Printed and Published by the Proprietor, Robert Jackson at his General Printing Office, Front Street, Consett, of the County of Durham March 7th, 1868
Robert Jackson

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 378. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} CONSETT, SATURDAY, MARCH 7TH, 1868. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Wanted.

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

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

LANCHESTER UNION.

RELIEVING OFFICER WANTED.

THE GUARDIANS of the above Union will at a meeting, to be held at the Board Room, Lanchester, on Thursday, the 19th day of March inst., proceed to the ELECTION of a RELIEVING OFFICER, for the Western District of the said Union, comprising the townships of Conside and Knitsley, Ebchester, Healeyfield, Iveston, Medomsley, Muggleswick, and Benfieldside. Area of the said district, 15,110 acres; population in 1861, 16,341. Salary, £60 per annum.

The person elected must be competent to perform the duties of the office as prescribed by the Poor Law Board, to whose approval his appointment will be subject. He will be required to reside within the district, and to enter upon his duties on the 26th day of March inst., and to give security to the Guardians for the due performance of his duties in the sum of £120.

Applications in the handwriting of the candidates, stating age, and previous occupation, with recent testimonials, must be sent to the Clerk on or before the 18th day of March inst.

No Travelling or other Expenses will be allowed.

By Order of the Board,
W. W. THOMPSON, Clerk.
March 5th, 1868. 204

To Let.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

CONSETT DISTRICT.

TO BE LET, THE CUTTING AND LAYING OF A COMMON SEWER, IN THOMAS STREET, CONSETT.

SPECIFICATIONS and CONDITIONS for the above Work may be seen on application to the SURVEYOR, after the 10th inst., at his Office, Front Street, Consett, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., by whom TENDERS will be received up to Twelve o'clock at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1868.

By Order,
JOHN GLEDSTONE,
Surveyor and Inspector,
Consett, 5th March, 1868. 201

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 the EATAGE of 3½ Acres of TURNIPS at China Farm. Apply to JOSEPH THOMPSON, Davidstown, Blackhill. 185

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.

DERWENT VALLEY ANGLING ASSOCIATION.

THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the above Association will be held in the TOWN HALL, Shotley Bridge, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of March inst., at Four o'clock p.m.

F. B. THOMPSON, } HON.
JOHN BOOTH, JUN., } SECS.
Shotley Bridge, March 4, 1868. 200

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

R. DICKINSON & COMPANY are prepared to receive Tenders for the laying of a flue for 16 Brick Kilns, and the erection of 2 Chimneys about 50 feet high. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office, Consett Brick Works, where Tenders will be received up to MONDAY, 9th day of March.

R. D. & Co. do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any Tender. 183

BLACKHILL CATTLE MARKET.

AT a MEETING of Farmers, Butchers, and others, belonging to Blackhill, Shotley Bridge, Consett, and the Neighbourhood, held on Thursday Afternoon, February 27th, 1868, in the house of Mr. D. Brannigan, Derwent Hotel, Blackhill, it was unanimously resolved to establish a CATTLE MARKET for Blackhill and the District, to be opened on MONDAY, MARCH 16th, 1868, at 12 o'clock at Noon, in a FIELD upon the BENFIELDSIDE FARM, near to the Goods Warehouse of Benfieldside Station.

The Market will be held Weekly until further notice. 192

Public Notices.

MEDICAL.

MR. PRINGLE, SURGEON, has begun practice at ANNFIELD PLAIN. 187

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

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

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

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

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. 24

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

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. John Murray.

PONTOP MONTHLY CATTLE SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1868, at Twelve o'clock,

JOHN MURRAY will offer for SALE BY AUCTION 150 COWS, HEIFERS, and BULLOCKS, and SIX DRAUGHT and HARNESS HORSES. 202

By Mr. William Raw.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF SALE.

MR. WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER,

BEGS most respectfully to announce to Farmers, Agriculturists, Butchers, and the Public generally, that he has been honoured with instructions from Mr. RALPH GREEN, Crawcrook Buildings, near Crawcrook (who is declining farming), to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION the WHOLE of HIS VERY VALUABLE FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY, &c., &c., upon the above-named Farm, on THURSDAY, the 30th April, 1868.

Sale Office, Blackhill,
February 20th, 1868. 181

By Mr. William Carling.

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. WILLIAM CARLING, AUCTIONEER, Instructed by the Trustees acting under the Will of the late WILLIAM WHEATLEY, of Brandon, Farmer, deceased, will,

On TUESDAY, the 10th day of March next,
At Two for Three in the Afternoon,
At the house of Mr. RAWES, the Turf Hotel, Berry Edge,

OFFER FOR UNRESERVED COMPETITION,
AND IN ONE LOT,

ALL that well and substantially-built Inn, Tavern, or Public House, called or known by the name of "THE TURF HOTEL," situate in the Market Place, Berry Edge aforesaid.

And also, the MESSUAGE or DWELLING-HOUSE, GROCER'S SHOP and PREMISES, and the COTTAGE adjoining to the said Public House.

And also, the YARD, STABLING and COACH-HOUSE, behind the said Public House, all which said Premises are now in the occupation of THOMAS RAWES, or his Sub-tenants, at the total annual Rental of £80.

Mr. Rawes holds the said Premises, under a Lease, for a term of Ten years, commencing from the 13th day of May, 1865; and by the term of the Lease, which may be inspected at the time of Sale, he is bound to keep the internal parts in a good state of repair.

The said rent of £80 is payable quarterly, and is clear of all rates, taxes, cesses, &c., whatsoever. The Purchaser will be let into the receipt of the rent as from the 14th day of February instant.

At the same time, and in the same Lot, will be comprised all that COTTAGE, and its Appurtenances, in the rear of the said Hotel, as now in the occupation of Mr. CALVERT, at the annual rental of £7, or thereabouts. The Purchaser of the Cottage will also be let into the receipt of this rent, as from the 14th day of February instant.

The Property may be inspected and further Particulars obtained on application to

MESSRS. HINES & SON,
SOLICITORS,
178 6, East Sunnyside, Sunderland.

Public Notice.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTS.

DISTRICT OF CONSETT, WITH HIGHWAYS OF CONSIDE AND KNITSLEY AND EBCHESTER.

AUDITOR'S SUMMARY of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS for the Year ending 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1867.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance in Surveyor's hands			21 4 8
" Collector's hands			0 19 2
RECEIPTS.			
From General District Rate (with arrears) made 2nd January, 1867		845 18 4	
Not Recoverable	44 10 3		
Recoverable	16 16 2½		
		61 6 5½	
			784 11 10½
Second Rate	271 0 7		
Arrears from last Rate	16 16 2		
		287 16 9	
Not Recoverable	8 9 6		
Recoverable	33 17 2½		
		42 6 8½	
			245 10 2½
Received on account of Private Improvements			136 5 10
			£1187 11 7

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance due to Treasurer			462 11 11
PAYMENTS.			
In respect of Public Works—			
Sewerage		365 12 3	
Public Street Improvement		9 10 9	
Iveston Highways		32 2 11	
Public Lighting		331 15 5	
Appliances for Extinguishing Fire		3 18 0	
New Pinfold, &c.		29 12 0	
Election Expenses		1 6 0	
Interest, Bank Commission, &c.		9 15 4	
Salaries	74 4 0		
Do. Collector's Commission	26 3 5		
		100 7 5	
Stationery		13 2 5	
Advertising		3 15 0	
Establishment Charges—			
Rent	8 0 0		
Office Furniture	2 18 0		
Postage & Posting Bills	2 0 6		
Joiners' Work, &c.	0 4 2		
		13 2 8	
Audit Fees, &c.		6 4 0	
			920 4 2
Private Improvement—Expenditure			38 2 4
			£1420 18 5

CONSIDE AND KNITSLEY HIGHWAY ACCOUNT.

	£ s. d.
Amount actually collected, First Rate	159 4 1½
" " Second "	144 0 9
" " Third "	141 15 1½
	£445 0 0

CONSIDE AND KNITSLEY HIGHWAY PAYMENTS.

	£ s. d.
In respect of Labour	81 6 10
Contract Work	43 9 11
Tradesmen's Bills	6 4 3
Materials	38 11 7
Team Work	35 19 3
Sundries	33 1 3
Snow Cutting	14 13 3
	£253 6 4

EBCHESTER HIGHWAY ACCOUNT.

	£ s. d.
Amount actually collected, First Rate	36 6 4
" " Second "	41 17 3½
" " Third "	56 8 0
" " Fourth "	69 18 8
	204 11 3½
Encroachment Rents	5 3 6
	£1842 6 4½

EBCHESTER HIGHWAY PAYMENTS.

	£ s. d.
In respect of Labour	26 19 8
Contract Work	22 0 3½
Tradesmen's Bills	2 2 0
Team Work	18 7 4
Materials	13 2 3½
Sundries	25 13 6
Snow Cutting	8 3 3
	116 8 4
Balance in Treasurer's hands	32 0 7
" Surveyor's "	1 5 10
" Collector's "	18 6 10½
	£1842 6 4½

(Signed) JAMES RADFORD,
District Auditor. 198

Business Announcements.

A FEW PLAIN WORDS ABOUT TEA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

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

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

ESTABLISHED NEARLY A CENTURY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Business Announcements.

CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS, CONSETT, GATESHEAD
ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF

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

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.
R. DICKINSON & CO., PROPRIETORS. 30

JOHN MILLING & Co.

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

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

JOHN MILLING & Co., Nos. 20, 22, 24, 26, & 28, GRAINGER STREET,
Are the Largest and Best Stocked Drapery Premises within 250 miles of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

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

☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality.

EMIGRATION AGENT. 27

CLARENDON SCHOOL, MEDOMSLEY ROAD CONSETT.

JONATHAN C. WYLIE, MASTER.

MATHEMATICS, GRAMMAR, CLASSICS. 142

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

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

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. Hillary, Grocers, Towlaw; W. Barkas, Blackhill; and of all Chemists, in Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, at 1s. 1½d, 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.

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

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

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

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

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

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

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

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

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

Letters, with details of case, promptly answered.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

A HOUSE and SHOP, with a Building Site attached, situate near the Library, at Blackhill.

Particulars may be known by applying to Mr. W. RAW, Auctioneer, Blackhill; or to Mr. J. COLLINSON, Consett. 136

HUNTER FOR SALE.

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

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

Late Advertisements.

LANCHESTER UNION.

CONTRACTS FOR PROVISIONS.

THE GUARDIANS of the LANCHESTER UNION are desirous of Contracting for Six Months, to commence on the 26th inst., for the supply of the following Articles, to be delivered at the Union Workhouse, in Lanchester, Carriage Free, at such times, and in such quantities, as may be required by the Guardians or the Master of the Workhouse, and in all cases to be accompanied by a Bill of Parcels. Parties whose Tender is accepted for the Contract for any of the Articles required shall enter into a Contract in Writing with the Guardians, or shall execute a Bond for the due performance of the Contract.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, per stone, to consist of Flanks, Necks, and Sloats, with the Knees fully cut off, of Best Ox or Heifer Beef, the proportion to be one-third fine and two-thirds coarse, also Suet per lb.

Best Flour, per Sack of 20 stones.	Butter, per lb.
Best Meal, do.	Cheese, do.
Best Maslin Meal, do.	Black Tea, do.
Best English Oatmeal, per cwt.	Black Pepper, do.
Barley, per stone.	Rice, per stone.
Treacle, do.	Soda, per cwt.
Linseed Meal, per stone.	Starch, per lb.
Peas, per bushel.	Soap, per cwt.
Sugar, per cwt.	Candles, per lb.
Salt, do.	Sago, do.
Coffee, per lb.	

Tenders for the above, accompanied by Samples, will be received by the Guardians on THURSDAY, the 19th day of March inst., not later than Ten a.m., at the Board Room, Lanchester. Tenders also will be received at the same time for Milk, per quart; Coals, per set load; Clogs and Shoes for Men, Women, and Children, and Mending of same; also, Making and Mending of Clothing for Men, Women, and Children; Coffins for Union; also, a Hearse; also, the Leading of Limestone from Lanchester Depot to the Workhouse.

W. W. THOMPSON
Clerk to the Guardians.
Lanchester, 5th March, 1868. 205

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

D. IMRIE,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
HAS just received a Splendid Assortment of New SEEDS.
COME EARLY. 207

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

MISS MEDICI'S ANNUAL BALL WILL BE HELD On *WEDNESDAY NIGHT, March 18th*, 1868. TICKETS—Gentlemen's, 4s. 6d.; Ladies', 2s. 210

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 thereto to be addressed to the Editor of the *Consett Guardian*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of annonymous 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.

"OUR TOM" will be concluded in next week's issue.

"INQUIRER."—Your letter is not suited to our columns. The only object of such a communication would be to throw doubts upon the character of the lady named. The rumours you allude to are entirely without foundation. We will not in future notice any communication similar to yours.

"FAIRPLAY" received.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1868.

CONSETT INSTITUTE.

WE are happy to observe that Newcastle is projecting a wide step in the direction of technical and classical education. The sphere of the Literary and Philosophical Society, wide as that sphere is, is found not to be equal to the educational wants of the town and district. It is now projected to enlarge the society's action by the addition of a college, upon a basis similar to that of OWEN'S College, Manchester. Of the ultimate success of such an experiment in Newcastle, and of its mighty influence in the higher culture of the North, we do not entertain a doubt. OWEN'S College has been in existence seventeen years only, yet its success has been the most eminent. From the sub-librarian's testimony "it has more laboratory students than any institution in the kingdom, and probably in Europe; it has more *adult evening* students than any institution in the world, reaching nearly 500."

Glad as we are to record such a prospective progress on the Tyne, our gladness is somewhat seasoned with sorrow by the fact, that in and about Consett so few facilities exist for *adult* literary and scientific pursuits. And yet, few as these facilities are, to our shame be it said, judging from the support they receive, they are *more* than sufficient to satisfy the intellectual cravings of this locality. In a pretty well centralised population of over 20,000 there are but three institutes devoted to adult culture, and but for the generous aid of a few gentlemen, the present members of all three would not be equal to the support of one of these institutions. From the very class for whose special well-being they were chiefly intended they meet with that pauperised support, which is a disgrace to our people, and no doubt, is to outsiders a measure of our intellectual tone.

