meetings.

CONSIDE AND KNITSLEY.

The annual meeting of the ratepayers of the township of Conside and Knitsley was held in the Town Hall, Consett, on Wednesday afternoon. There was a large attendance.

The Rev. F. STEGGALL, incumbent of Christ Church, presided, and after reading over the notice calling the meeting, called upon the assistant-overseer (Mr. J. Elliott) to read over the accounts, at the conclusion of which

Mr. J. CALVERT asked why the assistant-overseer had been sending the money to the bank instead of direct to the treasurer of the union? He perceived it entailed expense upon the ratepayers which they had no right to bear. Other townships sent their calls direct to the treasurer, and why not them? He moved that in future the money be not sent to the bank, but to the treasurer like other townships.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE: And pay 7s. 6d. for every journey to Lanchester, when we get it taken to the bank for a shilling? That not is very economical.

Mr. CALVERT: But you have the bankers to pay as well as the shillings.

Mr. J. DICKINSON thought it was wrong to attempt to dispense with the banking account. Mr. Radford, the auditor, recommended the township keeping one, and he himself had recommended the assistant-overseer to do so, as it saved a great deal of unpleasantness.

After further conversation, and as no one offered to second the motion, the nomination of overseers for the ensuing year was proceeded with.

The CHAIRMAN: How many overseers do you propose having?

The ASSISTANT-OVERSEER recommended the meeting to appoint three instead of four, which was agreed to.

Mr. CALVERT proposed the nomination of Mr. G. Hardy, farmer, which was seconded by Mr. REED, and carried.

Mr. J. Pescod was then nominated, on the motion of Mr. CALVERT, seconded by Mr. COLLINSON; after which Mr. Collinson was added to the number, on the motion of Mr. ROUTLEDGE, seconded by Mr. LOVATT.

There being no other business brought forward, the meeting separated.

BENFIELDSIDE.

On Wednesday evening, the annual vestry meeting of the ratepayers in the township of Benfieldside was held in the ante-room of the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge. The chair was occupied by

Mr. E. O. TREGELLES, who said that it was a matter of regret to him to stand in his present position in the place of the Rev. F. B. Thompson, who was unwell. He then read over the notice convening the meeting, after which he remarked that it was not the first time they had met on such occasions. During the past twelve months they had had both calms and storms, but he hoped there would be no storm on their present gathering. One of the wisest men who had ever lived, Socrates, had said, "When I am inclined to be angry I avoid speaking," and it would be well for them on the present occasion to bear the words of that great man in mind. The first thing was to hear an account of the income and expenditure of the township for the past year.

Mr. W. WILSON then read over, from the statement of the township with the Highway Board, the following:—Total income, £622 11s. 9d.; expended for 9 miles and 3 furlongs, including salaries, £637 15s. 10d.; Nuisance Removal Committee—expenditure, £25 16s. 10d.; income, £25 11s. 6d.; due to Overseers, 5s. 4d.; total, £25 16s. 10d. General Statement—Total receipts, £1264 16s. 9d.; total expenditure, £1237 8s. 9½d.; in hand, £27 7s. 11½d.

The CHAIRMAN: The next business is the nomination of overseers.

Mr. JOHN ANNANDALE proposed the re-election of the present overseers, Messrs. E. O. Tregelles, William Raw, and William Wilson.

Mr. CHARLES MOSLEY seconded the proposition, which was carried.

Messrs. Charles Mosley, Francis Snaith, Anthony Evelyn Turner, William Barkas, and Robert Telford were also nominated to the office.

Mr. J. BOOTH, jun., said that he supposed that the names of the gentlemen nominated as overseers would be placed before the magistrates in the same order as nominated. He had heard that it was not so last year.

Mr. LOVATT: The general way was to write the names *in a ring*, and the magistrates just appointed who they pleased.

Mr. C. MOSLEY: I have been at Lanchester several times, with the nominations for overseers, and the magistrates invariably appointed gentlemen to act as overseers whom the township were desirous of holding that office.

Mr. H. CARSS thought it would be well to put the names of the parties nominated three at a time to the meeting.

Mr. T. MUSE expected that the motion of Mr. John Annandale for the re-election of the old overseers had been carried.

Mr. PATTINSON OSBORNE thought there was only four or five held up their hands for the re-election of their old overseers.

Mr. J. BOOTH, jun.: In that case I propose that the names of the parties nominated be taken down and handed to the magistrates in the order in which the nominations were made.

Mr. JOHN DICKINSON seconded the proposition.

Mr. PATTISON OSBORNE moved as an amendment that the names of the persons nominated be put to the meeting separately, so that the township could have an opportunity of choosing their own officers.

Mr. A. E. TURNER seconded the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN then put the amendment for which 24 voted, for the original motion 16 hands were held up. The amendment was therefore carried. The following is the result of the votes.

Mr. E. O. Tregelles, 39; Mr. William Wilson, 30; Mr. William Raw, 26; the highest number of votes obtained for any of the others was 21. The old overseers were consequently re-elected.

Mr. W. BARKAS proposed that the names stand as nominated, which on being seconded was carried.

Mr. W. RAW said that he was glad that the votes of the gentlemen present had been taken; as long as he held an office in the township he would do the business to the best of his ability. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN: The next office for nomination is the guardian for the township.

Mr. JOHN WILSON moved the re-election of Mr. Robert Dickinson for the ensuing year.

Mr. WILLIAM WILSON seconded the motion which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said that although he made no comment on the expenses when read over by Mr. Wilson, yet he thought the expenses of the Highway Board were excessive. They were now, however, done with the Board, and he hoped the expenses of keeping their roads in repair would be somewhat lighter in future.

Mr. H. CARSS thought it would be desirable for the township to have two guardians. They were now about equal to Consett who had two guardians. They were rated on £11,000 and had only one guardian, while the smaller townships had one guardian each, although only rated on a few hundred pounds. He had drawn up a memorial for the purpose, which, when signed should be forwarded to the Poor Law Board.

Mr. F. SNAITH was of opinion that they should have two guardians. The guardians sometimes met at Consett, and it was very desirable that one of their guardians should attend that meeting. He had known deserving parties go to Consett from Shotley Bridge for assistance which had been refused them and they had to return home without receiving anything.

Mr. CHARLES MOSLEY thought the appointment of two guardians would be an advantage, and he asked in what manner did they memorialise the Poor Law Board, was it by vestry meeting or by memorial?

Mr. H. CARSS: By memorial.

Mr. CHARLES MOSLEY proposed that measures be taken to endeavour to obtain another guardian for the township.

Mr. LOVATT seconded the motion which was carried unanimously.

Mr. JOHN BOOTH, jun.: To further the matter I propose that the memorial should, as soon as signed, accompanied by a copy of this resolution, and forwarded by the chairman to the Poor Law Board.

Mr. JOHN WILSON seconded the proposition, which was carried.

Mr. A. ANNANDALE: At our last annual meeting we raised the salary of our assistant overseer owing to the great amount of work which it was stated he had to perform. Now that the Local Board had come into operation a great deal of work would be taken off his hands.

Mr. T. MUSE concurred in the remarks made by Mr. Annandale. The assistant overseer would now be freed from collecting the gas rate, which was a great matter.

Mr. H. CARSS: So far as my labours are concerned I will be none lightened as I collect all the rates together. At Consett the assistant overseer receives £40 and has to enter about 270 ratepayers on the books—while for £30 I have to enter between 400 and 500.

Mr. CHARLES MOSLEY said that when he was assistant overseer, for several years in succession he was grumbled at most fearfully for the number of journeys he had to make to Lanchester; and although the present assistant overseer, who was one of the chief grumblers, had no removals of the poor to attend to, by which a number of journeys were saved, he saw that there was actually more journeys charged for than he had. He wished to known how many of the rates made during the past year had been signed by the magistrates at Shotley Bridge?

Mr. H. CARSS: The reason I have had to go so often to Lanchester in reference to the supplemental valuation sheets which had to be submitted to the Assessment Committee. When he got the rates signed at Lanchester on Thursday, he had his rates published on Sunday and he begun to collect the rates on the pay Monday. There was very little time allowed by the guardians, and many a time he had to borrow £100 and £150 to pay the calls.

Mr. A. ANNANDALE thought if the statements of Mr. Carss were correct he should not have found so much fault with Mr. Mosley.

Mr. JOHN DICKINSON: The assistant overseer at Consett had to go to Lanchester sixteen times during the year without any extra charge to the township. He thought that the assistant overseer for Benfieldside would have less work to do in future, and it was a strange thing if they had to pay two men to do the work of one. He thought that every man should be paid for his work, but he was of opinion that the rates should be signed at Shotley Bridge. (Applause.)

Mr. H. CARSS in reply said that it unfortunately happened that both of the magistrates at Shotley Bridge were ratepayers, and he had been told by the clerk at Lanchester that they could not sign the rates.

Mr. JOHN DICKINSON: How do they manage at Lanchester when the magistrates are ratepayers?

Mr. WILLIAM RAW understood the clerk at Shotley Bridge Court had said they could sign the rates, but they had not been offered them.

Mr. CARSS: The overseers will hear me when I inform this meeting that I have had several summonses to Lanchester. I have sometimes had to pay 2s. 4d. for train. I have taken a lunatic to Lanchester by train rather than engage a conveyance, or take an officer. I had a great deal of work to do in connection with the valuation of the new railway, which had to be done in detached portions as completed. He had not gone a single time to Lanchester without the knowledge of the overseers.

Mr. A. ANNANDALE proposed that the salary of the assistant overseer be reduced from £30 to £20 as a great deal of labour had been taken off the overseer, and it was unfair to pay twice over for doing the work.

Mr. JOHN DICKINSON: I was about to propose that the salary be reduced £5 and that the assistant overseer should go to Lanchester sixteen times in the year without charge to the township. But in reckoning up the sum it comes to something like Mr. Annandale's motion which he had pleasure in seconding.

It was, however, decided that the salary of the officer remain at £30, for which Mr. Carss returned thanks, and stated that if he found the duties lighter, he would be happy to take something less.

Mr. WILSON said that at present the overseers had no bond. He thought that as they were responsible, the bond should be given to them and not to the guardians.

Mr. J DICKINSON thought that Mr. Wilson was wrong in thinking that the overseers were liable. The assistant overseer was appointed by the township who were responsible for any defalcations. The Board of Guardians were the proper parties to hold the bonds.

A cordial vote of thanks having been awarded to the chairman for his service in the chair the meeting separated.

COLLIERLEY AND PONTOP.