Now, this is not as it should be. It is in our day, imperative that every manufacturing or other centre of population, if not preceding the age, should at any rate keep pace with it. To be left in the ruck, and that through our own shameless negligence, is an infamy. To see others, no more weighted than we are, heading past us; to feel ourselves falling behind and gradually losing ground, even among leather platers, is by no means a flattering consciousness; neither is such a position calculated to sweeten our reputation with our neighbours. Yet, we speak the simple truth when we say, that in relation to advancing intelligence, Consett is showing symptoms of falling into the ruck. We speak the simple truth when we say that no literary institution in the locality has ever met with the countenance of more than the merest fraction of the workmen. Paltry jealousies of middle class, or shopkeeping influence, have deterred many; but we fear, and we say it with sorrow, that the great majority of outsiders are deterred by their own utter want of sympathy with any agency calculated to purify the moral tone, and to advance the intelligence of the people.

All this is very distressing. Few are so bitter as workmen in their denunciation of class distinctions, of political exclusiveness, and of social inequalities. And yet the greatest barrier in the way of a fusion of classes, the greatest barrier in the way of political comprehension, the greatest barrier in the way of social equality, is the barrier of popular ignorance. The speedy overthrow of that barrier rests with the people themselves. Education is the true leveller. True, and divine equality can result only from an approximate equality of intellect. Mere political power will never result in fusion; there can be no sympathy between knowledge and ignorance, between barbarism and civilization.

We have been led to indulge in these remarks by the present position of our Consett Reading Room and Library. Commenced some three years ago with the special object of advancing the intelligence, and purifying the tastes and amusements of workmen,—from our workmen, and we may add from more pretentious classes, it has met with the most meagre, the most uncheering response. So meagre indeed has its reception been, that its whole existence has been cast in a "sea of troubles," its progress a dreary catalogue of disasters; and as its past life has been, so is its present position.

It may be said indeed, and often is said in apology for such supineness, for such profound indifference to similar institutions, that most of workmen now see a daily paper, and therefore require not the aid of a reading room. Now, did we for a moment believe, that a reading-room's specific object was to furnish us with "penny dailies," with the particulars of the last murder, or the latest "tip" on the "double event," we should for ever be silent rather than counsel indulgence in such a species of literature. But to such an apologist we should suggest the existence of a higher literature than that of the daily newspaper. There is a literature glorified by the poetical genius of TENNYSON, of BURNS, and of BYRON; and by the sublime discoveries of TYNDAL, of FARADAY, and of NEWTON. To such a literature as that, we of the fourth estate can have access by reading rooms only; and we may add, that in the cultivation of such an elevated tone of thought will be found the key to our social freedom.

Can we then induce some of our good working class and other readers to think this matter over? Can we induce them to extend to our Consett Institute and reading room that support, which from its humanising objects it certainly merits? We may merely add that the most practical way of manifesting that support, and of extending the usefulness of our Institute, is by becoming a member. Don't you think so, reader?

Local and District News.

THE EARL OF DURHAM MADE A FREEMAN OF THE CITY.—On Tuesday, the Earl of Durham was admitted a member of the Smiths' Company of Freemen in the city of Durham.

A Boulogne telegram conveys the sad tidings that the Devonshire, of North Shields, laden with grain, was lost, with all hands, on the rocks nine miles north of Boulogne, at ten p.m. on Saturday last.

A MAN FOUND DEAD NEAR DURHAM.—On Sunday morning, the body of a labourer, named David Straffon, aged 57 years, was faund on the road leading from Durham to Witton Gilbert. The man is supposed to have died from exposure.

SUDDEN DEATH AT WITTON GILBERT.—On Friday morning last, Dorothy Thubron was found dead on the floor in her house at Witton Gilbert. Disease of the heart is supposed to have been the immediate cause of death. Deceased was 63 years of age.

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.—From the lists just out, we see that Wm. Dickinson, son of J. Dickinson, Esq., of Shotley Bridge, has passed the examination held at Liverpool in December last, and is among those who have taken honours.

MODEL OF CONSETT ROLLING MILLS.—The Messrs. Jackson exhibited their exhibition of Consett Rolling Mills, &c., at Consett, on Saturday. They were favoured with a large number of visitors. As usual, the "Wheel of Life" had the most attention paid to it.

DOG LICENSES.—The supervisor of Inland Revenue will attend at Mr. C. G. Randall's, Shotley Bridge, on Monday, March 9th; and on Wednesday, March 11th, at Mr. John Seymour's, Consett, to grant licenses to all persons keeping dogs. The penalty is £5 for not having a license.

CONSETT BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The first anniversary of this institution was held on Saturday and Sunday. On the former day a tea meeting took place, at which about 200 persons partook of "the good things of this life." A public meeting was afterwards held—Rev. D. M. Macgregor presiding. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. Brooks, Shotley Bridge, and P. Gibb, Wolsingham, and Mr. J. Edwards, Westlaw. On Sunday sermons were preached by the Revs. J. Brooks and P. Gibb, and the children recited pieces. The companies were large.

BENFIELDSIDE CRICKET CLUB.—An entertainment in aid of the above Club, was given in the Low School-Room, Blackhill, (kindly granted for the occasion by the Rev. F. B. Thompson,) on Saturday evening last, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather was attended by a large and respectable audience. Dr. George Renton was chairman, and discharged his duties satisfactorily. The programme was a good one, opening with "Slap Bang," which the cricketers sang right merrily. "Awake, Æolian Lyre," followed, being ably rendered by an efficient choir; then came "The Shepherds' Lays," a piano solo by Mr. Burton, which was well executed. The reading and songs of the chairman were vociferously applauded. Mr. J. Dixon's singing was effective, and the same remark applies to the performances of Messrs. H. R. Foggon, J. H. Richley, J. W. Harker, W. Cross, T. Richardson, J. E. Brooks, and T. Brown, and Misses Harker, Kidd, and Richardson. Mr. J. Lax gave "Waterloo," a recitation in capital style, and his rendering of "Militia Muster Folk," a reading, gave great satisfaction. The chairman at the close read a very appropriate epilogue, composed for the occasion by Mr. J. Lax.

COLLIERLEY DYKES PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.—On Saturday, the anniversary services in connection with this place of worship commenced with a fruit banquet. On Sunday, sermons were preached in the morning and evening by Mrs. Gray, of Marley Hill. In the Afternoon, the Rev. A. Lattimer conducted a lovefeast, which was well attended.

ELECTION OF BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.—We understand the following gentlemen have been elected members of the Benfieldside Local Board:—Messrs. Henry Ritson, Andrew Annandale, Charles Wilson, William Wilson, Rev. F. B. Thompson, James Annandale, jun., E. O. Tregelles, John Annandale, John Dickinson, Anthony Richardson, William Raw, and Thomas Muse.

DURHAM BOARD OF HEALTH.—The usual monthly meeting of this Board was held on Wednesday, in the Moyor's Chamber, Town Hall, the Mayor presiding. A number of plans were passed for new buildings, including one for a temporary building projected by the Guardians to relieve the present over-crowding of the workhouse. On the reading of the Lighting Committee's report, Mr. Blacket moved that four additional lights be placed on the North Road. No seconder turning up, this motion fell to the ground, and the Board then adjourned.

NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL, WINLATON.—The opening services of this chapel were continued on Monday, when a sermon was preached at 3 p.m. by the Rev. Jos. Dawson, of Gateshead; after which nearly 200 sat down to tea provided by the ladies. At half-past six o'clock, a public meeting was held, Mr. S. Kent, of Gateshead, presiding, when addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. Mason, and Mr. G. C. Hazlewood, Newcastle; Rev. G. Peel, of Winlaton; and the Rev. J. Dawson. The services, &c., have realised about £50, which will make the liabilities of the trustees comparatively light.

THE GRAIN TRADE.—The *Mark Lane Express* says if the rough estimate of four million quarters in last year's crop of wheat in the United Kingdom be correct, and old stores have been pretty well cleared, we have no slight difficulty, with so many nations as competitors to make up the serious void. The soundness of the universal advance in prices throughout Europe is seen in the fact that the demand is alone consumptive, speculation at present rates being out of the question, and for the same reason fluctuations must occur when markets are temporarily overdone. The Board of Trade has now given the imports for 1867. The amount is £200,862,000 against £238,773,000 in 1866.

CONSETT WESLEYAN CHOIR.—On Sunday, the Rev. Thomas Rigby, superintendent of the Wolsingham (Wesleyan) circuit, preached two sermons in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett, and collections were taken to liquidate the debt on the harmonium. The preacher discoursed in excellent and affecting manner upon "Absalom's Rebellion," in which he dwelt upon the solemn lessons to parents contained in the narrative. Both the morning and evening services were well attended, and the collections taken fully met the debt upon the harmonium. The choir performed "All the Earth doth worship Thee," in an excellent manner in the morning, and in the evening the "Hallelujah was well rendered.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Diseases of the skin.—No case of disease of the skin, be its nature what it may, has failed to be benefited when these potent remedies have been properly applied. In scrofulous and scorbutic affections they are especially serviceable. Scurvy and eruptions which have resisted all other modes of treatment and gradually become worse from year to year, have been completely cured by Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills, which root out the disease from the blood itself and leave the constitution free from every morbid taint. In the nursery Holloway's Ointment should be ever at hand; it will give ease in sprains, contusions, burns, scalds, and infantile eruptions, and may always safely be applied by any ordinary attendant. 50

GRAND COMIC CONCERT AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—On Monday evening last, a comic concert was given in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, by Mr. Joe Wilson (the popular Tyneside vocalist and composer), Mr. T. Wilson, Mr. J. Harker, and Master S. Hunter, of Gateshead, assisted by an efficient band. There was a large and respectable audience, and, we believe, had the weather been more favourable, the spacious hall would have been crowded. The original Tyneside songs of Mr Joe Wilson were loudly applauded, as was also the comic songs of Mr. T. Wilson. Mr. J. Harker's stump speech and delineation of negro character were greeted with roars of laughter. Mr. S. Hunter, a Gateshead amateur, acquitted himself in a most creditable manner. He has been, we understand, the winner of a silver cup and two medals at recent amateur contests at Gateshead.

BRUTAL FIGHT NEAR KYO.—Another of these disgraceful exhibitions, known by the name of "Prize Fights," came off on Sunday morning last near Kyo. Both combatants on this occasion were miners, one of whom, named Thomas Errington, resides at Kyo; the other, named George Elliott, resides at the Lizzie Pit, Annfield Plain. Some dispute arose between the parties at a public-house on Friday evening, and a fight for *half-a-crown* aside was arranged to come off near Kyo, on Saturday. Unable, however, to get a suitable place, or, what is more likely, afraid of police interference, it was again put off until Sunday. The party, accompanied by others of a similar character, took of to a quiet spot, and having posted their sentries to apprise them of the approach of the too-inquisitive "men in blue," they commenced to disfigure themselves after the most approved methods of the modern patrons of the "ignoble" art of self-defence. After a long struggle, Elliott was so much disfigured and beat as to require the assistance of his friends to get home, and had, we understand, to be placed under medical care. We are glad to know that public opinion is now decidedly against such brutal exhibitions, and we give publicity to the disgraceful doings of the "noble pair," as a caution to others.

CONSETT WATER COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Consett Water Company was held on Friday, in the company's offices, Consett,—Mr. J. Watson, of Durham, presiding. The secretary (Mr. J. Gledstone) having read the notice convening the meeting, and also the auditor's report, the chairman congratulated the proprietors on the continued success of the company. Negotiations, he said, were also pending to induce several large companies to enlarge their store reservoirs, so as to secure at all seasons an ample supply of pure water. He moved the adoption of the report and that a dividend for the half-year, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, should be declared.—The deputy-chairman (Mr. Peele) seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to. After some routine business had been transacted, a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the chairman and board of directors, after which the meeting separated.—Relative to the above matter, "Elfin" in the *Daily Chronicle* says:—"The Water Companies of Durham and Consett have declared their half-yearly dividends during the past week—the one at the rate of 8½ per cent. per annum, and the other at the rate of 8 per cent. for the same period. Both these companies seem to be very flourishing concerns. I believe there is little to complain of in the water supplied to the Consett people. With respect to the Durham water, as much cannot be said. I fear the reason for this is that the Durham company have too easy access to the river to trouble themselves to look beyond that ready but unsatisfactory source for their commodity. It is to be hoped, however, that profiting by the hints which have already been thrown out, and encouraged by their increasing prosperity, the Durham company will exert themselves to obtain some better source from which a purer and more abundant supply of water than they furnish at present."

PLEASANT EVENINGS FOR THE PEOPLE.—Another pleasant evening was spent on Monday evening, in the British Schools, Consett, by a pretty large audience. The Rev. F. Steggall was in the chair. The entertainment was opened by a reading, entitled "Turn the carpet; or, the two weavers," by the chairman, who then called upon Mrs. Nicholl, of Leadgate, to sing "Oh! if I had some one to love me," which she did with good effect. "The death of Richard Cœur de Lion" was then well rendered by Mr. J. Cross, and Mr. Nicholl followed with "Have you seen her lately," which he sang in good style. A reading, called "Miss Dinah and her lover," was given by Mr. Siddle, and then Mr. R. Spencer played a fantasia ("Lily Dale," with variations) on the pianoforte, which he performed it in capital style. "The Quack Doctor," a recitation, was next given by Mr. R. Ord, in such a manner as to draw forth the plaudits of the company. Miss P. Medici then gave a song, "The spell is broken," with that grace and feeling peculiar to her, and was loudly applauded; she was encored, but not having music for another song with her, she sang it over again. A reading, "School feeds," was well rendered by Mr. J. Cross, and Mr. Steggall sang in sweet accents "What fairy-like music" Messrs. A. Brodie and R. Ord then gave a dialogue from "The Stranger" in good style, the former impersonating the Stranger, and the latter Baron Steinfort. "Eily Mavourneen" was then given by Mr. W. Cross, but owing to a portion of the instrumental music being lost it was not executed as well as it otherwise might have been. Mr Steggall next read "The lady and the pie," with good effect. "Coming thro' the rye," a song by Mrs. Nicholl was received with applause and an encore, in answer to which she repeated the last verse. The National Anthem was then sung, which concluded the entertainment, and the company separated. Mr. R. Spencer presided at the pianoforte, with his usual ability.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

The usual monthly meeting of the members of the Consett Local Board, was held on Wednesday afternoon, in the Board-room, Town Hall, Consett.

Present:—Messrs. J. Priestman, (presiding), E. Charlton, J. W. Davison, E. Spencer, J. H. Hudson, G. Wade, J. Murray, and J. Collinson.

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

THE RATING OF THE STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY.

Since last meeting a deputation of the Board had had an interview with Mr. McKay, the representative of the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company, at which that gentlemen had most courteously shown the deputation the various Acts of Parliament under which the Stockton and Darlington Railway was constructed. The deputation was quite satisfied that by these Acts of Parliament the Stockton and Darlington Railway was only required to pay one-fourth of the usual rates, and they recommended the Board to take no further legal steps in the matter.

The explanation of Mr. McKay was considered by the Board satisfactory, and they unanimously agreed to the recommendation of the deputation.

RESIGNATION OF MR. BATY.

The CHAIRMAN said that he had received a letter from Mr. Baty, in which that gentleman requested to resign his office as a member of the Local Board, owing to his removal to Darlington.

ELECTION OF MR. ROUTLEDGE.

Mr. J. COLLINSON thought it would be well as Mr. Baty had resigned to elect Mr. J. Routledge to the vacancy.

Mr. E. CHARLTON, expressed himself favourable to the election of that gentleman, and moved that Mr. Routledge be elected in the place of Mr. Baty.

Mr. E. SPENCER seconded the motion, which on being put by the chairman, was carried unanimously.

HIGHWAY SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The report from Mr. Coupland stated that nothing particular had been done to the roads during the last month, with the exception of the road by Consett Hall, which had been somewhat improved. The pay-bills for the various townships under the control of the Consett Local Board, were as follows:—

Conside and Knitsley	£55 19 10
Ebchester	6 0 7
Iveston	4 6 11
Total	£66 7 4

THE INSPECTOR'S REPORT

stated that since last meeting the work required to be done in Medomsley Road had been advertised, and that five tenders for the same had been received. The estimate of Mr. Jasper Kell was lowest, and all that was required was that the tender should be officially stamped. The condition of Thomas Street was far from satisfactory, pools of water and refuse were standing, which could be removed by putting in a 9 inch sewerage pipe at little cost, after which the owners of the property could be compelled to keep it right. He also begged to call the attention of the Board to the great necessity of sludging the sewers. If the sewers from Consett were sludged at two points, it would no doubt be a great advantage. He expected during next week to have Middle Street completed, and other streets should be completed with limestone as soon as possible. Since last meeting he had paid sums amounting to £7 6s. 0d., and had received towards the private improvements account £12 11s. 8d. He had inspected the greater part of the district, and found all in tolerable order. The nuisance at the fire-brick works had been abated.

The Chairman then affixed the scale of the Board on the tender of Mr. Jasper Kell, and as the expense of putting the 9 inch pipe in Thomas Street would only be trifling, it was ordered to be done. In reference to the sludging of the sewers,

Mr. CHARLTON expressed himself glad that the inspector had mentioned it in his report. There was no doubt but that it would tend very much to the health of the inhabitants if the sewers were sludged out frequently; he saw that the water of the Consett Water Company often ran to waste, and he was of opinion that if the Water Company would allow the waste water to run through the sewers it would be a great advantage.

The INSPECTOR said it would cost a small sum to put in pipes to convey the water to the sewers.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

It was decided by the Board to allow the sludging of the pipes to remain over until more funds were in hands.

It was also decided that the owners of property in Havelock Street, Church Street, Victoria Street, and Melbourne Street, should have notice to complete these streets within two months.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The CHAIRMAN read a letter received from Mr. E. O. Tregelles complaining of the state of Spring-House Lane.

Mr. COUPLAND in reply stated that he had been down the lane complained of within the last seven days. The road was in good condition considering the traffic upon it.

The COLLECTOR said that the road complained of was a great deal better than the roads between here and Towlaw, and he saw nothing to complain off.

Mr. COUPLAND said that he had been accompanied on Spring House Lane by Messrs. Charlton and Calvert, two of the road committee.

Mr. CHARLTON did not see that the road was in a bad state of repair.

The Clerk was instructed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Tregelles's letter.

NEW PLAN.

The INSPECTOR submitted a plan from Mr. Isaac Murray, of an intended wall, and the Board decided to allow the same.

THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

was then read over to the Board, and it was decided to adopt the suggestions made by the auditor.

THE AUDITOR'S SUMMARY.

was then read over, for which we refer our readers to our advertising columns.

The Board then adjourned.

TOW LAW LOCAL BOARD.

The monthly meeting of this Board was held in the office, on Tuesday evening. Present—Messrs. P. Campbell (in the chair), R. Richardson, A. Robinson, G. Elliott, F.Budd, W. Smith, W. Ridley, and W. Elliott.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A draft of agreement between the Board and the Trustees of the Co-operative Store, for land taken as a street improvement, was read and approved.

An application made by the North Eastern Railway Company for leave to alter the Haggs near the Railway, was received, and the Surveyor was directed not to prevent the alteration; but the Clerk was directed to correspond, and say the Board believed that only a Bridge could be satisfactory to both the Railway Company and the Local Board.

A notice of motion having been given to resume flagging in this district, it was resolved that Thornley Lane End be flagged, and Elm Park Terrace have a drain put in.

A committee was appointed to consider what course should be taken to improve the railway communication to the district by the Derwent Valley route, as well as the route by Bishop Auckland. A Committee was also appointed to consider the best means to deal with the Private Improvement expenses; both committees to meet at the Board-office on Monday the 9th inst.

Plans for the enlargement of a Primitive Methodist Chapel, sent by Mr. J. Smith, were, with the exception of a piece of land now encroached upon, allowed; also, a House for Inkermann Colliery Company.

The pay-bill to the amount of £25 17s. was ordered to be paid.

The Surveyor's and Inspector's reports recommended several improvements, some of which were directed to be done.

The Board then adjourned.

The Emperor, according to the Paris correspondent of the *Observer*, had a sudden illness on Wednesday last, from which, however, he has since completely recovered.

INDIA AND ABYSSINIA.—An official return just issued states that the returns received from India do not exhibit any direct trade between India and Abyssinia.

HORRIBLE MURDER AT TODMORDEN.—A most atrocious murder was committed on Monday evening at the Parsonage, Todmorden, a little after ten o'clock. After Mr. H. J. Plow and his wife had retired to rest, a young man named Miles Weatherill, living at Brook Street, entered the house, fastening the door behind him, and taking up a hatchet, struck a domestic, and killed her on the spot. After this he went upstairs, and entering the bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. Plow, attempted to shoot them, having four pistols in his possession. It would seem the pistols missed fire, after which he rushed upon them, wounding Mr. Plow on the face and Mrs. Plow on the face and on the side. An alarm was raised by a domestic, and the ruffian was secured by two gentlemen, who pounced upon Weatherill as he rushed out of the bedroom. The outrage arose out of a love affair; Weatherill recently courted a domestic in Mr. Plow's family, and, Mr. Plow objecting to Weatherill's visits the girl was sent home, and Weatherill took his revenge in the way described. He was taken to the police station, where he seemed quite unconcerned.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the guardians of the Lanchester Union was held on Thursday, in the Board-room, Lanchester. Present: Messrs. R. H. Gee (presiding), J. Gledstone, W. J. Joicey, J. Collinson, E. Charlton, N. Clark, H. Ritson, J. Parker, T. Elliott, T. Humphrey, G. Hobson, J. Wilkinson, J. Bowey, W. Cumming, D. Balleny, M. Kewney, Esq., J.P., E. T. Smith, Esq., J.P., and Major Joicey.

The CLERK read over the minutes of the preceding meeting, which after confirmation were signed by the Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN reported that there was no arrears, and that the treasurer had the sum of £266 19s. 10½d in hand.

THE CORRESPONDENCE

included a letter from the Poor Law Board respecting the death of Mr. R. Lumley the late relieving-officer, and requesting particulars of the election of his successor to be sent to them. They also forwarded a general order relative to the qualifications of Guardians, and a copy of new form for contract for the medical officers.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORTS.

The CLERK read over the report from Dr. Wilson: but no report had been received from either Dr. Bolton or Dr. Watson.

RESIGNATION OF MR. LAYCOCK.

The CLERK reported that Mr. W. G. Laycock, relieving officer for the western district of the union, had sent in his resignation which he read to the guardians, by whom the resignation was accepted.

ELECTION OF RELIEVING OFFICER.

Applications for the office of relieving officer for the eastern district of the union, vacant by the death of Mr. Robert Lumley, were read over by the clerk. There were six applicants for the office, viz:—Mr. John Moon, Mr. William Vaux, Mr. William Jackson, Mr. G. Fenwick, Mr. J. L. Wiseman, and Mr. Ralph Walton. Numerous testimonials respecting the character of the applicants were also read, after which

M. KEARNEY, Esq., J.P., said he had great pleasure in proposing Mr. Moon as a candidate for the office. He had known Mr. Moon for the last eighteen months, and during that time he had conducted himself to his entire satisfaction. If elected, he felt sure he would give satisfaction to the guardians. (Applause.)

E. T. SMITH, Esq., J.P., in seconding the nomination of Mr. Moon, said he fully endorsed the remarks made by M. Kearney.

Mr. J. WILKINSON proposed Mr. W. Jackson for the office. He had known him for the last sixteen years, and he thought he was a very proper person for the office. There was, however, no one to second the motion of Mr. Wilkinson.

Mr. E. CHARLTON said he was not aware that Mr. Wiseman was going to apply until he heard his name read over. He was a young man of good character, and would make an excellent officer.

Mr. R. H. GEE had great pleasure in rising to propose Mr. Ralph Walton. He was a very steady man, and if elected, he would be very materially assisted by his brother, who had acted for Mr. Lumley during his illness to their entire satisfaction. It was to be observed, also, that if Mr. Walton was elected, they might rely upon the paupers being courteously treated. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. H. RITSON in seconding the nomination of Mr. Walton, said he had known the applicant from boyhood, and he had no doubt but that he would give every satisfaction to the guardians. He had great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mr. Walton.

Mr. COLLINSON supposed that Mr. Walton would be quite competent to do the work without assistance. (Laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN: Oh, yes; but it will be a great advantage for him to be accompanied over the district by his brother who has done the work for some time.

The motions were then put by the Chairman, when there voted for—

Mr. Moon	4
Mr. Walton	10

The successful candidate was then sent for, and informed by the Chairman of his election.

Mr. WALTON in returning thanks said he would endeavour to discharge the duties of the office to the satisfaction of the guardians.

Major JOICEY moved that the office of inspector of nuisances with the usual salary of £10 be given to Mr. Walton; which would make the salary £70, which was agreed to.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE

then visited the Workhouse, and on their return

Major JOICEY reported that the committee suggested some small alteration in the Workhouse which would probably cost about £10, and by which they would gain four additional rooms. The refractory room from the statement of the master, could be dispensed with. The committee also recommended that more attention be paid to the ventilation of the rooms in future by opening the ventilators frequently.

Mr. CLARK thought that £10 would perhaps scarcely cover the expenses of the alterations contemplated.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Major JOICEY said that it appeared to him that the time had now arrived for them to take into consideration the building of a new workhouse, and he therefore gave notice that he would, at the next meeting of the Board, move for the appointment of a committee to take the matter into consideration; such committee to report their decision to the Board.

Mr. CLARK thought it would be useless to spend £10 in alterations, if they decided to build a new Workhouse.

Major JOICEY: It will probably take two years to complete a new workhouse, and by the addition of four more rooms it would serve the union until the completion of the other.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

then examined accounts amounting to £152 6s. which were found correct, and cheques for that amount were signed and handed to the clerk for the respective parties.

The Board then proceeded to the relief of the poor.

About three o'clock on Monday morning a destructive fire occurred in the Anti-Gallican and Star Tavern, Tooley Street, Southwark. The inmates were asleep at the time, and narrowly escaped with their lives. The building was almost totally destroyed.

FENIAN ARREST IN CORK.—Michael Francis Murphy, hat manufacturer, of Great George's Street was arrested under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act on Saturday evening. Murphy was committed to gaol when the arrests were first made for Fenianism in September, 1865, and was a prisoner for over twelve months. The persons who attacked Maryborough and Wilton have not been discovered.

INSANITY OF THE REV. MR. SPEKE.—It is stated on the authority of a member of Mr. Speke's own family, that that unfortunate gentleman is now an inmate of a private lunatic asylum. The doctors are, however, sanguine of his recovery. His delusion is that his family have taken an inveterate dislike to him.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.—An attempt was made on Monday night to burn the warehouse of Messrs. Cannock, Tait, & Co., drapers in this city, by means of a bottle of explosive liquid resembling Greek fire, which was thrown into the premises at the rear. The fire was discovered in time, and extinguished before much damage resulted. No clue to the perpetrators of the outrage.

KLEPTOMANIA IN PARIS.—The *Etendard* mentions "an afflicting case of shoplifting" which tokk place on Saturday afternoon in the neighbourhood of the Rue de Grenelle St, Germain. Three Spanish ladies of the very highest distinction a mother and two daughters entered a haberdashery establtshment, and whilst the younger members occupied the attention of the clerks, the mother conveyed gloves, silk stockings, articles of perfumery, and other small objects into her muff and pockets. They were allowed to leave the shop and enter their carriage unchallenged, but just as they were inside and about to drive off, police agents came forward and summoned them to alight and proceed before the Commissary of Police.

EDUCATION IN YORKSHIRE.—At a Council meeting of the North Riding Chamber of Agriculture, at Malton, on Saturday, Captain Copperthwaite in the chair, a series of resolutions were passed, recommending the establishment of Boards of Education, the provision of school-rooms, Government grants for that purpose, supplemented by local aid, certification of teachers by Government inspectors, the application of the conscience clause, the compulsory education of pauper children, &c. It was also resolved that no child under ten years of age should be employed in agriculture, except in harvest time, and that such children should from that age till twelve attend school in winter.