The annual meeting of the ratepayers in the township of Collierley and Pontop was held at the house of Mrs. Birtley, Red Lion Inn, Collierley Dykes, on Monday evening,—Mr. William Stratford presiding. The following gentlemen were elected overseers.—Joseph Urwin, and Robert Reaveley. Mr. Thomas Humphrey was re-elected waywarden for the ensuing year. Some discussion arose as to the salary of the assistant overseer, Mr. John Maddison, which was raised from £16 to £20 per year.

LANCHESTER.

The annual meeting of ratepayers in the township of Lanchester, was held in the Vestry on Wednesday afternooon,—R. H. Gee, Esq., in the chair. Messrs. William Leybourne and George Hedley were re-elected overseers, the former of whom was requested to collect the rates as he had done during the previous year. Some opposition was manifested in the election of waywarden, the Rev. J. Dingle the waywarden for the past year being defeated by Mr. Thomas Cumming who received one vote more than their late waywarden. Mr. Thomas Wall was nominated as constable, an office which he has held for the past year.

EBCHESTER.

The annual meeting of the ratepayers in the township of Ebchester was held on Wednesday afternoon, in the vestry, Ebchester,—Mr. John Calvert in the chair. After the preliminary business had been disposed of, Messrs. John Moody, of Ebchester, and George Routledge, of Consett, were nominated overseers for the ensuing year; Mr. J. Calvert was elected guardian; Mr. Joseph Osborne, assistant overseer; and Mr. Edward Dixon, constable.

TANFIELD.

The annual vestry meeting for the township of Tanfield, was held in the vestry, Tanfield, on Wednesday afternoon,—the Rev. J. Mathwin, presiding. Messrs. Thomas Robinson and Robert Forster were nominated as overseers; Messrs. George Charlton, Charles Gibson, Thomas Liddell, John Riddle, and Edward Waugh, constables; Major Joicey, Messrs. N. Clark, and William Annandale were appointed waywardens; and George Ridley, assistant overseer.

KYO.

The annual ratepayers' meeting for the township of Kyo, was held on Wednesday evening, at the house of Mr. J. Errington, Oxhill,—Mr. R. T. Swallow in the chair. Messrs. R. T. Swallow and William Welsh were nominated overseers; and Mr. Ralph Hodgson, constable. The meeting also elected Mr. George Hobson to fill the offices of guardian and waywarden.

ESH.

The annual vestry meeting of the ratepayers of Esh township was held in the School-room, Esh, on Wednesday,—the Rev. Temple Chevalier in the chair. Messrs. W. Cumming and Ralph Waugh were nominated overseers; and Mr. James Forster, constable. Mr. W. Cumming was elected guardian, and Mr. H. Smith, waywarden.

MUGGLESWICK.

The annual meeting of the ratepayers of the township of Muggleswick, was held in the School-room, Muggleswick, on Wednesday evening,—the Rev. J. I. Cundill in the chair. Messrs. George Errington and John Chatt were nominated overseers for the ensuing year; and Mr. George Stephenson, constable.

HEALEYFIELD.

The annual vestry meeting of the ratepayers, in the Township of Healeyfield was held on Tuesday evening, at the house of Mr. Thomas Walton, Castleside,—Mr. William Watson in the chair. Messrs. Elliott Leybourne and John Robson were nominated to serve as overseers; and Mr. Thomas Hall, as constable. Mr. E. Leybourne was also elected guardian for the ensuing year.

GREENCROFT.

The ratepayers of the township of Greencroft held their annual meeting on Wednesday evening at the house of Mr. Robert Stoker, Maiden Law,—Mr. John Heads in the chair. Messrs. John Wilson and John Hunter were nominated for the office of overseers; and Mr. H. Turnbull, constable. Mr. David Balleny was appointed to the office of guardian and waywarden.

CORNSAY.

On Wednesday evening the ratepayers for the township of Cornsay held their annual meeting at the house of Mr. John Siddle, Cornsay,—Mr. John Suddes in the chair. Messrs. William Cumming and George Alder were nominated overseers, and George Ridley, constable.

DURHAM MARCH FAIR.—A large quantity of business has been transacted this week, principally at the stables of the different inns. Yesterday (Thursday), there was a very good show of horses for cart and field purposes, ranging from £15 to £30. First-class horses of all kinds were quickly bought up at good prices.

FATAL RESULT OF A DOMESTIC QUARREL AT BISHOP AUCKLAND.—Yesterday (Thursday) morning, a man named John Tyler, *alias* Cockney Jim, died at Bishop Auckland from, it is alleged, the effect of injuries received in a quarrel with a woman, named Sarah Cherryholm, with whom he cohabits. Deceased, who was a loose kind of character, apparently living in the streets, cohabited with the woman in a house in Grey's Yard, Newgate Street. On Friday night last, he went in drunk, and he and the woman had a fight, in which deceased fell, or was knocked over a stool. He had the best medical attendance, but it was of no avail, as he got worse and died about 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, March 26th.—Before M. KEARNEY, A. WILKINSON, and J. Joicey, Esqrs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

William Maine, of Burnopfield, miner, was charged by P.C. Raine with being drunk and disorderly at Crookgate, on the evening of the 12th inst. The officer stated that on the evening in question he found defendant in a drunken state, and very disorderly. He was very anxious to fight with anyone. Defendant who did not deny the charge was fined 5s. and costs.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

William Maine, of Burnopfield, miner, was further charged with doing wilful damage to a door the property of *Thomas Wilkinson*, of Crookgate. From the evidence of P.C Raine and prosecutor it appeared that on the evening of 12th inst., while in a drunken state, he threw several stones violently against the door of prosecutor, by which damage to the amount of 2s. was done. When remonstrated with by the police officer, he replied that he had as much right to fling stones, as the men in the house had to play at dominoes. To pay 2s. for damage, and 9s. costs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

John Hetherington and *Joseph Proud*, miners, hailing from the Winning, Tanfield, were charged by P.C. Raine with been drunk and disorderly on the evening of the 21st inst. Fined 5s. each and costs.

John Winter, of Consett, puddler, was charged by P.C. Thompson, with being drunk and disorderly at Consett, on the evening of the 21st inst. The prisoner who had been fifteen times previously before the bench, said he hoped they would deal leniently with him. The magistrates said that on the last occasion when brought before them he promised to do better in future. It was quite evident that he still had too much money, and he chose a very foolish way of spending it. Fined 40s. and costs, or in default two months' imprisonment.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

James Miller, of Consett, was charged by Sergeant Wood with being drunk and riotous at Consett, on Saturday, the 14th inst. From the evidence of the officer it appears that at two o'clock on the morning of the day in question defendant was creating a great disturbance, and using his wife badly in the streets, and as soon as he made his appearance, he ran off to the house and then got hold of something, and threatened to inflict injury upon him. He was flogging his wife again on Sunday morning. Defendant's wife appeared and said he was a good husband; she had no fault to find with him. The Bench said that they would deal leniently with him on account of his wife and family, but hoped he would do better in future.—Fined 10s and costs.

BREACHES OF BEERHOUSE ACT.

Philip McCardle, of Consett, was charged by P. C. Smith with keeping his house open during prohibited hours. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that at two o'clock on Sunday morning, the 15th inst., he visited the house of defendant, and found several parties in it drinking at the time. Fined 10s. and costs.

Ann Mullen, beerhouse-keeper, of Consett, was also charged with a breach of the Beerhouse Act, by having her house open during prohibited hours. P. C. Thompson stated that as he was passing the house of defendant on Saturday night, the 14th inst., at half-past twelve o'clock, he heard the voices of persons inside. He knocked at the door, but before he got into the house he heard the defendant say, "Put off your caps, and say you are lodgers." At half-past two o'clock on Sunday morning, he found other four men and four women in the house. The magistrates considered this a very bad case, and inflicted a fine of 40s. and costs, or in default two months' imprisonment.

John Walton, of Cornsay Fell, beerhouse-keeper, was also charged by P. C. Baines with keeping his house open till two o'clock on Sunday morning, the 15th inst., and was fined 10s. and costs.

Parmella Stoker, of Flint Hill, beerhouse-keeper, was charged by Sergeant Brown with keeping open his house during prohibited hours. Fined 10s. and costs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Hugh Hawdon, of Esh, labourer, was charged by P. C. Hodgson with being drunk and disorderly at Esh, on Saturday evening, the 21st inst. Fined 5s. and costs.

BREACH OF HIGHWAY ACT.

Nicholas Hascell, of Shotton, miner, was charged by Sergeant Woodward with being drunk and incapable in a cart on the highway at Lanchester, on Sunday morning, the 22nd inst. Sergt. Woodward stated that, hearing a noise in the street, he looked out and saw a horse and cart coming down the street apparently without a driver; when he went up to the cart, he saw the defendant lying in the bottom of the cart, quite drunk, and asleep. Fined 5s. and costs.

ASSAULTS.

Margaret Turnbull, of Pickering Nook, was charged by Ann Blagburn, of the same place, with assaulting her by throwing a quantity of ashes and night soil after her, and also, with threatening to black her eyes. The dispute arose from the complainant interfering with a child of defendant, who stated that defendant used a certain vile "charm" the object of which was to secure pains in the stomach, to the expected victims of the would-be charmer. Defendant was bound over to keep the peace for six months, and to pay the costs amounting to 9s.

David Balleny, residing at Little Greencroft, and his son, *Edmund W. H. Balleny* were charged with assaulting Francis Fitzpatrick, a licensed hawker, belonging to Lanchester. Cross summonses were issued against complainant at the instance of Mr. Balleny, charging him with an assault and trespass.—Mr. Patrick appeared for Fitzpatrick, and Mr. Brignall for the Messrs. Balleny. The charge of assault against Mr. Balleny and his son was first gone into.—The complainant said he was a licensed hawker, residing at Lanchester. He knew Mrs. Suddes, of Little Greencroft. She had been a customer of his. Mrs. Suddes occupied a farm belonging to the defendant. On the 27th of February he went up to Mr. Suddes in the ordinary course of business. Before he got to the house he met Mr. Balleny, jun., who said something to him about trespassing on their property. He (prosecutor went into the house and sat down, and he had not been there more than five minutes when Mr. Balleny and his son came to the door, the former saying, "Mrs. Suddes, have you got a packman here?" He (complainant) replied there was a packman in, and the elder defendant then came up to him in a pugilistic attitude. The defendant said, "You have been using abusive language to my son." Complainant said he had not, and Mr. Balleny then called him a liar, and asked him "what he meant by coming about a gentleman's place. He (Mr. Balleny) was an older man than the complainant, but he could dance over his guts." Defendant then put his hand to complainant's face in a threatening manner. He said—"Next time you come about my premises you will have to walk over my grave, or I will walk over yours." He took hold of complainant by the shoulders and shoved him back upon the table. Complainant had a stick which Mr. Balleny got from him, and threw it out of the door and broke it. He then threw the pack outside, and said, "D—— you, and your pack."—Cross-examined; Witness stated that Mr. Balleny, jun., told him there was no road that way, and he went back again, and approached the house in a different manner. He did not say William Suddes had given him leave, and he should go where he liked. When young Mr. Balleny turned him back, he told him he did not known what right he had to send him back; it was Mr. Suddes property, and it was for him to forbid him going. Complainant never raised his yard-wand to strike Mr. Balleny—he simply used it to lay down his argument with. The son said, "Don't strike my father."—Mr. Brignal then asked complainant when he had last taken his hawker's license out, but he replied that it was a question for the Inland Revenue, and he would not answer the question.