MISSING PEOPLE.—The Speke affair has led to the raking up of some old statistics from one of Mr. Henry Mayhew's books as to the number of people who are lost in London every year. The figures given by a contemporary come down only to 1860, when 2,515 persons were recorded in the police registers as lost or missing, 1,164 of the number being afterwards restored to their friends. The returns of later years show, we believe, an increase in the number of disappearances corresponding pretty much with the growth of population; the general result is, that between 2,000 and 3,000 persons are annually lost sight of in this big city, and that the police succeed in recovering about half of them.

LANCHESTER HIGHWAY BOARD.

A general meeting of the way-wardens of the Lanchester Highway Board was held on Thursday, in the Justice-room Lanchester.

Present:—Major Joicey, (presiding), Messrs. H. Ritson, N. Clark, H. Smith, G. Hobson, E. T. Smith, J.P., T. Elliott, W. Bulman, W. Watson, J. Wilkinson, T. Humphrey, D. Balleny, and W. Cumming.

The CLERK read over the minutes of the last general meeting, also the minutes of the last finance committee meeting, which after confirmation were signed by the chairman.

THE TREASURER'S BOND.

The CLERK reported that he had prepared a new bond for treasurer.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the clerk get the bond executed, and that the same be kept by him amongst the other papers belonging to the Board.

THE ESH IMPROVEMENTS.

The CLERK reported that he had been in correspondence with Mr. Rider in reference to the £500 required for the Esh improvements. Mr. Rider offered to lend the required sum.

Mr. H. SMITH proposed that the offer of Mr. Rider be accepted.

Mr. W. CUMMING seconded the motion, which on being put by the chairman was carried.

EAST PIKE WELL.

The SURVEYOR reported that he had, in accordance with their desire at the last general meeting of the Board, inspected the East Pike Well, and the way leading to it. He presented a resolution from a meeting of ratepayers in Collierley and Pontop township respecting the same. He also produced a copy of the award. On visiting the place he found that a road had never been made, but that parties going to the well had crossed the field and scrambled up the wood as best they could. The well was formed by four flag stones set upon their edges, forming a sort of temporary trough. The land about the well was entirely plunged up owing to a good many children coming to the well for water; there was a large quantity of filth about. The well was at present open, and people dip in their cans, pails, kettles, &c. He recommended a covered trough to be placed at the well head, and that a pipe be put in to carry the water from the well to the road, which would be a great convenience to the inhabitants.

Mr. D. BALLENY said that there was no properly made road to the well, but it was an awarded well to the public by the Lanchester Common Act.

The CHAIRMAN thought it was, perhaps, the duty of the inhabitants to raise subscriptions to bring the water to the road.

Mr. N. CLARK: If this well has been awarded to the public, could the public go over the fields to the well, even after the land had been closed?

The CLERK: Decidedly so.

The award was then read over, from which it appeared that the well was awarded for the use of anyone, and that the proprietor of the land had to keep the styles leading to the well in a good state of repair.

Mr. CLARK thought it would be well for Mr. Bainbridge and the inhabitants of Dipton to agree about it, but it was a matter the Board had very little to do with.

The CHAIRMAN said that there was no proof before them that there was any awarded road to the well which had to be kept up at the expense of the parish, and, therefore, they could not interfere in the matter.

The CLERK: It is establishing a dangerous precedent.

Mr. H. SMITH: If there is an awarded road to the well, some of the paties residing at Dipton should find it. The award of the well contained nothing about a road.

The SURVEYOR asked for instructions in reference to encroachments which had been pulled down for the improvement of the road; who had to put up the fences again? and how far had they to be placed from the centre of the road?

Mr. N. CLARK was of opinion that the proprietors of land adjoining the road who would be benefitted should put up the fence, should be not less than fifteen feet, and that the distance from the middle of the road to the fence, and that spaces be left in the fences for depositing limestone, so as to keep full thirty feet of road clear. He therefore moved accordingly.

Mr. H. SMITH seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

ENCROACHMENTS BY THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. D. BALLENY asked how they could deal with the North-Eastern Railway company for the encroachings upon one-third of the highway from Bantling Castle to Annfield Plain. The railway at that portion of the highway was most dangerous to anyone, particularly if they were driving, as the waggons came towards them without making much noise. Already two or three persons had lost their lives.

Mr. T. HUMPHREY said there was another portion of railway belonging to Messrs. J. Bowes and partners, at South Pit, near Annfield Plain. The waggons were running across the road frequently, and no one was stationed there to prevent accident. Several members of the Board corroborated the statements of Messrs. Balleny and Humphrey, after which the clerk was instructed to write to thr railway authorities and Messrs. Bowes and partners, upon the subject.

THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

which has already appeared in our columns, was then read over by the chairman, after which

Mr. H. SMITH moved that the report be entered upon the minutes of the Board.

Mr. CLARK seconded the motion, which was carried.

THE SURVEYOR'S BOND.

The CLERK reported that the surveyor's bond was now ready for signature, and it was decided to execute the same previous to the sitting of the new Board.

BALANCES DUE TO THE CONSETT AND LEADGATE LOCAL BOARDS.

The CLERK reported that Mr. Coupland had paid in the amounts due from the townships now connected with the Consett and Leadgate Local Boards. There was about £20 due from the Highway Board to townships in connection with those Local Boards for which Mr. Coupland would give a receipt if the Board would give him a cheque for the amount.

The CHAIRMAN moved that a cheque be drawn for the amount due, and handed to Mr. Coupland, which was agreed to.

CONTRACTS.

The SURVEYOR presented contracts for Esh, from Messrs. Nicholas Raine and Robert Harrison; Hunstanworth, Mr. John Barron; Roughside, Mr. John Hutchinson; Edmondbyers, Mr. C. Irwin; Cornsay, Mr. George Ridley.

Mr. H. SMITH moved that these contracts be confirmed.

Mr. N. CLARK seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

KITT'S LANE IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. N. CLARK presented a petition from ratepayers and owners of property near Lanchester for the repair of the Kitt's Lane at the expense of the township.

The SURVEYOR said, perhaps Mr. Balleny knew whether it was a road which had been repaired at the expense of the township?

Mr. BALLENY, in reply, said that he knew it was a bridle road from Lanchester to Consett, and had been repaired at the cost of parties who used it to go to their farms.

Ordered to stand over until next meeting.

LIMESTONE.

Mr. BALLENY said that there was a quantity of limestone lying at the workhouse, which the Guardians would be happy to dispose of to the Highway Board.

Mr. CLARK thought if it could be got as cheap as from other sources, it would be as well to take it.

It was agreed to leave the matter in the hands of the surveyor.

PAY BILLS.

amounting to £139 3s. 6d. were then ordered to be paid, and the Board adjourned.

MR. HUGHES'S SUNDAY TRADING BILL.—On Monday morning, a meeting of tradesmen was held in Aldgate, in opposition to the Sunday-Trading Bill of Mr. Hughes, M.P. The Sabbatarian party was denounced for its fanaticism, and its attempts at tyranny, oppression, and injustice; and it was declared that Mr. Hughes's bill would have the effect of ruining the business of hundreds of tradesmen at the East-End. A committee was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting.

FRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE.—A horrible affair occurred on the line near Malton on Saturday night. At Malton the driver of the York train reported that he had run over something about a mile up the line. On a search party being sent it was found that a young man named Thomas Kirby, a nephew of a farmer residing at Welham, close by, had been decapitated, the head being between the rails and the body outside. The trunk was lying in a surface drain on the line belly downwards, legs out and arms by the side, indicating a case of suicide. The features were perfectly placid, and death must have been instantaneous. It is remarkable that about two years ago deceased narrowly escaped death by a thrashing machine accident, and that only about 15 months ago he was struck on the head by a train, and laid senseless in a ditch close by the place where he has now met his death. From this last accident he had, it is said, never fully recovered.

DURHAM SPRING ASSIZES.

The business of the Durham Spring Assizes was commenced on Friday morning at ten o'clock, at the County Courts, Durham, before Mr. Justice Mellor and Mr. Justice Lush, who were attended by the Under-Sheriff of the county (Mr. W. E. Wooler).

CROWN COURT.

Before Mr. Justice MELLOR.

His LORDSHIP, in charging the Grand Jury, adverted to the principal cases.

ALLEGED ROBBERY AT BITCHBURN.

Thomas Smith Palmer (19), pitman, was indicted for robbery with violence, at Bitchburn, on the 22nd February. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

STABBING CASE AT DUNSTON.

Michael O'Hare (32), labourer, was indicted for feloniously wounding Michael Hanratty, at Dunston, on the 25th January. Prosecutor was on his way home late that night when he met the prisoner, and was kicked and stabbed by him.—Nine months' imprisonment.

ASSAULT AT WASHINGTON.

Thomas McDermott (34), labourer, was indicted for feloniously wounding Patrick Conway, at Washington, on the 15th February. Sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

UNLAWFULLY WOUNDING AT HARTLEPOOL.

Thomas Hoy (36), boilersmith, was indicted for maliciously wounding Patrick Dowey, at Hartlepool, on the 4th January. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

FORGERY AT SUNDERLAND.

Thomas Hornsby (35), a clerk in the service of Mr. Matthew Turnbull, glass manufacturer, Southwick, was indicted for forging and uttering a cheque, for the payment of £84, with intent to defraud, at Bishopwearmouth, on the 20th February.—Eighteen months' imprisonment.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT THORNLEY.

Jacob Fenwick (25), *Thomas Luke* (30), *George Brunskell* (30), and *Janathan Hall*, pitmen, were indicted for robbing Wm. Howlitt of 3s., with violence, at Thornley, on the 3rd January. Mr. Meynell prosecuted; Mr. C. Foster defended.—Guilty.

BILLS IGNORED.

The bills against *Michael Joyce, Patrick Joyce, John Joyce, Frederick Connor*, and *Anthony Joyce*, for the manslaughter of Michael Kelly, at Gateshead, were thrown out. No evidence was taken, and the prisoners were discharged.

CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH.

Margaret Duffy (30), domestic servant, pleaded guilty to concealing the birth of her child, at Gateshead, on the 16th December last. She was sentenced to five months' imprisonment.

FRAUD AT SUNDERLAND.

John Sweetham and *William Potts* were charged with defrauding the sergeant of the Durham Malitia of the sum of 4s. 4d. by personating one Robert Connolly. Potts pleaded guilty. They were both sentenced to ten months' imprisonment.

SATURDAY.—Before Justice MELLOR.

MANSLAUGHTER AT STOCKTON.

Timothy Stephenson (out on bail) was indicted for the manslaughter of W. H. Bainbridge, at Stockton, on the 9th December. Mr. Blackwell prosecuted; Mr. Meynell defended. The prisoner was foreman at the wireworks of Mr. S. Stephenson, Stockton, and the deceased, who was 13 years of age, was an apprentice at the same works. On the 9th December, the prisoner had a pair of pincers in his hand, and without taking any aim, and in fact without turning round to look at the boy, he threw the pincers, which hit him on the side of the head, from which he died. Dr. Farquhar, who had attended the boy, told the prisoner that he was very foolish to throw such pincers; the prisoner replied that he had received great provocation. The prisoner paid the medical and funeral expenses, and gave all the assistance he could to the boy's father. The prisoner was found guilty, and he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

LUNACY PROSECUTION.

Joseph Hunter (out on bail) was indicted for unlawfully signing a certificate respecting William Alder, an alleged lunatic, at Jarrow, on the 20th August, 1866. Mr. Quain, Q.C., and Mr. Shields, for the prosecution; and Mr. Blackwell for the defence. Mr. Quain, in opening the case, said the prosecution was instituted by the Commissioners of Lunacy against the prisoner, for having signed a certificate, by which a person of the name of Alder was lodged in a lunatic asylum, kept by Cornelius Garbutt, at Dunston, in the county of Durham. The prisoner signed the certificate, professing to be, and describing himself as a regularly qualified medical practitioner, and by that certificate, this person was lodged in a lunatic asylum. The charge against the prisoner was that he signed the certificate, describing himself as a qualified medical practitioner, he not having any medical qualification whatever. The only qualification that he had was that he was formerly an assistant to a medical gentleman of the name of Scott. In the year 1865 the father of the alleged lunatic took the advice of Dr Brecknell, who advised him to send his son to a lunatic asylum. The father, however, was informed that it was necessary to have a second medical certificate, and upon that the defendant was called in and gave the certificate. Mr. Brown, Mr. W. C. Garbutt, and Dr. Brecknell gave evidence quite corroborating the remarks made by the learned counsel. Mr. Blackwell, in defence, contended that they had not brought it sufficiently home to the prisoner, and he hoped they would give him the benefit of the doubt. The jury, after a short consultation, to the surprise of all in court, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was accordingly discharged.

A YOUNG BURGLAR.

James Tosach, a boy 13 years of age, was charged with burglary, at South Shields, on the 6th January. Prisoner pleaded guilty. His Lordship said that had every reason to believe the prisoner's mother was a very respectable woman.—Sentenced to one day's imprisonment, and then to be given up to his mother.

ROBBERIES WITH VIOLENCE AT THORNLEY.

George Fenwick and *Thomas Brunskill* were charged with robbing William Butterby of a sum of about 30s. with violence. Mr. Wilkinson prosecuted; Mr. C. Foster defended. The robbery took place at Thornley on the night of the 3rd January. Prosecutor was set upon by the prisoners (whom he identified), dragged into a narrow street, and the robbery and assault committed. Found guilty, and Fenwick (who had been previously convicted for unlawfully wounding) sentenced to twelve months, and Brunskill to six months' imprisonment.——*Jacob Fenwick, Thomas Luke, George Brunskill*, and *John Hall*, found guilty on Friday, of robbing William Howlett, at Thornley, on the 3rd January, were sentenced—Hall to 15, and Fenwick and Brunskill to 12 months' imprisonment.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE AT PELTON FELL.