Ann Dent, a little girl who lived as servant with Mr. Suddes, was called, and corroborated most of the complainant's statement. She stated that Mr. Balleny, sen., pushed the hawker up against the table, and threw his pack and stick out of the house.

Mr. Brignall then submitted to the bench that there was no evidence against Mr. Balleny the younger, and the case was accordingly dismissed. In defence, Mr. Brignall said that a great deal had been made of a very trivial matter; and in his opinion, it was a case which should have never been brought into court. He maintained that the magistrates had no jurisdiction in the matter, as the quarrel arose about a right of way, and Mr. Balleny had a right to stop persons going over his property. Therefore the magistrates were ousted from their jurisdiction. If they over-ruled his objections, he should then go into the merits of the case. Mr. Brignall's objection was over-ruled, and he then continued his defence, stating that the complainant was extremely savage to Mr. Eustace Balleny, another son, and used some very insulting language to Mr. Balleny.

Mr. Eustace Balleny was then called, and said that on the day in question the complainant came to a wicket gate on his father's farm. He had come down the plantation. The gate was tied, and he heard his brother Edmund say, "Don't cut the string man." Complainant said they had no business to fasten the gates on public roads, and Mr. Suddes had given him leave to go that way. The road led to a garden in their occupation, but it did not lead to Mr. Suddes premises, and he had no right of passage on that road. His brother then sent the complainant back.

Edmund Balleny was then called, and gave similar evidence as the last witness. He further stated that he went with his father to Suddes's house to see the complainant. His father never struck Fitzpatrick, but the latter held the stick up to his father, and threatened what he would do with it. He did it a second time, when his father took the stick from him and threw it outside the door. He did not hear his father make use of the expressions named by Fitzpatrick.

The cases against Fitzpatrick were then gone into, the evidence in each case being similar to that in the first.

Mr. Balleny, senior, was examined, and stated that Mr. Suddes had a farm leased under him. He had the right of the underwood, plantations, and trees. The defendant was trespassing on his grounds, and Mr. Suddes had no power to give him leave. He went to Suddes's house to remonstrate with the defendant, who used some abusive language. He admitted throwing the pack and stick out of the door, but it was not until the defendant had threatened to strike him with the stick. He told the defendant he should certainly not go there again without either going over his body, or he would go over the defendant's. He never used any such disgusting expression as "guts" to complainant.

The magistrates retired, and after a short absence, returned into court, when Mr. Wilkinson gave their decision in favour of Fitzpatrick. The summonses against Fitzpatrick were dismissed, and Mr. Balleny, sen., was fined £1 and expenses for the assault.

STEALING COALS.

Mary Smith, of Blackhill, was charged by P.C. Firn with stealing a quantity of coals, the property of the Consett Iron Company. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Moffitt and P.C. Firn that defendant had been cautioned against taking coals from the railway leading from the Tinmill pit to the Shotley Iron Works, but she had disregarded the cautions, and was afterwards found on the railway with a quantity of coals in her possession. Prisoner in defence denied that she had been told not to gather coals off the railway. She had never considered taking the coals there as stealing. If she had intended to steal she could have got them at the depot where they were better and much nearer her house.—To be sent to gaol for seven days.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT AT LINTZ COLLIERY.

George Turnbull, Joseph Slater, and Joseph Davis, of Burnopfield, were charged with having assaulted Thos. Robinson at Lintz Colliery. It appeared that the 6th of February being pay night, the prosecutor visited a public-house at Lintz Colliery, where he had a quarrel with some of the defendants' friends. A fight took place of which Robinson got the best. On returning home about one o'clock in the morning he was followed by the three men summoned, who knocked him down and kicked him most severely. He managed to get on to his feet and run away. They again overtook him, and treated him twice in a similar manner, after which one of the prisoners (Turnbull) threw him on to the road, and said "there let the b—— lay there to die." They then left him, and sometime after they had gone, prosecutor made another effort to get home, when he was assaulted by another man and again knocked down. Presently the three defendants came back again, and one of them, looking at the defendant said, "The b—— is not yet dead yet." He was then left on the road, and afterwards got assisted home. The defendant Turnbull did not answer to the summons. He is the pugilistic character who fought a prize fight a short time ago on Hedley Fell, and has since absconded, it is said to Prussia. It was proved to the satisfaction of the magistrates that Davis did not take part in the assault. He was therefore discharged. Slater was fined 10s. and expenses.

William Rowland, of the same place, was then charged by Thomas Robinson with assaulting him on the same evening. Fined 10s. and costs.

DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS AT HILL TOP.

Dinah Beck, Ann Belmer and *Isabella Townsend*, married women, hailing from Hill Top, were severally charged by Esther Jackson, also residing at Hill Top,—whose character from the testimony of several witnesses is somewhat tarnished—with committing a violent assault on her at that place on the evening of Wednesday, the 18th inst. It appears from the evidence adduced before the magistrates that Mrs. Beck had good reason for believing that her husband was paying frequent visits to the house of complainant at Hill Top, and not having the best opinion of the chastity of complainant, she determined to keep a sharp look-out upon the movements her husband. Accordingly on the evening in question she watched her larger half—whose appearance before the court did not at all favour the complainant—into the house of complainant, and seeing a window in which were two broken panes, she gently raised a shawl which hung across the window for the purpose of excluding the darkness, and saw sufficient to raise the blood of any wife. The consequence was that an alarm was raised, and the women of Hill Top, who view the conduct of the complainant in anything but a pleasant light, laid siege to the "castle" of fair Esther. Beck finding he was entrapped made his way to a window and deliberately seized a form which he pitched through the window to "clear the road," or as some parties say to inflict some damage upon his wife. No sooner had the form fallen on the ground than Beck bounded through the window and escaped in the best manner possible; the unfortunate paramour was not, however, so lucky, and although she escaped from the house after a severe chastisement from the hands of those whose wrongs, real or imaginary, gave a vindictiveness to their feelings, the results of which were clearly observable on the face of the complainant, whose natural colour had given place to patches of black and blue, the result of a painting process, which must have been peculiarly painful and disagreeable. Not content with so summary a mode of punishment, she was discovered under the bed of a neighbour, and ruthlessly pulled from under it by the hair of the hair, and submitted to fresh indignities at the hands of her relentless persecutors, but she afterwards escaped. The defendants each denied committing the assault, although they acknowledged being amongst the crowd assembled on that occasion. The magistrates said that although Mrs. Beck had good reason to be excited it was wrong for her to take the law into her own hands, they therefore inflicted on her the nominal fine of 1s. and costs, the other defendants were fined 5s. each and costs.

The agents of Viscount Boyne, of Brancepeth Castle, have recently intimated his lordship's intention of presenting a piece of land to the inhabitants of Willington to be used by them as a public park.

THE HEALTH OF CONSETT.—We are glad to know that the state of the health of the inhabitants of Consett was never better than at present. Only two cases of infectious diseases (measles) are reported, and very few cases of disease exist. All honour to the Local Board for the sanitary measures enforced by them, which we have no doubt has greatly contributed to this highly satisfactory state of the health of Consett.

THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.—We have been favoured with a copy of the annual list of claims paid in the northern district of this highly prosperous and flourishing company during the past year. We are glad to be able to recommend this company to the attention of our readers, and knowing from past experience the promptitude which has hitherto characterised the payments of insurances effected by this company, we have full confidence in recommending it to the support of all, particularly of the working, classes of the community.

STEALING WORKMEN'S TOOLS AT BISHOP AUCKLAND.—John McGinn was, on Monday, brought before the Bishop Auckland Bench of Magistrates, charged with stealing a quantity of draining tools from the yard of John Murray, on the 18th inst. Prosecutor said that the tools were left in his care by some brick labourers. On the night in question some person went and told him that a man had taken them out; he found the prisoner offering the tools for sale at a marine store shop in Bondgate, and took him in custody to Sergeant Goodall, who took charge of the tools. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and was committed to Durham House of Correction for one month with hard labour.

RECOVERY OF LOST MONEY.—Although the workmen employed in taking down the heaps of refuse at the Shotley Bridge Iron Works still continue their work, no further discovery of the hidden treasure has been made, with the exception of a single sovereign found on Saturday morning last, and which was probably dropped from the quantity found on Friday afternoon. The whole of the amount has been honourably handed over to the managing directors of the Consett Ironworks, by whom it has been deposited in the bank for the present.

THE MAN FOUND DEAD IN SHILDON TUNNEL, NEAR BISHOP AUCKLAND.—The body of the man found dead in Shildon tunnel, on Wednesday week, on the Stockton and Darlington Railway, near Bishop Auckland, has at length been identified as that of a man named Francis Franklin, of Houghton-le-Spring, which place he left on the Monday previous. He had left home mysteriously, and they did not know what had become of him until they saw the account in the papers of a man not known, being found in Shildon tunnel. His daughter went to make inquiries of the policemen at South Church, and on being shown the clothes of the deceased immediately recognised them as those of her father. He had been a pitman, but did not work now, being 67 years of age. For some time he had been deranged in his mind, and they had to watch him, but he had evaded them and come to this unhappy end. His presence in the neighbourhood cannot be accounted for.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Shortness of Breath, Coughs, and Colds.—Thousands of testimonials can be produced to prove the power possessed by these corrective remedies in cases of asthma, incipient consumption, and all disorders of the chest and lungs. The Ointment, well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrates the skin, is absorbed and carried directly to the lungs, were, in immediate contact with the whole mass of circulating blood, it neutralises or expels those impurities, which are the foundation of consumption, asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, and similar complaints. On the appearance of the first consumptive symptoms the back and chest of the patient should be fomented with warm brine, dried with a course cloth, and Holloway's Ointment then well rubbed in. Its absorption will subdue advancing symptoms, and baffle this formidable foe. 50

A NOVEL GUNBOAT.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says;—A gunboat named the Staunch, fitted for the Admiralty upon the proposition and plans of Mr. George Rendel, of the firm of Sir William Armstrong and Co., has just been completed, and tried at sea off the mouth of the Tyne, with the Admiralty inspectors and a numerous party of officers on board, including some members of the Ordnance Select Committee. The vessel, though wholly insignificant in appearance and cost, represents some very novel principles. She is only 79 feet long and 25 feet beam; her draught of water when loaded is 6 feet, and her displacement 150 tons. She has twin screws driven by two pairs of condensing engines of 25 horse-power (nominal) combined, giving her a mean speed of 7½ knots. Such being her dimensions it is hard to suppose that she can be in the least degree formidable. She carries, however, as heavy a rifled gun as any in the navy, and to all appearance carries it most efficiently. Gunboats of the Staunch class (says our contemporary) would effect a saving not only in money and men. They would save time also. No class of boats can be built, equipped, and manned more rapidly. They would further save in cost of maintenance, for they might be run up on slip ways and kept in perfect repair for any length of time, and when required, be launched and supplied with gun and crew ready for service at a few hours' notice. The Staunch is now to be sent round to Portsmouth, where she is to be attached as an experimental gunboat to the gunnery ship Excellent."