John Moralee (21), and *Joseph Curry* (19), were charged with robbery and violence at Pelton Fell, on the 25th December, 1868. Moralee pleaded guilty. Mr. Meynell prosecuted, and Mr. Blackwell defended Curry. The prosecutor, Robert Tiplady, is a miner, living at Beamish. On the night of Christmas Day, he was in a house at at Pelton Fell, in which the prisoners were also. Tiplady left, and had not proceeded far ere Moralee came up and gave him a blow on the head several times, and Curry then put the "hang" on. The prosecutor fell, and became insensible for a little time. On recovering he saw the prisoners coming up the road, as if they had just arrived. They got him up, and went about a quarter of a mile along the road with him. They asked him what time it was, and he pulled out his watch to see, whereupon Moralee stole it. On arriving home, prosecutor found he was minus 32s. Mr. Blackwell, on behalf of Curry, pleaded mistaken identity. There being previous convictions, the prisoners were sentenced each to fifteen months' imprisonment.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE AT PITTINGTON.

Ralph Pickering (26), *Robert Conley* (28), and *Christopher Irwin* (24), were charged with robbing William Brown, of the sum of £27, and violently assaulting him at Pittington on the 22nd February last.—Guilty, and sentenced each to eighteen calender months' imprisonment.

MONDAY.—Before Justice MELLOR.

HOUSE ROBBERIES AT STOCKTON.

Margaret Melvey (36), married woman, and *William Allen* (16), puddler, were indicted for stealing a coat and two handkerchiefs, the property of James Garland, at Stockton, on the 18th February. Melvey called a witness, who proved that Allen gave the handkerchief to Melvey, in whose case the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and guilty against Allen.——*Margaret Melvey* was also indicted for stealing a pair of boots, the property of William Richardson, at Stockton, on the 17th February. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.—Melvey was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment, and Allen to twelve months.

BIGAMY AT PENSHER.

James Wonders (out on bail) was indicted for committing bigamy by marrying Hannah Tate, at Pensher, on the 4th November, Elizabeth his wife being then alive. Mr Greenhow prosecuted; Mr Campbell Foster defended. The prisoner was married to his wife on the 13th June, 1863, at Houghton-le-Spring, and lived with her. On the 4th November last he married Hannah Tate at Pensher, his wife being then alive. About six weeks after the second marriage Mrs Wonders No 1 put in a claim for the restitution of her rights, resulting in a breach of the peace, and in the commencement of proceedings against the prisoner. Hannah Tate, in reply to questions, said that she would not have taken any proceedings against the prisoner if he and his wife would have let her alone. About ten days after her marriage she was confined of a still-born child, of which the prisoner was not the father, but he knew of her condition before the marriage ceremony took place. When apprehended the prisoner said that he was guilty, and that Hannah Tate knew he was a married man. It transpired that Mrs Wonders No 1 had lived with two men, named Armstrong and Ord. In reply to Mr Foster, the Judge said he considered the charge had been made out, but he did not consider that anybody in particular had been injured by the offence. The law, however, had been broken. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and his Lordship sentenced the prisoner to twelve days' imprisonment from the commencement of the Assizes.

UNLAWFULLY WOUNDING AT PELTON FELL.

William James Procter (out on bail) was indicted for wounding James Pollock, at Pelton Fell, on the 25th October. Mr Meynell prosecuted; Mr Blackwell defended. Prosecutor, prisoner, and other men were in a public house at Pelton Fell, when a quarrel ensued. A fight took place between the prosecutor and a man named Beading, and after two rounds the prisoner tried to separate them, upon which he received a severe blow in the mouth from the prosecutor. Proctor almost immediately after rushed at Pollock, and the two were put out into the passage, and it was then found that Pollock had been stabbed in the left hip, and also slightly cut on the back of the head and neck. Procter was asked by the landlord of the inn for his knife, and he gave up a large clasp knife, upon which there was no blood.—Mr Blackwell, on the part of the prisoner, contended that there was not sufficient evidence to show that the prisoner had inflicted the wounds. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

ALLEGED FORGERY AT SUNDERLAND.

Robert Turner (out on bail) was indicted for forging an acquittance for money, with intent to defraud, at Sunderland. Mr Meynell prosecuted; Mr Campbell Foster defended. The prosecutrix is a married woman named Harriet Eyre, and her husband is a seaman. Her husband went to sea in December, leaving with his wife an allotment note for the payment of 30s a month. In December Mrs Eyre went to the prisoner, who is a grocer in Silver Street, and asked him to let her have some groceries, &c., and she would leave the note as security. She went to his shop three times and got goods to the amount of 5s 2d. On the 11th January she went to the prisoner's shop in order to get the note to enable her to draw her month's money. He told her that he would settle with her, and then offered her 3s, saying that she had got goods to the value of 27s. She refused to take the 3s, as she had only got 5s 2d worth of goods. On the 11th January the prisoner went to the office of Mr Simey, solicitor, and presented the note, signed "Harriet," saying that that was Mrs Eyre's signature, and that she was only known by the name of Harriet. The prosecutrix said that she never signed the note—in fact she could not, as she could not write—nor had she authorised the prisoner to sign the note. She also stated that the prisoner offered her first 10s and then 13s to make up the matter.—Mr Foster set up in defence that the prosecutrix gave the prisoner full authority to sign her name to the allotment note. He called a witness named Mrs Moon, living in Silver Street, who stated that the prosecutrix told her that she had given the prisoner authority to sign her name to the note. The Judge expressed a very decided opinion in favour of the prisoner, and the jury acquitted him.

MANSLAUGHTER AT SUNDERLAND.

William Garbutt (out on bail) was indicted for the manslaughter of Dorothy Miller, at Sunderland, on the 12th September. Mr Meynell prosecuted; Mr Campbell Foster defended. On the 12th September the prisoner (a youth) and another youth were mounted on horses, and were galloping about in Prospect Row, Sunderland. The deceased, who was attempting to cross the road, was knocked down by the horse on which prisoner was riding. She died on the 28th September from the injuries she had received. On the part of the prisoner Mr Foster argued that the deceased had been negligent herself in attempting to cross the road before the horse.—The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but recommended the prisoner to mercy. The prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned for one month, and to be kept apart from the older criminals in the gaol.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE AT HASWELL.

John Johnson (out on bail) was indicted for a robbery with violence at Haswell, on the 13th October last. Mr Meynell prosecuted. The prosecutor Fater Massey, is a pitman, residing at Haswell. The prisoner was found guilty and was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment.

ALLEGED PERJURY AT THE DURHAM COUNTY COURT.

Richyrd Lyon (out on bail) was indicted for committing perjury on the trial of a case before the Judge of the County Court, at Durham, on the 23rd September. Mr Meynell prosecuted; Mr Blackwell defended. The prisoner is a lawyer's clerk, and, as stated by Mr Meynell in opening the case, he brought an action in the County Court against Dr Richardson, of West Auckland, to recover £27 2s, £20 of which was, he stated, for making the will of Ralph Richardson uncle of Dr. Richardson In the course of his evidence before the County Court Judge, the prisoner stated that Dr Richardson promised to give him £20 for drawing up the will of his uncle in his favour, and he did so. Ralph Richardson told him that he would never sign a will in favour of his nephew, and that he had already made a will when in London. The old man was not able to speak, and was incompetent to make a will, and he had to be raised up and have his hand guided when his signature was put to it.—Mr Meynell said he would bring three witnesses to prove that the evidence of the prisoner was false; that Ralph Richardson expressed himself satisfied with the will, and was quite competent to make it.—Mr Henry Greenwell, registrar of the County Court, was called, and proved that the case came on for hearing before the County Court Judge, and that the prisoner was duly sworn.—Mr Joseph Moore, reporter, *Durham Chronicle*, read the evidence given by the prisoner, and at this stage the hearing of the case was adjourned until next morning.

TUESDAY.—Before Justice MELLOR.

ALLEGED PERJURY AT THE DURHAM COUNTY COURT.

This case was resumed on his Lordship taking his seat. Dr. Thomas Charlton Richardson was examined at great length by Mr. Meynell. He said that his uncle Ralph Richardson told him he was going to alter his will and leave all his money to him. After the will was copied he (witness), prisoner, George Shaw (the attendant on Ralph Richardson), Abraham Abbott, and Charles Gelsthorpe went to his uncle's room and read over the will to him. The prisoner was in front when old Richardson signed his name. He told his uncle that he would put the will into an old trunk, so that that he could destroy it if he pleased. He never promised to pay the prisoner £20 or any money whatever for making the will. When the will was read over his uncle was not lying as if dead; he could speak perfectly, and was quite sensible. The witness was cross-examined at some length by Mr Blackwell. He said he knew a will had been made by Mr Richardson, leaving all his money to his sisters. The deposition of George Shaw, West Auckland was then read. Other witnesses having been heard, Mr Blackwell addressed the jury for the defence. He contended that in many respects the witnesses were mistaken, and contradicted the evidence of Dr Richardson in some points. He then called Mr Haigh Richardson, cousin of the late Mr Ralph Richardson, who said that on the 22nd May, 1866, he endeavoured to have a conversation with his cousin, but he was in such a state he could not make him understand. He (old Richardson) was lying on his back perfectly helpless. Mr Meynell then addressed the jury on the whole case.—His Lordship, in summing up at some length, pointed out that the two assignments of perjury were—first, as to the £20 which the prisoner, in the County Court, said was promised to him; and second, as to the condition of the old man (Richardson) when the will was signed. They would remember that in cases of perjury each assignment had to be negatived by two witnesses. The jury then retired, and, after an absence of an hour and a quarter, returned a verdict of guilty.—His Lordship took a lenient view of the case, and sentenced the prisoner to ten months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

NISI PRIUS COURT.

Friday.—Before Justice LUSH.

JOBSON V. MURPHY.

This was a case to obtain possession of some property situated at Darlington. Mr. Meynell appeared for the plaintiff. The jury at once returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

SHUTE V. HARBRON.

The plaintiff in this case was a Mr. L. Shute, butcher's agent, at William-street, Sunderland, and the defendant a Mr. Harbron, of the same trade at Hartlepool. Mr. C. Forster appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Manisty, Q.C., for the defendant. A slander was uttered by the defendant, to the effect that the plaintiff had abstracted £20 from a purse while in his possession. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff, damages £50.

CARR V. THE OWNERS OF SACRISTON COLLIERY.

This was a case of pollution of a stream, arising from a pump on the defendant's colliery, near Chester-le-street, and the action was brought by the plaintiff, who has a farm near the colliery, and who has lost part of his stock by their drinking out of the stream in question. Mr. Manisty, Q.C., and Mr. Kemplay appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Temple, Q C., and Mr. Udall appeared for the defendants.—Adjourned.

SATURDAY.—Before Justice LUSH.

CARR V. THE OWNERS OF THE SACRISTON COLLIERY.

This case was resumed this morning. After the hearing of the case, his Lordship, said the question for the jury to consider was whether the plaintiff's cattle was killed or not. The jury retired, and after an absence of three quarters of an hour, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £57—being the amount first claimed.

WHITWELL V. LONSDALE VALE IRON COMPANY.

This action was brought by the plaintiff, Whitwell and others to secure payments of goods ordered and delivered to defendants. Mr. Meynell appeared for the plaintiff; defendants were unrepresented. Mr. John Clare, an agent of the company, proved the ordering and receiving of the goods.—His Lordship directed the jury to grant immediate execution for the amount—£104 2s. 6d.

BAYNES V. LUMLEY.—SPECIAL JURY.

This was an action of ejectment brought by certain persons residing in America (Baynes and family) to recover possession of two small closes of land, situated in the parish of Norton, near Stockton. It came out in the evidence, however, that the real plaintiff is a Mr. John Hogg, residing at Norton, and that one of the defendants is Ann Lumley, who is a tenant of Mr. Scurfield Gray High Sheriff of Durham. Mr. Temple, Q.C., and Mr. Kemplay appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Quain, Q.C., and Mr. Meynell for the defendants. His Lordship adjourned the case till Monday. The whole costs of the adjournment being paid by the plaintiffs.

MONDAY.—Before Justice LUSH.

REGINA V. BLACKETT.

This case was directed to come up for trial at ten o'clock, but only ten special jurymen put in an appearance, and his Lordship ordered the two absentees to be fined £10 each; but as it was afterwards stated that one of the gentlemen had removed out of the county, the fine in this case was remitted. The case was brought at the instance of the Darlington Highway Board against Miss T. Blackett, who had stopped a ford across a river near Sockburn, and erected a bridge, which she claimed as private property. The action was brought in order to have the road opened to the public. Mr. Quain, Q.C., and Mr. Kemplay were for the plaintiff; and Mr. Manisty, Q.C., and Mr. Meynell for the defendant, Owing to the special jury not being complete, the hearing of the case had to be adjourned.

INGHAM V. DOCKERTY.

In this case no evidence was offered, an arrangement having been come between the parties.

MATTHEWS V. LAWS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manisty, Q.C., and Mr. Udall were for the plaintiff, Thomas Matthews, of North Shields; and Mr. Jones, Q.C., and Mr. Kemplay for the defendants, who are shipbrokers in South Shields. In December, 1865, the plaintiff owned a vessel named the Duchess, which was stranded at Bridlington. The vessel was taken into the harbour by some fishermen, who received £150 as salvage. The plaintiff directed the defendants to sell the hull for £300. On applying for that sum, the defendants told him that they had allowed the purchaser £75 for damage done to the hull after the sale had been made. The plaintiff stated that he gave express orders that the £75 was not to be allowed. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £55.

SATTERTHWAITE V. CROSTHWAITE.

Mr. Temple, Q.C., and Mr. Austin were for the plaintiff, Mrs. Satterthwaite, late of New York, America; and Mr. Jones, Q.C., for the defendant, Mr. Crosthwaite, brewer, South Shields. The action was brought to recover the cost of maintaining the daughter of the defendant for a number of years.—Mr. Jones read several of the plaintiff's letters, in one of which she refused to except an offer of £40 the defendant had made for his daughter's maintenance.—The Judge, after all the parties concerned, adjourned to a room, and had a private consultation, directed the jury to return a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £200, with leave to the defendant for a nonsuit.

SHOTTON V. ELLIOTT.