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 23.—The *Moniteur* of this morning publishes an Imperial decree relative to the contingent of 100,000 men.

Another decree approves the accession of Turkey in Asia to the International Telegraph Convention of the 7th May, 1865.

The *Patrie*, of this evening, says that placards of an anarchical nature have been posted up at Rheims. The Imperial Procureur ordered the arrests of three young men charged with the offence. On the examination the object was to foment agitation.

PARIS, March 24th.—An imperial decree approves the declaration of the 28th February, 1868, by France and Bavaria, relative to the arrest of criminals, and another decree exempts cargoes of grain and flour from internal navigation dues.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, March 23.—The North German Parliament was opened at noon to-day, by the King of Prussia in person. The members assembled in the White Saloon. His Majesty, in his speech from the throne, announced the further developements of the domestic institutions which have recently been founded, and mentions the modifications of the postal arrangements with several countries, and the conclusion of the postal treaty with the United States of America. The King expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which the representatives of the North German Confederation had been received at foreign courts, and in conclusion he was convinced that the blessings of peace would rest upon the labours of the parliament.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.
KING THEODORE PREPARING TO GIVE BATTLE.

SUEZ, March 21.—Advices received here from Abyssinia (date not given) state that King Theodore was intrenched on the Talanta Plateau, and that he intended giving battle. The Fifts (Fifth) Brigade was to advance on to Ashangi on the 11th March.

Nearly all the troops are now on the highlands. Large supplies have been collected in the neighbourhood of Anatola.

Letters received from an officer, at head quarters, state that Theodore was said to have 13 guns in Magdala, and was storing the place with provisions; he was also said to have one thousand disciplined troops, and to be quite determined to fight. The British officers and men were anxious to storm the fortress.

The *Times'* special correspondent with the Abyssinian expedition telegraphs as follows, under the date of Anatola, March 8:—"The advanced guard has arrived at Anatola, about twenty miles north of Lake Ashangi. The roads are extremely bad. A detachment is opening a mule road. The only provisions to be found in the country are flour and meat. The head-quarters will be at Ashangi by the middle of March. All well.

The recent correspondence from Abyssinia is considered very favourable to the prospects of the expedition. The latest telegram shows that the head quarters would probably reach Ashangi by the middle of March. Ashangi is distant, as the crow flies, about 80 miles from Magdala, and it may be expected that the expedition will reach Magdala early in April.

THE MISSING OFFICERS OF THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

The special correspondent of the *New York Herald* with the Abyssinian expedition reports that the names of the three English officers mentioned in his telegram of the 15th February as missing are Col. Dunn, of the 33rd, Major Cooper, of the 4th, and a Captain Edwards. These officers were afterwards found dead. It is said that one of them had shot himself, and that another had been killed by an elephant, whilst by some their death is attributed to the bloodthirsty proclivities of the natives.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI AND MR. SEWARD.

FLORENCE, March 21st (Evening).—The following letter from Garibaldi, dated Caprera, 16th instant, addressed to the American Minister at Florence, has been published this evening:—"I hear from my friends that Mr. Seward has done me the honour to include my name among the agents of the government of the great republic. As I never had the honour, I beg you to request him to cause my name to be removed.

"G. GARIBALDI."

BOLOGNA, March 25th.—The Minister of Public Instruction has temporarily closed the University, in consequence of a demonstration having been made by the students against the Minister's suspension of three professors for having publicly uttered republican sentiments.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 21 (11 p.m.)—The city has been spontaneously illuminated by the inhabitants this evening, in consequence of the vote of the Upper House on the Civil Marriage Bill. Immense crowds congregated the streets, and have made enthusiastic demonstrations in front of the residences of some of the Ministers, as also in front of the monument of Francis Joseph II. No disturbances or accidents have occurred.

The *New Free Press* of to-day says:—"We learn that the French Cabinet has announced its intention of inviting very shortly the signitaries of the Vienna trictics of 1815 to take into consideration whether and what steps in common ought to be taken relative to the late acts of Russia, whether the kingdom of Poland has ceased to exist."

ROME.

ROME, March 21st.—The official *Giornale di Roma* says:—"Secret emissaries have come to Rome and endeavour to excite disturbances and corrupt the Pontifical troops; they have been unsuccessful in the attempts, notwithstanding that they are amply provided with funds."

The police have arrested at Perugia a Bourbon agent, on his way to Rome, with 20,000 francs and important papers relative to the Bourbon intrigues in Southern Italy.

News dated from the Pontifical frontier to the 21st inst. state that Mr. Odo Russell has obtained that the provisions of the Franco-Pontifical commercial treaty shall be extended to England, to date retrospectively from the 1st November, 1867.

BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 23.—Advices from Paraguay are to the 8th instant. It is stated that at the conference between the Marquess de Caxias and the admiral it was resolved to commence operations for forcing the Pass of Humaitas.

Cholera was vanishing from La Plata generally, and only a few cases a day were occurring in Buenos Ayres and Monte Video.

In Santa Fe the insurrection was falling to pieces, and it said that an amnesty being promised to the insurgents, they had agreed to submit.

In Monte Video a serious outbreak occurred, which was terminated with little bloodshed, by the intervention of the foreign ministers and admirals. The affair arose out of Colonel Flores taking umbrage at the persistent refusal of his father, General Flores, the Provisional President, to allow his name to be put forward as candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, the elections for which came off on the 15th.

AMERICA.
IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 23rd.—The impeachment trial came on to-day before the Senate. President Johnson's counsel filed an answer denying all the impeachment charges. They also applied for a delay of 30 days to prepare for the trial. The Senate refused this application by 41 votes against 12.

WASHINGTON, March 24th.—The House of Representatives has filed a reply to the answer of President Johnson to the Chamber of Impeachment. The reply reaffirms all the impeachment charges. The Senate Court has ordered the trial to commence on Monday next.

THE CAPE GOLD FIELDS.—Natal, February 10th. Herr Mauch had arrived at Durban, and exhibited specimens he had collected of gold in small nodules, embedded in the pure white quartz. He offers to reveal to the Government, for £2,000, the site of the gold field, and asserts he believes that some of them will prove richer than those of California or Australia.

ANOTHER CAPTURE BY KING THEODORE.—King Theodore has just made a fresh capture, that of the Austrian Commissioner at the Universal Exhibition, M. Schaffer. By way of turning his leisure to account, this gentleman made a journey in Abyssinia, and having imprudently approached too near the states of the sovereign, was arrested, and made a trumpeter in a regiment of dragoons. At all events such is the story told by the German papers.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE PRINCE ROYAL OF SAXONY.—Siegert, the umbrella maker of Dresden, who attempted to shoot the Prince Royal of Saxony, has been declared after a careful medical examination, to be insane. In consequence, he has been ordered into permanent confinement in a lunatic asylum.

FIFTY THOUSAND DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.—A Buenos Ayres telegram, dated February 5th, says the cholera is somewhat better. About 50,000 people have perished in Plate. The sheep farms are deserted, and hundreds of flocks are wandering over the country without owners. Stupendous misery, all attributed to the Paraguayan war. Intense animosity against Government. Alsina party determined on peace.

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Naples, writing on the 19th inst., says:—An eruption of Vesuvius of so long and intense a duration is not, I believe, on record. It still continues to engage the speculations of the scientific and to command the admiration of the multitude of visitors who crowd into Naples, and on some days of the last week was marked by a splendour equal to, if not greater than it has exhibited during the present period of its activity.

THE ABYSSINIAN TUBE-WELL.—On Saturday, a series of interesting and useful experiments were made with the patent tube-well, which has proved so invaluable an adjunct to the operations of our advancing army in Abyssinia, in the presence of a large number of scientific men, in a field near to the Thames Ditton station of the London and South-Western Railway. All the experiments were eminently successful.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES AT BORDEAUX.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Evening Express* says that the National Guard troubles at Toulouse have been followed by some still more serious at Bordeaux. On March 21st a numerous band paraded the Rue de la Tresorerie, singing the Marseillaise. The Commissary of Police of the quarter presented himself and attempted to take away a red flag carried by one of the party. A scuffle ensued, and the commissary was badly knocked about. A grocer, who came to the aid of the officer of justice with an iron rod in his hand, was disarmed and beaten. Subsequently the police made several arrests. In the St. Nicholas quarter a sergeant-de-ville was ill-treated. The police showed themselves in great force everywhere, and many agents went about in plain clothes. In the Place Tourny a picquet of regular troops was obliged to aid the police. Several of those arrested were brought up for trial on the following day and were sentenced from four days to three months' imprisonment.

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, and only a retail business was done at barely Tuesday's prices. Malting barley slow; grinding rather lower. Oats in large supply from abroad, and as consumers and dealers are all well stocked, the trade ruled flat, and prices in favour of buyers. Beans and peas without change.

DARLINGTON, Monday—There was a short supply of wheat, which was sold quickly at rather better prices, Good red wheat sold from 18s 0d to 19s 0d; white do., 20s 0d 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 3d less. 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 fair supply and met a brisk demand at 1s per qr. advance. Very large supply of oats, which were in good demand at about previous rates; they were chiefly of an inferior quality.

LONDON, Wednesday.—Arrivals:—British wheat 490, barley 100, oats 50 qrs.; flour 1510 brls. and 250 sacks. Irish oats 20 qrs. Foreign wheat 5,880, barley 4,460, oats 20,660 qrs. Thin attendance, and good business transacted in English and foreign wheat, and Monday's prices were unaltered. Spring corn was firm at last quotations.

GENERAL CORN AVERAGES.

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

	Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat	40,896	at 72	0
Barley	29,327	at 43	4
Oats	11,336	at 26	9

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 300 head of cattle and 206 sheep from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland,—beast from Glasgow, 3 beasts and 620 sheep from foreign,—beasts and 100 pigs from Ireland, and —pigs from Norfolk.

The supply of beef comprised 970 head. The numbers being considerably on the decrease, and the beef trade was in a very fair state and all breeds moved off at 3d advance on the prices of this day se'nnight, and buyers being numerous, a good clearance effected.

The number of sheep was 4,340. The mutton trade ruled active, and an increase of ½d. per lb. on the rates of this day week, with a poor finish.

Pigs.—764 were shown. The pork trade was more active than on Tuesday last, and prices receded none; a good finish.

NUMBERS SHOWN.

Beasts, 970; sheep, 4,340; pigs, 764; store cattle, —.

PRICES, SINKING OFFAL.

Beasts: prime heifer 8s 3d to 8s 6d, secondary sorts 7s 0d to 7s 9d, inferior sorts 6s 9d to 6s 9d, first-class oxen 8s 0d to 8s 3d, middling 6s 9d to 7s 6d, cows 5s 3d to 6s 0d per st. Pork 4s 6d to 6s 9d, small dairy-fed do. 7s 0d to 7s 9d per st. Sheep: good vendable wedders 9d to 9½d, large fat 9d to 9d, middling 8½d to 8½d, tups, ewes, and inferior 7½d to 8½d.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—There were 137 carts of hay and 37 carts of straw in the market.

		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Old land Hay	per Ton	2 10 0	..	6 0 0
This year's growth		0 0 0	..	0 0 0
New land Hay		4 0 0	..	5 12 0
This year's growth		0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Clover Hay		3 16 0	..	4 0 0
Wheat Straw	per Thrave	0 1 3	..	0 1 6
Barley Straw		0 1 2	..	0 1 4
Oat Straw		0 1 6	..	0 1 8

CUMBERLAND HAY & STRAW MARKETS.—Demand steady.

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 6d per lb.	Turkeys, 6s 0d to 0s 0d.
Eggs, 16 to 18 for 1s.	Potatoes, 11d to 12d per st.
Chickens, 2s 0d to 2s 6d.	Apples, 1s 0d 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 43s 0d 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: 44s 0d to 44s 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—On the 24th inst., the wife of Mr. John Pescod, of a daughter.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE—On the 17th inst., the wife of Mr. William Proudlock, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NEWCASTLE—At the Wesleyan Chapel, Blenheim Street, on the 23rd inst., Mr. R. J. Porteus, printer, of Blackhill, to Miss Cruddas, of Newcastle.

DEATHS.

BLACKHILL—No. 162, on the 23rd inst., aged 3 years, John Murray.

BURNHOPE COLLIERY—On the 21st inst., aged 6 years, Elizabeth Taylor.

HOWDON, near Bishop Auckland, on the 22nd inst., aged 41 years, Mr. Jonathan Postle, late of Leadgate.

NEWCASTLE—At Saddyford Lane, on the 22nd inst., aged 80 years, Mr. James Rae, schoolmaster.

TYNEMOUTH—At 9, Bath Terrace, on the 25th inst., aged 56 years, Anne, relict of the late Wm. Cargill, Esq., merchant, Newcastle.

Poetry: Original and Select.

LIFE.

Life is a mystery, mystery bound!
Above, about, unrest profound!
Behind, a dream of the soul's dim home!
Before, a scheme for the mist and the foam!
The winds drive on! we shudder, but steer!
We tack for comfort; but drift in fear!
We cry for help! but struggle along!
Or gain no gain, that is all our own!
We pray for Heaven! if Heaven be near,
Some beacons of peace are glimmering here!
Philosophy come! search far! search wide!
Past passion and prejudice, precept, and pride!
With Heaven the haven, life cannot dispense
With a sigh of the spirit, or sight of the sense!

From "Loving," one of a series of Poems, by the Author of Choosing, Learning, and Doubting, Published by A. Bennet.

THE PREACHER.

"The masses heard him with delight,"
Because of what His doctrines were:
He all the Gospel knew, and bright
Lay Heaven before Him—Hell all bare.

"The masses heard him with delight,"
Because, too, of the way He taught:
He blamed the wrong, enforced the right,
By illustrations Nature brought.

"The masses heard him with delight,"
Because, too, of the life He led:
His character bore witness quite
To all his lips had ever said.

And ye, who for the masses feel,
And in His name delight to speak,
O learn of Him; nor, in your zeal,
To vulgarize the Gospel seek.

For those alone are preachers true,
Whom, willing to be spent or spend,
The intelligent can listen to,
The uneducated comprehend.

American Paper.

Varieties.

A hard thing to hit—the public taste.—*Judy.*

Some fishermen use cotton for bait; so do some women.

In his Last Cups!—What is generally the drunkard's last cup?—The Lock(c)up.—*Judy.*

Be charitable to personal deformity, for the diamond is found in an unsightly stone.

An American aptly describes a gentleman's park as "Nature with her hair combed."

Some people use one half of their ingenuity to get into debt, and the other half to avoid paying it.

Brevity.—Sleepy Swell (just arrived in time to see the rear of the train at a distance), to Porter: off already?—what's up?—Porter provokingly cool: Time, sir.—*Judy.*

A Perfect Cure.—A doctor recently gave the following prescription for a lady; 'A new bonnet, a cashmere shawl, and a new pair of gaiter boots. The lady, it is needless to say, has entirely recovered.

"Didn't you tell me you could hold the plough?" said a farmer to an Irishman he had taken on trial. "Be aisy, now," said Pat. "How could I hold it an' two horses pullin' it away? Just stop the craytures and I'll hould it for ye."

Mr. Disraeli's Works.—The plunge that has lately been made, on all sides, into Mr. Disraeli's letters, works, and speeches, has served to strengthen the theory which insists that certain mental bents are hereditary. The world has just been treated to a second edition of the most unquestionable *Curiosities of Literature.*

Strange but True.—It is an extraordinary fact that sarcastic people are invariably very sensitive and thin-skinned when their own weapon is turned against themselves. In fact, we may say, to put the matter tersely, that those who are fond of *biting* sarcasm are generally the most tenacious about *swallowing* it!—*Banter.*

At the Assizes at Lewes, in a case of felony, a police-constable, whilst giving evidence, was asked the question by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, "Did you find it *just as it were?*" To this he replied, "No, my lord; it was *just as it were.*" His lordship pocketed the affront, as also the attack upon his Lindley Murray, whilst the court roared with laughter.

A Baboon Partner.—A wag entered a grocer's shop some years ago which had for its sign "The Two Baboons," and addressing himself to the proprietor, said, "I wish to see your partner." "I have no partner, sir." "I beg your partner, sir, and hope you will excuse the mistake." "O, there's no harm done; but what make you think there were two of us?" "Your sign," he replied—"The Two Baboons."

A carpenter, who was always prognosticating evil to himself, was one day upon the roof of a five story building, upon which the rain had fallen. The roof being slippery he lost his footing, and as he was descending towards the eaves he exclaimed. "Just as I told you!" Catching, however, in an iron spout he kicked off his shoes and regained a place of safety, when he thus delivered himself,—"I know'd it: there's a pair of shoes gone!"

The French Law of Libel.—Libel, henceforth, cannot exist across the channel, for private interests are so completely protected by the new French press laws, that the publication of a "birth, death, or marriage" becomes punishable by a heavy fine. The idea, however, has no novelty to English ears, for there is many a contract entered into at certain fashionable West End churches, which, notwithstanding the absence of any penalty, it is not the less a gross libel on that sacred institution to call "marriage."

A Cure for Curiosity.—Henry Clay Dean, who was at one time chaplain to Congress, had very strong objections to the custom of the members of his congregation, of looking around when any one entered the church. Being worried one afternoon by this turning practice in his congregation, Mr. Dean, stopped in his sermon and said:—"Now listen to me, and I'll tell you who the people are, as each one of them comes in." He then went on with his discourse until a gentlemen entered, and he bawled out like an usher, "Deacon A———, who keeps a shop over the way!" and he then went on with his sermon. Presently another man passed up the aisle, and he gave his name, residence and occupation, so he continued for some time. At length some one entered the door who was unknown to Mr. Dean, when he cried out, "A little old man, with a drab coat and an old white hat! don't know him, look for yourselves!" The congregation was cured.

A Cargo of Coffins.—When gold-digging commenced in California, says the author of "Australia as it is," the writer was staying at a hotel at Wellington, New Zealand, where a Yankee trader was also staying. Seated at the dining table, the latter was discoursing of the buisness he was doing very largely and most benignantly to some other seafaring men, to whom he was occasionally putting questions. Captains of vessels are known to do a good deal of business on their own account in addition to taking charge of their ships and cargoes, and it might be useful to hear what might concern them. There was not much to arrest attention until the Yankee trader, with a touch of bravado, made the astounding announcement of his intention to take a cargo of coffins. "Coffins!—a cargo of coffins!" every one at table seemed to say, at the same time looking most demurely at the Yankee trader, as if he and his brig, of the fast sailing of which he was always boasting, were the veritable Charon and his boat. An explanation ensued. "Coffins," he said, "are selling high just now in Carlifornia. I took," he continued, "a cargo of potatoes from this to San Francisco when I was here last; they all went to smash before I got to Sacramento. I have returned for another cargo; and I calculate by putting them into coffins, having all the carpenters I can get here making them, I'll land the potatoes safely, and make an almighty dollar of the two!"

Yankee Smartness.—It has been remarked that if a Yankee were shipwrecked overnight on an unknown island, he would be going round the first thing in the morning trying to sell maps to the inhabitants. "Put him" says Lowell, on Juan Fernandez, and he would make a spelling-book first and a salt-pan afterwards." A long, hard warfare with necessity has made him one of the handiest, shiftiest, thriftiest of mortals. In trading he is the very incarnation of the keenest shrewdness. He will be sure to do business under the most adverse circumstances, and secure a profit also. This propensity is portrayed in the story of Sam Jones. That worthy, we are told, called at the store of a Mr. Brown, with an egg in his hand, and wanted to "dicker" it for a darning needle." This done, he asks Mr. Brown if he isn't going to treat? "What on that trade?" "Certainly; a trade is a trade, big or little." "Well, what will you have?" "A glass of wine," said Jones. The wine was poured out, and Jones remarked that he preferred his wine with an egg in it. The storekeeper handed to him the identical egg which he had just changed for the darning needle. On breaking it Jones discovered that the egg had two yolks. Says he, "Look here; you must give me another darning needle."—*Quarterly Review.*

Literary Selections.