Mr. Manisty, Q.C., and Mr. Heath were for the plaintiff; and Quain Q.C., and Mr. Shield were for the defendant. The plaintiff occupied the Royal Standard Inn, Durham, and being desirous of leaving, he made arrangements with the defendant, Miss Elliott, to take the house, with the stock, &c., off his hands, for the sum of £220 for the good will and fixtures. The defendant entered into possession of the house, but before the agreement could be fully carried out she quitted the house, having only been the tenant for a few days; and the plaintiff now brought the action to recover compensation from her for throwing the house upon his hands. The case was only partially heard when the Court rose.

TUESDAY.—Before Justice LUSH.

SHOTTON V. ELLIOTT.

The examination of Shotton (plaintiff) in this case was resumed this morning. Mr. Quain, Q.C., and Mr. Shield appeared for defendant, and Mr. Manisty, Q.C., and Mr. Heath for the plaintiff.—His Lordship advised the parties to make some concessions, but they could not come to terms, and the case was proceeded with. It was subsequently settled—a verdict for the plaintiff of £10 in addition to £10 paid into court, and £20 paid as a forfeit.

BAYNES V. LUMLEY.

This case was adjourned in order that a banker's book might be produced. The banker's book was produced this morning. His Lordship, however, confirmed his previous decision. Verdict for the defendant.

HIRD V. THE WEAR COMMISSIONERS. (SPECIAL JURY.)

The plaintiff in this case is a Mrs. Mary Hird, and the defendants are the River Wear Commissioners. Mr. Temple, Q.C., and Mr. Kemplay appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Manisty, Q.C., and Mr. Shield for the defendants. The plaintiff was the wife of the deceased William Hird, who was in the River Police Force, at Sunderland, who lost his life in the discharge of his duty. For the plaintiff damages were asked, as the defendant's dock was insufficiently lighted and protected, thereby causing plaintiff's husband's death. Damages were claimed for about £1,000. The defendants pleaded they had not entire management of the dock, and that Hird was not obliged to pass over the ground. After several witnesses had been examined, Mr. Manisty, Q.C., for the defence, contended that there was no case, and that opinion being concurred in by his Lordship, he directed the jury to return a verdict of non-suit against the plaintiff, with leave for her to move to another court to obtain damages for £135.

This concluded the business of the Assizes.

SHOCKING CHILD MURDER IN WEARDALE.

Information on Friday reached the coroner, Mr. W. D. Trotter, at Bishop Auckland, of a most cruel and deliberate child murder having been perpetrated at Huntshield Ford, near St. John's Chapel, a secluded spot near the extremity of Weardale. The painful and cruel tragedy threw the dale into a state of alarm on it becoming known. The woman who committed the unnatural crime upon her offspring is the wife of Joseph Nattrass, a lead miner. Her husband had left home about eleven o'clock to go to Westgate Fair, and had not been gone very many minutes when she took her child, which was only eight days' old, into the pantry in her arms, and with a common table knife deliberately cut its throat, severing the jugular vein, and returned with the bleeding infant into the house. There was only a neighbour, named Mary Ann Gibson and Joseph Nattrass (the woman's stepson) in the house at the time, and the child was quite dead when she brought it in, death having apparently been instantaneous. It has not transpired yet what was her reason for committing such a rash act. On Friday, she was taken into custody by Supt. Robinson, of Stanhope. It appears that Dr. Hewitson had attended her during her confinement, and up to the time of the murder, he thought he saw nothing to lead him to think she was in an unsound state of mind.

VERDICT OF WILFUL MURDER.

On Tuesday, an inquest was held at St. John's Chapel, Weardale, before Mr. W. D. Trotter, on the body of the infant child of Margery Nattras. The case has caused considerable excitement throughout the dale, inasmuch as it is the first murder that has ever been committed in the dale within living memory. The body of the murdered infant presented a horrible spectacle when viewed by the jury. The following was the evidence taken at the enquiry, Mr. Hutchinson, solicitor, of Stanhope, watching the case for the defence:—

Mary Jane Gibson, single woman, said she had lived servant with Joseph Nattras since Martinmas term. Mrs. Nattras was confined on the 19th February of a girl. Mr. Nattras's family, consisting of five boys and one girl, lived with them. The eldest being near twenty, was living with Mr. Nattras when he married last time—December 18, 1867. The two lived happily together. Never saw any quarrel between them. Mr. Nattras is in comfortable circumstances. On Thursday morning last, about eleven o'clock, witness was going into the house from the dairy when she met Mrs Nattras with the baby in her arms, and asked her were she was going, and she replied into the dairy, as she wanted some things. She heard the child cry almost immediately after, and went towards the dairy and saw Mrs Nattras standing at the door with the baby in her arms. It was bleeding. She ran and told a neighbour to come, as Mrs. Nattras had killed the baby. She saw it was dead from the appearance of it. Mary Vickers came, and they set Mrs. Nattras on a chair with the child still in her arms, and then sent for Dr. Hewitson. When Mrs. Nattras went to the dairy there was no one else there but herself. She had seen the baby several times that morning, and it was quite well. Mrs. Nattras was up the second day after her confinement; but though she had been going about the house from that time she was not quite strong—had noticed she was low, and from her way thought she was not right in her mind. On the 14th ult. witness went into the dairy and saw Mrs. Nattras striking matches in broad daylight. There was a quarter barrel of powder on the floor. The eldest son, George Nattras, had taken her to task about her being with child before she was confined; and after she was confined he left the house, but came back next day by his father's advice—never heard her husband find fault with her, and could not assign any reason for her to be in a low way—had seen Mrs. Nattras on the Sunday previous with a laudanum bottle. Could give no reason to account for her committing the act. When Dr. Hewitson came he took the baby from her arms

By the Jury: Mrs. Nattras left the house on Wednesday night with the baby in her arms, and got 200 yards away. She had no boots on her feet, and the child had no extra clothing on. Witness followed her, and endeavoured to get her back. She would not come. She said she was going to her mother's. Witness got Mark Nattras, her stepson, to go after her, and he brought her back. She had left the house in a similar state four days previous to being confined, between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, and her son Matthew brought her back. She did not want to come back, she was going to her mother, but they persuaded her. On the last occasion she went out with her boots on and came back without them—saw a knife after Mrs. Nattras came from the dairy. It was covered with blood, and was lying on the dairy table. Had heard George Nattras say when he left the house that it was not on her account that he left the house. He blamed his father more than her.

Mary Vickers, widow, living at Huntshield Ford, gave similar evidence.

Mr. Charles Christopher Hewitson, M.R.C.S., surgeon, living at St. John's Chapel, said he saw the child and found the neck was cut, nearly severing the head from the body. The cut might have been done by some sharp instrument, and considerable force had been used. He never attended her at any time previous to her confinement. Never considered it necessary to give instructions to take more than ordinary care of her. He thought her rather low spirited and disinclined to talk, but thought it arose from her natural disposition. Had no fears of her losing her reason.

John Duck, sergeant of police at St. John's Chapel, deposed to having taken possession of the knife produced.

Samuel Robinson, superintendent of police at Stanhope, gave evidence as to having taken Mrs. Nattras into custody on the 28th ult. He took her in a cab to the police-station at Stanhope. On getting into the cab she said, "Don't take me away; forgive me." On arriving at Stanhope, he had her placed in a good bed, and had great care taken of her since. She seemed rather troubled in mind, but appeared in her conversation to be perfectly sensible.

The Coroner having summed up, the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Margery Nattras, the mother of the child.

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, March 3rd.—Before A. Town, and J. Wilson, Esqs.

VAGRANCY.

Robt. Smith, and *Wm. Marsdon*, Yorkshire labourers, were apprehended by P.C. Thompson charged with wandering abroad on the streets at Consett, and asking alms on Sunday. The former was discharged on promising to leave the neighbourhood, the latter was committed to gaol for seven days.

ASSAULT.

Mary Parker of Templetown, single-woman and *Wm Burn*, blacksmith, of the same place, were charged by Isabella Hogarth, of Deives-Lane with assaulting her, on the 15th of February last. Witnesses being called on both sides. The magistrates dismissed the case against Parker. Burn was fined 5s. and costs.

TUESDAY.—Before A. TOWN, Esq.

Francis Armstrong, tailor, Blackhill, was charged by his wife Isabella Armstrong with using violent and threatening language to her on the 2nd inst. Mrs. Armstrong stated that her husband's conduct had been so bad, that she had been obliged to leave him and go to reside with her brother at Slades House Ebchester. On the day in question he came to her brother's in a state of drunkenness and threatened to kill her, whereby her brother was obliged to step in and bind him hand and foot in a stable, till P.C. Scott was sent for, who, unloosed his cords and afterwards conveyed him to Shotley Bridge Lockup.—Bound over in the sum of two £10 sureties, himself in £10, to keep the peace for six months.

WOLSINGHAM PETTY SESSIONS.

TUESDAY, March 3rd.—Before the Rev. G. P. Wilkinson and V. Rippon, Esq.

William Chaters, labourer, and *Bartholomew Halliday*, pitman, Towlaw, were charged by P.C. Reveley with committing a breach of the peace on the 8th ult., at Wolsingham.—Bound over to keep the peace for six months, and to pay costs, 7s. 6d. each.

Thomas Bellas, painter, Wolsingham, was charged by P.C. Reveley with committing a breach of the peace on the 8th ult., at Wolsingham.—Bound over to keep the peace for three months, and to pay costs, 7s. 6d.

Miller Johnson, pitman, Tow Law, charged by Sarah Jane Stephenson with committing a breach of the peace on the 8th ult., at Wolsingham, was bound over to keep the peace for three months, and ordered to pay costs, 8s.

Nathan Cain, pitman, Tow Law, was charged by Sergeant Thubron with committing a breach of the peace at Tow Law, on the 22nd ult.—Bound over to keep the peace for three months, and to pay costs, 8s.

Joseph Oswald, pitman, Tow Law, was charged by Sergeant Thubron with committing a breach of the peace on the 22nd ult. The defendant not appearing, a warrant was issued for his apprehension.

James Johnson, pitman, Tow Law, was charged by Sergeant Thubron with committing a breach of the peace on the 9th ult.—Bound over to keep the peace for three months, and to pay costs, 8s.

Ralph Johnson, charged by the same officer with a similar offence on the 8th ult., was bound over for a like term, and ordered to pay 13s.

John Makepeace, pitman Tow Law, was charged with refusing to quit the beerhouse of Sarah Jane Stephenson, at Wolsingham, on the 8th ult.—Fined 8s. 6d. including costs.

John Walton, farmer, Frosterley, was charged with trespassing in pursuit of game on the 13th of November last.—Case dismissed, on account of it being a disputed right.

Thos. R. Welch, innkeeper, Wolsingham, charged with non-payment of poor rates, was ordered to pay the amount and costs.

Matthew Armer, and three others, labourers, of Frosterley, were charged with cruelly torturing a cat by setting dogs to worry it.—Dismissed.

Patrick Kennaby, labourer, Tow Law, was charged with being drunk and disorderly on the 23rd ult.—To pay 5s. costs.

George Sharp, George Liddle, and *James Turner*, charged with a similar offence at Tow Law, on the 8th ult, were fined 5s. and costs each.

James McGann, labourer, Tow Law, was charged by Elizabeth Johnson with assaulting her on the 9th ult.—Defendant not appearing, a warrant was issued for his apprehension.

Charles Morris, labourer, Tow Law, charged with assaulting Emily Johnson on the 28th ult., was fined 10s., including costs.

Henry Star and *Nicholas Muse* were charged with doing damage to grass and herbage, the property of James Brown, of Tow Law, on the 23rd ult.—To pay 7s. costs each.

Thomas Allison, pitman, Tow Law, was charged with wilful damage to grass and herbage, the property of George Angus, Shipley, on the 22nd ult.—to pay 5s. costs.

Stephen Coulson, labourer, Wolsingham, was charged with similar damage to the property of the Rev. G. P. Wilkinson.—Adjourned.

John Quin, hawker, Bishop Auckland, was charged by P.C. Stones with leaving his horse and cart on the highway without anyone in charge of it, on the 25th ult, at Tow Law.—To pay 9s. costs.

Henry Ward, another hawker from Bishop Auckland, was charged by the same officer with a similar offence, at the same time and place, and was fined 12s. 6d. including costs.

Margaret Crumgoole, married woman, was charged with stealing a pair of boots and other articles, the property of Michael Quin.—Committed for one month to Durham goal.

Correspondence.

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

THE BOILER EXPLOSION AT URPETH PAPER MILL.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—An effect cannot possibly be produced without a cause; therefore, when an effect of any kind is produced, there must of necessity be at least one cause to produce it. Now, in some cases there are several dissimilar causes which have a tendency to produce similar effects, while in other cases we find similar causes which have a tendency to produce dissimilar effects, and we sometimes find a variety of causes uniting to produce one effect. Under some circumstances a certain cause will produce one effect, under other circumstances that same cause will produce a different effect; but it is quite evident according to the logic of facts, that precisely under similar circumstances, the same, or a similar cause, must always produce exactly the same, or a similar effect; therefore, it is quite clear that the relations between causes and effects must depend entirely upon surrounding circumstances. It is chiefly owing to these anomalies between causes and effects that so many different opinions are formed. It would, perhaps, be an easy matter to find out the cause of any accident, or effect of any kind, if there was only one cause that could produce it, and the surrounding circumstances were always the same. In boiler explosions, as in many other kinds of accidents, it is sometimes very difficult to ascertain the real first cause, In the absence of positive, incontrovertible, or demonstrable evidence, these sort of problems are often very difficult to solve, so as to give perfect satisfaction to all parties. Although, in some cases, it is quite possible by reasoning on circumstantial evidence alone, to approximate so near the truth, as to satisfy all reasonable, unprejudiced, and disinterested parties. Now, when boiler explosions are accompanied with loss of human life, the jury who are empannelled for the very purpose of investigating the cause of the accident, seldom bring in any otndr verdict than "Accidental death." They seldom find out the real first cause of the accident. Now, I admit that there have been cases of boiler explosions which were very bad to account for, but there have been scores of other cases, the causes of which were almost as plain as the accidents themselves, and yet the verdicts have been the old, old, humbug, "Accidental death."