Jaded and Worn.—Moreover, I had not finished my solitary meal before he came, looking jaded and worn, and withal, as I thought, a little out of temper. What could be the matter? It was on my lips to ask; but I fortunately checked the words before they passed further. Nothing annoys a man more than to be eagerly questioned when he comes home tired. Give him a neatly served dinner, or a pair of slippers and a cup of tea, and let him eat and drink in peace; and in time he will tell you, of his own proper motion, all you wish to know. But if you begin the attack too soon, the chances are that you will be rewarded by curtly spoken monosyllables. Put down that piece of wisdom in your note-book, girls; it will serve you well some day.—*Chapters in the Life of Elsie Ellis, from the "Christian Treasury" for March.*

Cooked Cavalry.—"Do you mean to tell me that this is really cooked horse?" said one old gentleman, across the table in a timorous whisper, but with a tremendous air of having discovered a mare's nest. "Horse *bona fide*, you know; horse that's gone about, perhaps, eh?" (This definition was given as if it applied to a distinct species.) "You do! God bless my soul! what are we coming to? Horse, eh? Oh yes, I'm tasting it. Not bad I dare say." (Very patronising here.) "*I* don't like the idea though. Mere fancy, perhaps; but I don't. So I'll wait a little, and look at you." I never quite made out why this old gentleman had come at all. Whether he was a peripatetic public diner, who dropped in at great hotels whenever he was hungry, and sat down to charity or other banquets, if they chanced to be going on, or whether he had been hoaxed by some friend, and had accepted the invitation without comprehending its character, it was impossible to say. But he seemed to partake of everything; and when his plate was nearly finished, to go through the old formula. "But is this horse, eh, now? Is it indeed? and you like it? Well, I can't relish the idea myself; but I'll look at you." . . . . To hear some men's talk, you might have fancied they brought no appetite to horse; but to see the same men eat, you would have concluded it to be their favourite dainty. It was marvellous to note the discrepencies between promise and performance. "I can't quite stand the notion of this," one genial spirit would remark, putting his finger on an item in the bill of fare. "Don't think I shall be able to manage that," his brother would chime in. But lo! when the time came, both eat of both with remarkable persistence. Supposing horse-flesh to be unpalatable, the one hundred and fifty people at the Langham Hotel were exemplars of self denial. Yet many proficients in the art of dining were there. The editor of the new "Epicure's Year-book" rubbed shoulders with a gallant officer whose gastronomic experiences and prowess are well known. The Pall Mall clubs might have sent up deputations; so numerous were their members. Men from the great social centres of Toryism and Radicalism, of the arts and sciences, of the Universities, the army, the navy, and the civil services of travelled thanes and of city commerce were all fused in a common anxiety to know the taste of horse.—*Dickens's "All the Year Round."*

Drunkenness.—Drinking ought to be made difficult, instead of easy; every legal hindrance should be put in the way of procuring drink. The "permissive" system, by which I understand the right of the householders in the neighbourhood or district to regulate the number of public-houses should be tried. Laws are made, or should be, for the protection of the good; not for the convenience or encouragement of the bad. Publicans should be closely watched; no extra facilities given them for recovering bad debts; severe punishments and loss of license should be the immediate penalties of keeping houses in any degree riotous. The law should be so severe and so prompt that it would not pay for men of bad character, who were not determined to observe the law, to enter the publican's business. This would free the country from a host of leeches who suck the life blood of the nation, and fatten like dung-flies on the impurities of the people; but what would, in my opinion, do more to reform the public-house trade and to stop drunkenness, would be very severe punishment for short measure, and for any adulteration in drink of any kind. Not one of the low public-houses, out of fifty, sell beer or spirits in the condition, or of the quality, supplied by the brewer or distiller. To grant such men a license to sell beer and spirits is an absurdity; they sell neither; they sell poison, flavoured with these articles: but that they ever sell them pure and genuine is untrue. The maddening effects of the drink that instigates the awful murders that feed our scaffolds, our gaols, our madhouses, our unions: that make the residuum of England the residuum of the world, are not caused by brandy, or gin, or rum, or malt liquors alone; but of those stimulants adulterated with materials that are absolute poison: vitriol, methylated spirits, opium in various forms, hemp, bang, &c., these are the poisons that, mixed with the drink of the lower orders, destroy both body and soul.

"Instant her circling wand the Goddess waves,
To hogs transforms them and the stye receives."

But not even the portions of Circe herself, venomous and magical as they were, could more surely debase and degrade her victims than do the poisonous potions of our publicans. Let careful supervisions be maintained over all publicans and dealers in spirits; and let severe and rapid punishment attend adulteration, and drunkenness will diminish one-half. If the keepers of the small beerhouses and Tom and Jerry shops were compelled to sell unadulterated beer and spirits, and give full measure, they would soon find the trade did not pay; the price must rise, and their trade fall off. High prices and limited consumption do not suit them; they require low prices and unlimited consumption; they undersell each other by two simple methods—adulteration and short measure; and the extent to which they carry this baneful competition is limited only by the credulity and long-suffering of their customers: practically the law leaves them perfectly uncontrolled. Amongst the lowest class, price is the great temptation; to the drunkard, quantity and frequent indulgence are the chief points: though they know they are drinking poison, and very often they do know it, they cannot resist if they have the means.—*Ten Chapters on Social Reform, by Sir Edward Sullivan, Bart.*

The Gordon Riots.—"My Lord George, do you really mean to bring your rascally adherents into the House of Commons? If you do, the first man of them that enters I will plunge my sword, not into his body, but into yours." Strong language, certainly, especially for the House of Commons, and yet never was speech spoken more earnestly or significantly than this, and the unusual character of it passed without rebuke from the Speaker. The person addressed was Lord George Gordon, the man who addressed him was his own kinsman, Colonel Murray; the date of the speech was Friday, the 2nd of June, 1780, and the occasion on which it was delivered will be set forth in the following sketch. Soon after the death of Henry VIII., in 1547, the policy or impolicy, the religious zeal or the intolerant spirit—which you will—of the English Government deemed it necessary that those who lately had been subject to systematic persecution for their religious opinions should change places with their persecutors. Laws of the most stringent kind were passed by the Protestant King, Edward VI., against Papists, as the professors of the Roman Catholic faith were then commonly called, and by them it was made an offence punishable with heavy fine and imprisonment, and in certain cases capitally, for a man to hold the faith in which he had been educated. Queen Mary, in 1583, repealed these laws, but they were re-enacted with fresh rigour by Elizabeth when she came to the throne in 1558. At the time these laws were made, it was not contemplated that there could be such a thing as dissent from the newly-established Church of England; but when the Puritans arose—the men who fought the battle of religious and political freedom against a Tudor queen, and against all the Stuart Kings—fresh laws were formed to check them, and fetters the most oppressive and the most harassing were forged for them as they had been forged for the Roman Catholics. Every one within the realm was ordered to go to church on Sunday, or to be fined twelvepence—a sum in those days equal to more than two days' wages for a labouring man—and those who did not go for a month were fined £20. Subsequently in the reign of Charles II. (1660-1885), it was ordered that no one should be admitted to office in any corporate town who had not within a year previously taken the Lord's Supper in accordance to the rites of the Church of England, and certain oaths were prescribed to persons elected which no Romanist could take. The Book of Common Prayer was ordered to be used in every place for public worship, and no one was allowed to be a schoolmaster, or to have anything to do with the instruction of youth (dancing, for instance), unless he had signed a declaration of conformity to the Liturgy. Meetings of more than five persons for the purpose of worshipping God otherwise than by using the Prayer Book were liable to be broken up by force, and the preachers fined. The Test Act, passed in the twenty-fifth year of Charles II., required all civil and military officers, and all persons in the service of the Crown to take oaths of allegiance and supremacy, to declare their disbelief in the doctrine of transubstantiation, and to receive the sacrament in the Church of England; and another law of the same King forbade any one to sit in Parliament or to vote for a member until he had taken such oaths as no Romanist could possibly take. *From "Historic Sketches," in Cassell's New Popular Educator.*

The amount of Australian gold now on the way to England is £1,005,000, of which a considerable portion will be due in about a fortnight.

Spirit of the Press.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MOTION.

Of course the theme of the morning papers is Mr. Gladstone's motion. The *Times'* first leader commences thus:—The child of many prayers has been brought forth to the light of day. Mr. Gladstone has submitted to the House of Commons the terms of his motion relative to the Irish Church. He proposes to ask the House to assent to three resolutions. The first declares that the Irish Church as an Establishment must cease to exist, regard being had to personal interests and the individual rights of property. The second resolution proposes to enforce the first by preventing the creation of new interests, so far as the exercise of public patronage is concerned. Mr. Gladstone asks the House in the third resolution to assent to an address to her Majesty praying her to place at the disposal of Parliament her rights in the temporalities of the Irish Episcopate so that they may be within the disposition of the Legislature and await the final decision of Parliament on the general question. Much criticism has been wasted, and more will be wasted, on Mr. Gladstone's motion. It is inopportune. It is obscure. It is too abstract. It is too detailed. It ought to have been deferred until after Easter, or after Whitsuntide, or till the next session, or the Greek Kalends. These and a thousand more observations of a similar character may be heard at any hour within the charmed circles of Parliamentary intelligence. But there is no man who hears them—indeed there is no man who compounds them—who does not know perfectly well how valueless they are. All critical motions are inopportune, and are either too obscure or too plain or both. It would be much better if the cavillers at Mr. Gladstone's motion were to imitate the conduct of Mr. Disraeli. He cannot be supposed to appreciate the resolutions of which notice was given last night. He has already lamented his hard fate that the disaffection of seven hundred years should culminate immediately upon his becoming the head of a ministry. But whatever faults the enemies of Mr. Disraeli may impute to him it must be conceded that he understands his own position and the feeling of the House of Commons. We shall be surprised if he condescends to the weakness of complaint that Mr. Gladstone has brought his Irish policy to the test of a vote. Last night, at all events, he presented an admirable contrast to such pusillanimity. He treated Mr. Gladstone with frankness and dignity. In truth it was evident that if Mr. Gladstone meant to justify his position as leader of the Opposition he was bound to provoke the encounter. From all sections of his followers—from old Whigs, economic purists, Dissenting Radicals, and philosophers—Mr. Horsman, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Mill—there came but one cry, and Mr. Gladstone had no choice but to place himself at the head of the movement, or to abdicate all claim to lead at all. During the whole course of the last session he was "like the cat i' the adage," but the time had come when he was forced to determine whether he would run the risk of wetting his feet or forego the prizes of the future. He spoke out, and his doubts being done his course was clear. The travail of hesitation was past, and the future was plain. There was nothing before him but to test the temper of the House of Commons upon the next great issue of legislation. The three resolutions are the result of his deliberations, and Mr. Disraeli has virtually appropriated next week to their discussion. On Monday the warfare will begin, and on Friday night, the eve of the Easter holidays it will close.