On Wednesday morning, February 14th, a boiler explosion at the Urpeth paper mill, by which James Hewison and Thomas Haddon lost their lives. An inquest was soon afterwards held, of which you gave a report. Now, sir, when fatal accidents occur, why are inquests held? Are they not held for the purpose of trying to find out the cause of the accident, rather than to show that an accident occurred? Now, in this particular case I would ask, what caused the boiler to explode? Have the jury found out? Certainly not; they have merely found out that James Hewison and Thomas Haddon lost their lives by an accident. I dare say every body in the village of Urpeth knew that before the jury met. What a pity it was that the inquest could not be adjourned till the gentleman from Newcastle could have come and confuted part of the evidence. He would very probably have been able to point out the exact cause of the blow up. What can a gentleman know about boiler explosions, with only thirty years' practical experience.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,

S. W.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.—Sir Stafford Northcote has received the following telegram from Sir R. Napier, at Attegerat:—"Information received from Magdala up to the 17th January, and from Theodore's camp up to the 19th of January. All the prisoners are safe and well up to those dates. The imprisoned Europeans who were with the King had been made over to a detachment of his army to be escorted to Magdala. The King's progress towards Magdala was very slow, owing to his encumbrances; but by abandoning the latter he could still at any time reach Magdala. It was reported in Magdala that Menelek King of Shoa, had again left Shoa, for Magdala for the purpose of acting against Theodore. The information received affords no clue to Theodore's views or purposes at the present crisis." The above telegram was not dated.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A semi-official Paris paper denies that Prince Napoleon has been entrusted with a mission to the Government of Berlin.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.—The Egyptian interpreter, employed at Massowah by the Egyptian Government, has been brought on to Cairo in irons. The cause is unknown. Dr. Kraff has returned from Abyssinia.

AMERICAN FENIANISM.—A Cork telegram in the *Herald* says the American Government has declined to aid by counsel Captain Mackay, whose true name is Lomasney, on his trial, on the ground that he violated British law on British soil. He was born in Boston, United States.

A new spring of naphtha has just been discovered at Koudako, in the valley of the Kouban, in Caucasus. The jet rises from a depth of 274 feet below the surface of the ground, is four inches in diameter, and ascends to a height of forty feet. The yield is said to be 6,000 pailfuls a day.

THE EX-KING OF HANOVER.—The Vienna papers publish a statement emanating from the Court of the ex-King of Hanover at Hietzing, relative to the threat of the Prussian Government to stop the payment of the compensation secured to him by treaty if he should maintain his present hostile attitude towards Prussia.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION AT ANTWERP.—The English schooner Mary Ann, Captain Marshall, laden with naphtha and petroleum, caught fire here on Tuesday morning, in consequence of an explosion. The ship was entirely destroyed. The captain, his wife, and two of the crew were lost and the mate injured. 430 barrels of naphtha were on board.

DEATH OF THE EX-KING OF BAVARIA.—A despatch had been received from Nice on Saturday afternoon announcing the death of the ex-King Louis of Bavaria that morning. The deceased was in his 82nd year, having been born in 1786. He will be chiefly remembered in connection with the well-known Lola Montez, whom in 1846 he created Countess of Landsfelt, and who died in 1860. The King abdicated his throne on the 20th March, 1848, in favour of his son Maximilian Joseph II., who died early in 1864.

CHOLERA RAVAGES IN HAVANNA.—The Royal Mail steamship Atrato, from St. Thomas on Feb. 26, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday. At St. Thomas frequent light shocks of earthquake continued, also occasional cases of yellow fever and cholera. The Danish authorities had ordered the discontinuance of the recovery of goods sank in the harbour, the exhalations caused in raising them being perfectly offensive. The public health was good in the other West India islands, and the weather had been favourable. At Havanna there had been for a few days an average of 350 deaths daily from cholera.

The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:—*La France* and some other journals are so precise in announcing the arrival at Marseilles, and subsequently in Paris, of Lord Clarendon and Mr. Odo Russell, and fixing the day for the Earl's interview with the Emperor, that I feel obliged to assure your readers that both Lord Clarendon and his future son-in-law are still in Rome, and will only leave this city the first in the ensuing month of March, and the second in the following May.

A FRENCH OPINION OF LORD DERBY.—The *Moniteur*, in its bulletin on Wednesday evening, alluding to the retirement of Lord Derby, says that few statesmen have so much deserved the popularity and respect of his fellow countrymen, both on account of the greatness of his character and the celebrity of his talents. The same paper adds that the selection of Mr. Disraeli has been favourably received, and that the desire is felt to do justice to a Minister who has surmounted so many difficulties to arrive at the position he now occupies.

THE CANDIAN INSURRECTION.—The Athens journals publish news from Candia, according to which several encounters have recently taken place between the Turks and the insurgents. The latter had attacked the Turks at Bosjola, and the engagement lasted the whole day, several being wounded on both sides. At Mirabello a body of Turks, who were advancing towards Heraclion, were also attacked by the insurgents. The Turkish authorities are said to have asked for reinforcements from Constantinople.

A CONVOCATION OF RUSSIAN GENERALS.—The *Posen Journal* says;—All the Russian generals, governors of provinces, and others in Volhynia, Pololia, the Ukraine, Lithuania, White Russia, and the Kingdom of Poland, have been summoned to St. Petersburg in order to be present at the anniversary of the coronation of the Czar. This proceeding has given rise to various suppositions. Some say that the object is to give instructions relative to the governing of the former Polish provinces; others allege that these generals are furnished with detailed directions in case of war in the east.

THE FRENCH ARMY.—During the discussion in the Corps Legislatif, on Wednesday, on the bill fixing the army contingent at 100,000 men, M. Rouher said the relations of France with foreign powers were excellent, and that the difficulties which had begun to appear, and which had caused so many alarming reports were now entirely dispelled. Marshal Niel also spoke on the bill, but in a much more defiant tone. They would, he argued be able to enjoy the security of peace by having prepared themselves for all eventualities.

IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—The impeachment struggle in America has seriously begun. The House of Representatives has adopted two articles of accusation against the President. The first has reference to an alleged violation of the Tenure of Office Act, involved in the nomination of Adjutant-General Thomas to the war secretaryship; the last to an alleged violation of the Army Bill, arising out of the President passing over General Grant in his orders to the army. The trial is set down for next week. The President takes his stand by the terms of the Constitution, and defies the malice of his Republican enemies.

ABYSSINIA AND EGYPT.—A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, dating from Alexandria on the 16th February, says:—"There is a strong impression here, which I find to be shared in official circles, that the Viceroy is in a great measure prompted by the French in his Abyssinian projects. Three days ago we were startled by a telegram from Reuter's office, dated Senafe, February 2, and ending with 'the Egyptian troops are pushing on without sanction.' I thought, if true, this could not be the Viceroy's doing only. There are other indications of the quarter from which the wind is blowing besides the proneness to originate reports adverse to us. There is still an impenetrable secrecy connected with the question of a new loan. All I can learn is that Nubar Pasha has sent an agent from Paris, who has concluded absolutely or conditionally—I think probably the latter—terms with his Highness for a loan of 25,000,000 sterling, and that the Emperor has lent his interest to the transaction."

DISUNION IN THE AUSTRIAN CABINET.—According to the *North Eastern Correspondence*, intrigues are going on in Vienna with a view of ousting MM. Giskra and Herbst from the Ministry. Prince Auersperg, the head of the Cisleithan Cabinet, is said to be dissatisfied with the present state of things, and to be anxious to re-introduce the principle aristrocratic centralisation in this division of the empire. With this view he has held communication with Herr von Schmerling. They by no means desire to retrace the steps that have been taken with regard to Hungary, but simply to establish a strong centralised government in Vienna, in which the German element would be predominant. The new combination, if successful, would include Herr von Prener and Count Potoki. The ministers who are threatened are aware of these intrigues, and are resolved to defend their position; but they find themselves in a very embarrassing situation. Herr von Beust is said to be neutral in the matter. The opinion of the *North Eastern Correspondence* is that if this aristocratic coalition succeeds they will not be able to stop short, but must adopt an illiberal policy abroad as well as at home.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.—Baron de Budberg, the Russian ambassador, has just returned to Paris from St. Petersburg after a long *congé*, narrowly escaped assassination in the refreshment room of the Verviers station, in Belgium. While at table Baron de Meyendorf, son of a celebrated diplomatist, came up to him and said, "Bon jour, Baron." "What, are you here?" replied Baron de Budberg, who evidently know him, An altercation followed in the Russian language, and after a lapse of a few seconds Baron de Meyendorff struck Baron de Budberg in the face, and was in the act of drawing a sword from a stick to assault him, when M. Beckmann, a writer on the staff of the *Temps*, who saw the movement, rushed upon him and snatched the sword-cane from his hand. Thereupon Baron de Meyendorff drew a revolver from his pocket and levelled it at the Russian ambassador. The latter exclaimed, "Secure him, he is a madman." A waiter at the buffet, with much presence of mind, took away the pistol, and the Baron de Meyendorff was taken into custody by the police. It seems that some time ago the Baron sent a challenge to a French gentleman, who refused to fight him because Baron de Budberg had certified that he was not in his right senses. Desirous to avenge himself of this slight, he had laid wait on the Belgian frontier for a whole fortnight.

Increased anxiety is now entertained respecting the Somersetshire steamer from Melbourne. She has a valuable cargo of £730,000 in specie.

WOMEN SUFFRAGE.—The National Society for Women's Suffrage numbers among its members several of the Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. One of these wrote to Mr. Beresford Hope's committee declining to vote for that gentleman, on the ground, of his vote against Mr. Mill's motion in the House of Commons last May in favour of extending the franchise to widows and single woman possessing the property or other qualification necessary for admission to the suffrage.

THE PARIS PRESS.—The discussion in the Corps Legislatif, on Wednesday, following the conviction of the Paris journals for summarising the debates in the Chamber, elicited from the Government the statement that if an amendment of the law was found to be necessary, a project would be submitted to the senate. The *France* says the Government has considered the question, and it is proposed to submit to the Senate a *Senatus-consultum*, with the view of fixing with more precision the right of "appreciation" by the journals. The *Debats* suggests that if the Government wishes to modify the legislation on official reports it cannot do better than submit to the Senate the amendment proposed by M. Janze.

Markets.

CORN MARKETS.

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

DARLINGTON, Monday—There was a short supply of wheat, which was sold quickly at rather better prices, Good red wheat sold from 18s 9d to 19s 9d; white do., 20s 6d to 21s 6d per boll. Barley in fair supply, and sold from 10s 9d to 11s 6d per boll. Oats, 28s 0d to 36s 0d per qr. Beans, 50s 0d to 56s 6d 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 receded 1s per qr. on this day week for both English and foreign. Barley was the turn dearer, but a slow sale. Malt, beans, and peas unchanged. Oats brought fully late prices. Flour held rather more firmly.

HEXHAM, Tuesday.—At our market to-day there was a very small supply of wheat, which was sold slowly at about last week's rates. Barley was in poor suppiy and met a good demand at 1s per qr. advance. Very large supply of oats, which were in slow demand at about previous rates. A large supply of peas, chiefly of inferior quality, and difficult to sell. to 2s per qr. advance.

LONDON, Wednesday.—Arrivals:—British wheat 540, barley 30, oats 60 qrs.; flour 1600 brls. and 800 sacks. Irish oats 500 qrs. Foreign wheat 16210, barley 150, oats 11710 qrs. Thin attendance, and limited business transacted in English and foreign wheat, and Monday's prices were unaltered. Spring corn was quiet at last quotations.

GENERAL CORN AVERAGES.

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

	Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat	58,656	at 73	4
Barley	48,182	at 42	5
Oats	12,472	at 26	9

CATTLE MARKETS.

DARLINGTON MARCH CATTLE AND HORSE FAIR, Monday.—The annual March fair for cattle and horses was held to-day. There was a large attendandance both of sellers and buyers. There was a large show of fat cattle, for which there was a good inquiry at rather better rates. Best ox and heifer beef sold at 7s 6d to 8s, seconddary 7s to 7s 6d per stone. There was a good show of other sorts. Barren Beasts made from £12 to £16, two-year-olds £8 to £12. Calving cows: best from £18 to £24, inferior, £12 to £18. The lean classes were large in show, and there was extra demand. Best wedder sheep 7d to 7½d, secondary 6½ to 7d per lb. Pigs showed no variation. In the horse fair the show largely consisted of draught animals, and these reached good prices, the prime £18 to £22, cobs £15, and ponies £10 to £12 for the best descriptions. Carriage horses were in small show.

NEWCASTLE, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 177 head of cattle and 90 sheep from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland, — beastfrom Glasgow, — beasts and 114 sheep from foreign, — beasts and 180 pigs from Ireland, and 46 pigs from Norfolk.

The supply of beef comprised 1,000 head. The numbers being considerably on the increase, and the beef trade was in a very fair state and all breeds remained stationary at the prices of this day se'nnight, and buyers being numerous, a good clearance effected.

The number of sheep was 5,030. The mutton trade ruled active, and an increase of ½d. per lb. on the rates of this day week, with a poor finish.

Pigs.—866 were shown. The pork trade was more active than on Tuesday last, and prices receded none; a good finish.

NUMBERS SHOWN.

Beasts, 1,000; sheep, 5,030; pigs, 866; store cattle, —.

PRICES, SINKING OFFAL.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Beasts, prime heifer, per stone	8	0	to	8	3
Secondary sorts	6	9	..	7	6
Inferior sorts	5	6	..	6	6
First-class oxen	7	9	..	8	0
Middling	6	6	..	7	3
Cows	5	6	..	6	6
Pork	4	6	..	6	9
Small dairy-fed do.	7	0	..	7	9
Sheep, good vendable wedders, per lb.	0	7½	..	0	8
Large fat	0	0	..	0	0
Middling	0	6¼	..	0	7½
Tups, ewes, and inferior	0	6½	..	0	7

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—There were 136 carts of hay and 35 carts of straw in the market.

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

CUMBERLAND HAY & STRAW MARKETS.—A small supply.