Mr. Gladstone's resolutions, if adopted by the House of Commons, will, in the opinion of the *Post*, strike the deathblow to the Irish Church. If exception be taken to them it most assuredly will not be on the ground of being equivocal or vague. They embody in the clearest, and most distinct language, the opinion that it is expedient for the interests of the empire that the Irish Church Establishment should be abolished. The Rubicon is now definitely passed, and it only remains to be seen whether those who are nominally ranged under the banner of the Liberal chief will have the courage to follow their leader. Mr. Gladstone can only point the way. It would be premature to speculate on the manner in which Mr. Gladstone will propose to carry his resolutions into effect. Although, for the purpose of obtaining an expression of opinion from Parliament, it may not be necessary to point out the nature of the ultimate measures which must be taken, still it is apparent that in order to secure the acceptance of the resolutions their practicability must be demonstrated. The first resolution, for example, affirms that the disestablishment of the Irish Church should de effected with a due regard to personal interests and private rights. The announcement of this proviso was received with laughter by the occupants of the Conservative benches. It is, of course, impossible that personal interests and private rights shall be entirely unaffected by such a measure as that proposed, but it will rest with Mr. Gladstone to show that such interference may be reduced to a minimum. The forthcoming battle, will, however, in the main, be fought on very broad grounds. Is the endowed Church in Ireland essential to the well-being of the empire? This is virtually the question which the House of Commons will be called on to answer.

In a prominent article, under the title of "The Crisis," the *Globe* says:—If the resolutions of which Mr. Gladstone gave notice on Monday evening mean all that is indicated by the language used, there can be no doubt that they strike at the root of all religious establishments in the country. Nothing can save the Scotch Church, and the English establishment will be subject to violent and periodical attacks until it falls also. The Government cannot accept a motion of such a revolutionary character, aimed to overthrow our ancient institutions in Church and State; and if defeated they will be compelled to appeal to the country, disastrous as it must be to stay the progress of the many important measures which they have introduced for the welfare of the community.

To move that the Irish Church should cease to exist as an Establishment is, the *Herald* says, the cheapest of all ways for bidding for office. It entails the minimum of responsibility upon the movers, and inflicts the maximum of inconvenience upon the Government. To rob the Church is generally the first step in every revolution. It is a sort of confiscation which involves the least political loss upon the "party of progress," and is the most popular with those who are not among the victims of spoliation. It is the most inexpensive way of gaining a character for liberality. Moreover, Church endowments are always more difficult to defend than to attack. The Liberal party, having been recently educated by the philosophers and guides to believe that no good can be done for Ireland unless we follow once more the old native precedents, and dispoil or dismiss every one in possession, have naturally commenced their course of Irish reform by threatening the landlords with evictions and the Church with rapine. The rapidity of which Mr. Gladstone himself has completed his education upon the question of the Irish Church is not the least of the marvels with which prosterity will have to credit that profound and plastic genius. We have heard a good deal lately of the education of the Conservative party in the true principles of Reform; but when has there ever been witnessed in English politics a conversion so rapid and so thorough as that of Mr. Gladstone on the Irish Establishment? The enthusiastic cheers of the Liberals have proclaimed the fact that at last they have contrived, by throwing a net with very large meshes and of a convenient elasticity, to catch some who will lead and some who will follow. As a political device, the raising of the Irish Church question has a certain value. It may give a semblance of discipline to the Liberal ranks; and this is all probably that it was intended to do. As a measure of relief for the Irish discontent Mr. Gladstone's resolutions are worse than useless.

The *Standard* complains that Mr. Gladstone has interrupted public business and the passing of social measures by his resolutions. It almost questions the policy of Mr. Disraeli in granting the chief of the Opposition a week for discussing a question which has already been discussed very extensively. Mr. Disraeli, however, possesses a confidence which disdains to take account of the possibility of defeat, and therefore grants the time. We fully believe the result will justify this tone; that the House will not consent to waste a year and interrupt in the midst a work to whose principles it has already agreed, and which is now, after years of trouble and strife, in a fair way to be accomplished, for the mere purpose of gratifying the restless ambition of a leader who is disliked by none so heartly as by the *elite* of his own party. We do not believe that the Liberals will allow their votes to be forced; that because many of them are committed on the subject of Irish endowments they will consider themselves bound to vote for a motion which, nowise really affecting that question, has another and a real purpose which is not theirs; in a word, we do not believe that they will feel compelled to assent to a motion for the ejectment of a Ministry merely because it is couched in terms which formerly coincide with their political professions.

The Suspected Murder of a Boy by his Father.—The adjourned inquest on the body of John Thomas Woolcott, aged nine years, who met his death by drowning in the Regent's Canal, was resumed on Monday in the Essex-road, Islington. The prisoner's mother was examined, and said that her husband (prisoner's father) was a lunatic. After some conversation as to the necessity of having the prisoner present, and a reference to the fact of the prisoner's eldest boy being missing, the inquest was again adjourned.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Serious Fire at Birmingham.—One of the largest and most complete factories in Birmingham, the Chassepot rifle manufactory of Messrs. Reeves, in George Street, has been partially burnt down. The damage done to machinery and stock is estimated at £5,000. The greater part is covered by insurance. The origin of the disaster is not known.

A Fatal Error.—A sad occurrence lately took place in the Norwich Lunatic Asylum. One of the inmates asked a female warder for a black draught and was told to go and help herself to some from a cupboard. Instead of taking the draught, the deranged woman took up by mistake a bottle containing some disinfectant fluid, and she died shortly after drinking a portion of its contents.

The Case of Peter Morgan.—On Monday, Peter Morgan, *alias* Mohan, was again brought before Sir Thomas Henry, at Bow Street, on the charge of inducing soldiers to desert and enlist in the so-called Fenian army. The charge, it will be remembered, was made by a man named John Malony, who, in November, 1865, the time of the alleged transaction, was a soldier at Woolwich. His evidence was corroborated by M'Carthy a soldier belonging to one of the Military Trains, and the prisoner was remanded.

Important Deputation to the Poor-Law Board.—On Saturday afternoon a very large deputation, headed by his Grace the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Airlie, and about 40 members of Parliament, waited upon the Right Hon. the Earl of Devon, the President of the Poor-Law Board, to draw his attention to facts officially laid before the Legislature and the public as to the shameful condition of many provincial workhouses, and to call upon the Government to take such steps as would ensure a perfect reform in the administration of the Poor Law throughout the kingdom. In reply, the Earl of Devon acknowledged the necessity for the points which the deputation urged.

Cumulated Penalties.—A singular case of cumulative penalties occurred at Macclesfield only a few days ago. A fishmonger was summoned for having on sale a quantity of shrimps in a decomposed state and unfit for human food. The police inspector said he had counted the shrimps that there were 2,040, and that defendant being liable to pay a fine of £20 for each shrimp, the total amount of the penalties would be £40,800. The magistrates were doubtless delighted that the arithmetical shrewdness of the inspector gave them such an excellent opportunity for proving the "unstrained quality of mercy," and they therefore remitted £40,799 of the penalty, and fined the lucky fishmonger 20s. only.

Attempted Murder of a Policeman.—At the Taunton Assizes, two men, named Hicks and Bryant, have been charged with attempting to murder a policeman. Hicks pleaded guilty. It appeared that about two o'clock on the morning of the 14th of December, a policeman named Agburn was on duty at St. George's, about five miles from Bristol, and saw two men running from the house of a market gardener. They dropped some fowls. Agburn attempted to stop Hicks. There was a struggle, and Agburn was shot in the groin, and it was not considered that he would recover. A verdict of guilty was returned. Hicks was sentenced to ten years', and Bryant to five years' penal servitude.

The Luton Murder.—The execution of William Worsley, condemned to death last Monday at Bedford Assizes for the murder of William Bradbury at Luton, has been provisionally fixed for Tuesday the 31st instant. The condemned man is in a very depressed state of mind, and pays reverent attention to the chaplain's daily ministrations. The Bedford borough magistrates have memorialised the Government to hurry through the Private Executions Bill in time to meet this case. A requisition to commute Worsley's sentence is also being signed, on the ground that Levi Welch, who was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation for assisting to rob the murdered man, was equally culpable with his companion in the brutal crime.

Lord Brougham.—A London correspondent of the *Edinburgh Courant* writes:—Lord Brougham is wonderfully well in France, but his mind is quite a wreck as regards things recent and present, although they say he has remarkable glimpses of memory of the past. There is a good story in the clubs of a gentleman who, calling on him lately, and being admitted (not often the case), was saluted by the ex-Chancellor with "Who are you, sir? and what do you want?" "Oh," replied the other, "don't you remember J. B.?" "Yes, I do; he died eighteen months ago." "Oh, no, Lord Brougham; I am J. B." "Very well, sir," rejoined the Peer; "but if this interview is to be an agreeable one don't contradict me!"

Storm at Wakefield.—A Man Struck by Lightning.—Mr. John Hodgson, herbalist, Wakefield, a person well known and much respected in that town, on Monday afternoon, was at work in his garden, when a storm of rain, hail, and snow came on, accompanied by strong gusts of wind. He gave up work, and was walking towards a garden-house with a spad on his shoulder, when he was struck by a vivid flash of lightning, which was followed by a loud peal of thunder. On returning home, between six and seven o'clock, he fell in a helpless state upon the floor, where he remained for about an hour before he was noticed. He was immediately carried to bed, surgeons were summoned to his assistance, and on Tuesday he was progressing favourably.

Fearful Storms in the Atlantic and Loss of Life.—Intelligence was received in Liverpool on Tuesday to the effect that the storms which raged over this country several weeks since were felt with equal severity on the American Continent. The American barque Deliah, which left Newport on Feb. 28, when to the West of Lundy, shipped a tremendous sea, which washed one man overboard, broke another seaman's leg, and carried away bulwarks, &c. The Alma Jane, bound for Halifax, was driven ashore on the 27th ult., about 65 miles from Halifax, and become a total wreck. Two of the crew and the chief officer were drowned. The M. A. Snee, bound from New Orleans to New York, has been totally wrecked on Long Island. The majority of the people on board perished.

The Murder at Winchcombe.—At the Taunton Assizes, the case of Alexander Holmes, charged with the wilful murder of a boy, was disposed of. The prisoner was the son of a colonel late of the 12th Lancers, and had been placed in the care of a turf dealer on account of a defect in his mental powers. On Friday, the 12th inst., he went into the garden to work, but in the evening he presented himself at the house of Acting-Sergeant Hancock, at Banwell, and there gave himself up, stating that he had murdered a boy, and the officer not being in he occupied the interval by taking tea with the constable lodged, and narrating the details of the atrocious crime. He said he felt that he must murder some one, and when he saw the lad in the field keeping the birds from some wheat, he could not resist the temptation to murder him. He beat him about the head with a stick, and then cut his throat with a pocket knife, and threw the stick and knife into a stream, where he washed his hands. The body of the boy was subsequently found in the place indicated by the prisoner. Several witnesses were called, who proved that the prisoner was of weak and unsound intellect at the time of committing the crime, and the jury acquitted the prisoner on the ground of insanity.

The Attempted Murder of a Farmer.—At the Cambridge Assizes, Robert Lowe, a tall, powerful-looking man, aged 67, was indicted for wounding James Williamson on the 26th of December last, with intent to murder him. Williamson, who is a small farmer, took a load of hay on December 26th to Cambridge, and sold it £5 4s. He left Cambridge the same afternoon, but it was not until the following morning that his horse and cart arrived home, he being found huddled up insensible in a corner of the vehicle, severely wounded about the head, and his money gone. Evidence was given to shew that the prisoner Lowe had ridden in the cart with him after leaving Cambridge, and although the prosecutor never properly recovered recollection of the party who was with him in the cart, he identified a cap and jacket belonging to the prisoner, as having been worn by his assailant. It was also found that the prisoner, from being extremely poor, was in the possession of gold and silver immediately after the robbery. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The Rev. Jas. Parsons and the Rev. W. M. Punshon.—In responding to a vote of thanks passed to him after his lecture, on "Florence and her Sons," at York, Mr. Punshon alluded in grateful terms to the feelings he entertained towards the Rev. James Parsons, who presided on the occasion. He said—"Not the least gratifying circumstance to his mind in connection with his visit to York was that they were under the presidency of a gentleman and minister to whom more than to any other man living he was personally indebted for what he was enabled to do as a minister of Christ. The preaching of Mr. Parsons, on an occasion longer ago than he cared to own, was the first thing that had awakened him to a sense of the saving truths of the Gospel, and his young imagination was fired, and his young heart was impressed with the wonderful power one man had over multitudes, by listening to the chaste, elegant, and, above all, searching and powerful preaching of Mr. Parsons."

Shipping Disaster.—The Arlington, an American barque, bound for Shanghai, ran down the Dove, of Penrhyn, 40 miles N.N.W. of the Longships, at four a.m. on Saturday. Two of the Dove's crew were drowned, the other two, the captain and a boy, were picked up by the Arlington, and since landed. The Arlington proceeded on her voyage.

Among the 277 persons, it is computed, who were burnt at the stake during the reign of Queen Mary on account of religious principles, many (history tells us) suffered at Smithfield at a spot which is marked out to the present day. Several gentlemen of influence and standing have interested themselves in the laudable desire of establishing some permanent memorial to point out to the present and future generations the exact spot where the Christian martyrs suffered death by burning, and already a committee for carrying out the object has been formed. It is not yet known what form the memorial will take.

The Grain Trade.—The *Mark Lane Express* says the large arrivals of foreign wheat on the coast have not lowered prices in Great Britain. As several vessels have been diverted to Havre, where parties can buy on more favourable terms than at Marseilles, there seems little chance of any reduction of prices between now and harvest, and it will be a good thing if prices can be kept from advancing. High prices are obtained all over the world, and when the frost breaks in America, should the French be before us, there will be a close run between the two great Western powers to the very last.

Curious Case of Mistaken Identity.—A rather curious case of mistaken identity occurred on Monday at the Surrey Sessions. A young man named Sherwood was charged with assaulting a lady named Bower, and stealing from her person a gold chain and locket, on the 11th instant. In defence the prisoner denied being the spot at the time, and called a female to support his testimony. He also called his brother forward, who acknowledged having committed the robbery himself. The jury acquitted the prisoner, and the Deputy Chairman ordered the brother into custody, when he was taken to the police court by Inspector Wise and charged with the robbery.

Serious Stabbing Case near Brampton.—About nine o'clock on Saturday night a weaver, named William Thompson, and John Boustead, a quarryman, both belonging to Brampton, were drinking together in the Rockside public house, at Brampton. They there commenced to quarrel, and from words proceeded to blows. In the course of the struggle Boustead drew a knife from his pocket, and with it stabbed Thompson several times on the head. The police were made acquainted with the affair, and a warrant was obtained for the immediate apprehension of Boustead, who was subsequently taken by Sergeant Birrell, and lodged in custody on the charge of stabbing Thompson.

The Longden Murder.—At the Shrewsbury Assizes, John Mapp, aged 35, has been tried for the murder of a little girl named Catherine Lewis, on Monday, the 22nd of December last, at a village in Shropshire called Longden. It will be remembered that the child had been to chapel, and was seen on the road home walking by the side of the prisoner, who lived in the same direction. The deceased never reached home, and her body was found brutally murdered in a field hard by on the next day. The evidence was conclusive against the prisoner, although all motive for such a crime appears to be wanting. He was found guilty and sentenced to death, protesting his innocence as he left the dock.

The South Driffield Murder.—The unhappy man, Frederick Parker, now under sentence of death in York Castle, for the wilful murder of Daniel Driscoll, at South Driffield, on the 29th ult., has made a confession of his guilt. The evidence adduced on the trial was singularly clear against the culprit, and not the slightest doubt could be entertained of his guilt apart from any confession. It is satisfactory to the jury to know, however, that he has acknowledged himself to be the murderer of Driscoll. In a conversation the condemned man has had with the governor of the Castle, Capt. Lowrie, he admits the justice of the sentence passed upon him, and says that he is guilty of the offence of which he is convicted. Should no reprieve arrive, which cannot be expected, the culprit will be executed on Saturday, the 4th of April next.

The Todmorden Tragedy.—The *English Independent*, in an article on the Todmorden murders, without any wish, as it says, to extenuate the murderer's guilt, tells the following story:—When Miles was an infant in his cradle, his father happened to come in one day during his mother's temporary absence, and was seized with some cruel impulse to take the child out of his cradle and put him in a drawer. When his mother returned and inquired for her child, the father professed ignorance, and aggravated her distress by telling her that he had seen a woman pass by some time before who had doubtless stolen him. For two hours he allowed her agony to continue, until, by accident, she found the child in a drawer where he had placed it. Such story any one may hear in Todmorden to-day. If vices can run in the blood as well as other things, surely here was a germ of murder, or any cruelty that might develop itself in generations to come."

Dreadful Suicide of a Gentleman.—On Friday, a platelayer on the London and North-Western Railway, while following his employment at Red Hills, near Penrith, observed something lying in an adjoining field which particularly attracted his attention. On going to the place he was horrified by the spectacle which presented itself. The dead body of a gentleman lay on the ground, dreadfully mangled about the head. The brains were literally blown out, part of his head being found fifty yards away. In his right hand, firmly clenched, was a pistol with which he had no doubt committed suicide. The money in his pockets had been undisturbed. He is of middle height, has light hair, and reddish whiskers; his dress is superior—black frock coat and waistcoat, grey trousers, Wellington boots, and black round-about hat. His socks are marked "R" in red. There are several proofs that his station in society has been respectable; but as yet he has not been identified. At the inquest a verdict was returned, "Committed suicide; but there is no evidence to show his state of mind at the time."

"The Girl of the Period."—The *Telegraph* has been roused into indignation by an article entitled "The Girl of the Period," which appeared in the *Saturday Review*. Our daily contemporary having come to the conclusion that the *Saturday Review*, being obliged to slander somebody, and having no one else to revile, it has presumed to criticise the ladies of England, and to pronounce them, with few exceptions, immodest, mercenary, false, indelicate, and utterly fallen off from the precious standard of the Georgian period. The picture drawn by the reviewer is so black that the *Telegraph* is compelled to ask in what kind of domestic and social circle could such a creature have moved. He must at some time or other have known something of English women. He must have had a mother, for example; he may have had sisters, female cousins, aunts, even friends of the other sex; though, as to the latter, it seems next to impossible for him to have been grasped in "friendship" by the hand of an "English lady." He can know nothing of our sweet and gentle and honourable English ladies, who, as a class, were never worthier of reverent love and proud praise than they are to-day. He is bold enough to write, "Let us have it real, if we must only have one kind of thing; and the queens of St. John's Wood, in their unblushing honesty, rather than their imitators and make-believes in Bayswater and Belgravia." After that admission the *Telegraph* would not insult the millions of good, true-hearted maidens against whose name this wicked libel has been launched, by defending them against it. Their calumniator is best answered by the fact that they know nothing about him.

A Steam Man.—M. Zadok Deddrick, a Newark (America) machinist, has invented a man; one that, moved by steam, will perform some of the most important functions of humanity; that will, standing upright, walk or run, as it is bid, in any direction and at almost any rate of speed, drawing after him a load whose weight would tax the strength of three stout draught horses. The man stands seven feet nine inches high, the other dimensions of the body being correctly proportioned, making him a second Daniel Lambert, by which name he is facetiously spoken of among the workmen. He weighs five hundred pounds. Steam is generated in the body or trunk, which is nothing but a three-horse engine, like those used in our steam fire-engines. The legs which support it are complicated and wonderful. The steps are taken very naturally and quite easily. As the body is thrown forward upon the advanced foot, the other is lifted from the ground and thrown forward by the steam. Each step or pace advances the body two feet, and every revolution of the engine produces four paces. As the engine is capable of making more than a thousand revolutions a minute, it would get over the ground on this calculation at the rate of a little over a mile a minute. The fellow is attached to a common Rockaway carriage, the shafts of which serve to support him in a vertical position. The whole affair is so firmly sustained by the shafts, and has so excellent a foothold, that two men are unable to push it over, or in any way to throw it down. In order to enable it to stop quickly, it is provided with two appliances, one of which will, as before stated, throw it backward from the vertical, while the other bends the knees in a direction opposite to the natural position. The face is moulded into a cheerful countenance of white enamel, which contrasts well with the dark hair and moustache.

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	10·38	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	„	5·55	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 outside wrapper.

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

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

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

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 Losenges have quite cured me. Miss Emery." "They cured my hoarseness and sore throat in seven hours. Mrs. Hay."

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