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

HEXHAM PROVISION MARKET, Tuesday.—

Butter, 1s 2d to 1s 4d per lb.	Turkeys, 5s 0d to 8s 0d.
Eggs, 18 to 20 for 1s.	Potatoes, 11d to 12d per st.
Chickens, 1s 0d to 2s 3d.	Apples, 1s 8d to 2s 0d per pk.
Ducks, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.	Onions, 4s 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 41s 9d accepted for low lumps. Coffee: market quiet, and rates easier for native and plantation Ceylon. Tea: business on the increase from China, but still no advance. Rice: demand moderate. Tallow: quiet, at 43s 3d on the spot.

GLASGOW PIG IRON MARKET.—Tuesday.

	s.	d.
Sellers	52	4
Buyers	52	3

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

CONSETT—At No. 178, on the 1st inst., the wife of Mr. James Renshaw of a daughter.

At No. 196, on the 1st inst., the wife of Mr. W. Dodds, of a son.

BLACKHILL—On the 1st inst., the wife of Mr. Ralph Walton, jun., of a daughter.

LEADGATE—On the 22nd ult., the wife of M. Birtley, of a son.

COPENHAGEN—On the 5th inst., the wife of Axel Prior, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DERWELL—At St. James's Parish Church, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. W. Maughan, incumbent, Joseph George, son of the late Mr. T. C. Angus, of Ravensworth Villa, Gateshead, to Mary, only daughter of Mr. Joseph Pattinson, leather manufacturer of Newcastle.

DEATHS.

CONSETT—At Front Street, on the 25th ult., aged 2 months, Christina Lochart.

At William Street, on the 3rd inst., aged 6 months, Mary Jane Rollins.

SATLEY—On the 15th ult., aged 5 years, John James, infant son of Mr. Wm. Wilson, innkeeper.

Poetry: Original and Select.

TO THE RIVER DERWENT.

Blest be thy cottage-homes, hill-bounded river,
Green be thy bowers and peaceful thy groves,
Soft blow the passing breeze over thee ever—
Murmuring Derwent, the stream of my loves.

'Tis not for mineral wealth that I praise thee,
'Tis not thy woodlands wide stretching away,
Nor do thy virtuous fountains affect me.
Reasons I have more endearing than they.

Under thy bowers my Chloris I courted,
Down on thy green banks we sat side by side,
Playful as lambs by thy waters we sported,
Love flowing smooth as thy silvery tide.

There, when the bee the sweet nectar was sipping;
There, when the red-robin chirp'd on the spray;
There, when the butterfly lazily tripping,
Spent among flowers the long summer day.

There have I plighted with kindl'd emotion
Love's sacred chalice so full and so free;
There has my Chloris, with equal devotion,
Pledg'd in return a full goblet to me.

There, when the cushat her love-note was cooing;
There, when the throstle sang sweet in the dell;
There was my virgin-heart ever awooing,
Feeling those throbs that no mortal may tell.

Oh! when thy carolling songsters were joyous,
Filling the vale with their rapturous glee—
Ripp'ling so slow, though thy waters went by us—
Swift were the hours to Chloris and me.

Each happy day has its portion of sorrow,
Each blooming rose has its own secret thorn;
Meeting, we parted, and sigh'd for the morrow:
Time until then was but laggard and lorn.

Lightly I tripp'd with a bounding heart to her,
Lightly I sped over hillock and brae;
And how my straining eyes beam'd when they saw her
Standing alone by the green trysting tree.

Kissing her lips like a coy, bashful lover—
Oh! those sweet kisses, I think of them still—
Down on thy banks to the green shady bower,
Happy and joyous, we wander'd at will.

Spreading my plaid 'neath the branches down-bending,
On it we sat by the clear-winding stream:
Bright the blest flame in each heart up ascending,
Time pass'd away like a beautiful dream.

Sacred as truth was each plighted devotion,
Sweet as the dew-drops to flower-lips press'd;
Taintless as morn was each throbbing emotion,
Pure as the lily in virgin robes dress'd.

Pure as the sylphs that inhabit thy bowers,
Pure as the zephyrs that sigh in thy groves,
Pure as thyself were those wooings of ours,
Holy as happy our innocent loves.

Stainless as snow on the mountain top-lying
Breath'd the kind whisper and oozed the soft sigh;
Warm as the sunbeams through ether-fields flying
Burst the love-look from each glistening eye.

Full as the stream from the fountain up-wreathing,
Strong as the tide by the wave-sounding shore,
Fragrant as sweets from eve-zephyr-lips breathing,
Rose the warm love-passion up evermore.

Dearly I love thee, though fame know thee never,
Greater to me than the greatest thou art;
Sweet is thy dulcet voice to my ear ever—
Murmuring Derwent, the stream of my heart.

Far from thy banks though my weary feet wander—
Far from thy bowers the wide world o'er—
Often in spirit returning I'll ponder
Scenes of my youth, though I see thee no more.

Blest be thy cottage-homes, hill-bounded river,
Green be thy bowers and peaceful thy groves,
Soft blow the passing breeze over thee ever—
Murmuring Derwent, the stream of my loves.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Consett.

Varieties.

To what age does the dog reach? Sausage.

When is a blow from a lady welcome? When she strikes you agreeably.

Waste of wealth may be retreived; waste of health, rarely; waste of time, never.

Which is it?—The *Morning Star* of Thursday contains a curious puzzle. Here it is:—"The editor of the *Western Morning News* presents his compliments to the editor of the *Star*. He has it on the authority of a member of Mr. Speke's family that he is now in a private lunatic asylum." Does the editor of the *Western Morning News* mean himself? Or does he mean the editor of the *Star*.

Lord Chelmsford's Fear of becoming Dizzy.—There is a story that the first "tiff" between Mr. Disraeli and Lord Chelmsford had its origin in one of the jokes to which the learned lord is known to be so much addicted. Somebody congratulated him on the favourable progress of Lord Derby's Adminstration; and his lordship is said to have replied, "Yes, we are getting on very well; but if we get too soon to the top, we are sure to get dizzy; and then we shall come down with a run."

Oh, papa, Mr. Smith was here this morning, and when ma told him that you would not be home till late, he said her lips were like honey, and that he wished he was a bee, and then he kissed her. They gave me a stick of candy not to tell anyone, but I don't think they'd mind you, you're so well acquainted with ma.

Blunders.—There seems, according to the *Western Morning News*, to have been a large importation of Irish bulls into the West of England lately. On Quinquagesima Sunday one of the Plymouth clergy gave out that "Wednesday next being Good Friday, there will be service," &c. Another said that "on every Wednesday evening during Lent there will be morning service at seven o'clock." The same paper mentions that one of its contemporaries, having to report a west country M.P.'s speech, made the hon. gentleman convert, Mr. Gladstone's famous remark, "We have broken our bridges and burnt our boats" into "We have broken our breeches and burnt our coats." Another west country paper which has for the first part of its title the word "Flying," came out the other day with the "F" omitted.

The following parody on Tennyson's latest contribution to *Good Words* appeared in Tuesday's *Morning Star*.

1867—1868.

I sat in a 'bus in the wet,
Good Words I happened to get,
With Tennyson's last bestowing;
And I said "Oh, hard! who works so hard,
Have you aught that is worth the knowing?
Verses enough, and so boring—
Twaddle quite overflowing.
Rubbish enough for deploring;
But aught that is worth the knowing?
Placards on walls were glowing,
Puffs in the papers pouring,
Good Words roaring and blowing.
Once a Week blowing and roaring."

Extracts from Punch.

Sticking to Business.—Our new Coroner is so devoted to his duties, that when he has nothing else to do, he goes and sits upon a jury.

Writings on the Walls.—The only certain cure for Ireland is Dr. John Bright's Land Pills. Beware of counterfeits. The stamp is marked "Dr. John Bright, Birmingham." Try Mill's Territorial Peasant Proprietary Panacea, the sole specific for all Irish disorders. No others are genuine. N.B.—Observe the signature "John Stuart Mill." All opponents are fools.

Cui Bono?—At a Trades' Union meeting a Mr. Gilmore said that Mr. Gladstone had described one of the Union rules as "worthy of savages," and that he, Gilmore, would have told Gladstone that there were West End Clubs of which the same might be "predicated." Long words tickle long ears. But why should he desire to tell Mr. Gladstone a lie—and such a silly lie. Had Gilmore taking a gill more than was good for him?

Extracts from the Tomahawk.

SEPTUA: SEXA: QUINQUA: GESIMA.

Gushing Caroline:

Dear Charles. Why do such numbers marry
In the three weeks preceding Lent?

Grumpy Cousin:

Because they know they'll soon want, Carry,
A fitting season *to repent*.

A "Sterne" Moralist.—The author of *Second Thoughts*.

A dispute has lately arisen on the subject of the Greek national dish. Surely, there can be no question in the matter, seeing that there have been 31 different Ministries at Athens since the midsummer of 1863. It must be a species of "*Cabinet*" pudding.

Solved at Last.—If the two Houses of Convocation have done nothing else, they have, at all events, made one of the greatest discoveries of the age. Carrying nothing, but moving everything, they surely may be said to have hit on the real secret of perpetual "*motion*."

Building up a False Hope.—It is said that the Emperor Theodore has determined to rely, in the forthcoming contest, entirely on his celebrated *mortar*. This confidence, if not well timed, is at least appropriate, seeing that he will be fighting against very heavy *hods!*

When a certain motion was about to be put at one of the recent meetings of Convention held in the Jerusalem Chamber, a well-known reverend speaker suddenly moved a *rider*. The idea taken in connection with the locality, famous as it is for a certain animal, was certainly cruelly suggestive.

Literary Selections.

Nothing Wanted but the Mind.—Mr. F. T. Palgrave writes in *Macmillan* for March:—"Mr. Buckle once told me that Talfourd possessed a letter of Charles Lamb's—not published, however, in the 'Life'—in which Lamb narrated some criticisms made upon Shakespeare by Wordsworth:—That 'Shakespeare was a great poet, a very able genius, indeed; that much of his merit, however, lay in his style, and a peculiar manner he had, which Wordsworth thought other people could imitate . . . in fact, *that he could write like Shakespeare, if he had a mind to it. So you see*,' Lamb ended, '*he wants nothing but the mind*.'"

Caution to Young Artists.—We wish to warn the pupil against that slovenly, dangerous, and unsatisfactory manner of drawing which is generally termed sketching, that is, producing a hurried, careless outline, its correctness being the last thing considered. Sketching with an imperfect power of drawing, in the majority of cases amounts to nothing more than scribbling; there may be thousands of individuals who can sketch, but amongst these there are comparatively few who can draw. The dogs, horses, and ships with which the schoolboy adorns the pages of his dictionary, or the margins of his exercises, may, on the whole, bear a strong resemblance to the general character of the classes of animals or objects intended; but this is not drawing; it is quite another thing to give the individuality of these objects; in this is the test of ability. It is true that the hand of a master may, by a few lines, express an idea with great force and power, but for a learner to begin the art by sketching is altogether a mistake. We once heard an eminent landscape painter say that "sketching is the ruin of hundreds of young artists; it is beginning at the wrong end; let them *draw* well first and secure the power, then afterwards they may sketch."—*From "Lessons in Drawing," in Cassell's New Popular Educator.*

How to Make a Speech.—If we observe attentively the voice of a good reader or speaker, we shall find his style of utterance marked by the following traits. His voice pleases the ear by its very sound. It is wholly free from affected sauvity; yet, while perfectly natural, it is round, smooth, and agreeable. It is equally free from the faults of feebleness and of undue loudness. It is perfectly distinct in the execution of every sound, in every word. It is free from errors of negligent usage and corrupted style in pronunciation. It avoids a measured rhythmical chant, on the one hand, and a broken, irregular movement on the other. It renders expression clear, by an attentive observance of appropriate pauses, and gives weight and effect to sentiment, by occasional impressive cessations of voice. It sheds light on the meaning of sentences, by the emphatic force which it gives to significant and expressive words. It avoids the "school" tone of uniform inflections, and varies the voice upward or downward, as the successive clauses of a sentence demand. It marks the character of every emotion, by its peculiar traits of tone; and hence its effect upon the ear, in the utterance of connected sentences and paragraphs, is like that of a varied melody, in music, played or sung with ever-varying feeling or expression. The analysis of the voice, for the purposes of instruction and practice in declamation, may be extended in detail to the following points, which form *the essential properties of good style in reading and speaking*:—1. Good "Quality" of Voice; 2. Due "Quantity," or Loudness; 3. Distinct Articulation; 4. Correct Pronunciation; 5. True Time; 6. Appropriate Pauses; 7. Right Emphasis; 8. Correct "Inflections;" 9. Just "Stress;" 10. "Expressive Tones;" 11. Appropriate "Modulation."—*From "Lessons in Reading and Elocution," in Cassell's New Popular Educator.*

Drinking Customs of Eton.—Our readers will hardly believe what the evidence of this report abundantly shows, that drinking is "connived at" and "countenanced by the authorities, and treated as a part of the system." It appears that at least a hundred boys may go into the "Tap" and the "Christopher" every ordinary day and stay there "for hours," and that the number of boys, and the time spent in these places, are greatly increased on Sunday afternoons after four o'clock. It also appears—and this is the strangest feature of all—that in spite of a sham prohibition, no master, and certainly no monitor, or person in authority of any kind has power to interfere with these practices, however much he may deplore them; nor would he be aided by the reverend head-master, provost, or fellows in any attempt he might make to put a stop to them; Other injurious customs of the place—such as the initiation into the "swell" set, or "cellar"—an honour much coveted and valued—by drinking at one breath a glass twelve or fifteen inches in depth are well known and denounced by some of the masters, and complained of to the head-master, whose general advice in regard to points is, we understand "that such things should be seen as if they were not seen, and known as if they were not known"—a principle, if we consider it well, wonderfully suggestive. The fact is, that all these evils are maintained consistently with the "feeling of what is right and honourable" entertained by the most influential of the Eton boys—by those whose opinion on all subjects of morals is paramount—and are rampant still, just because "the system" does not fasten the responsibility upon the pusillanimous head-master, who ought, by authority to prevent young boys from learning to become drunkards or perish in the attempt. Any argument which justifies the scene at the "Tap" and the "Christopher," would have justified the maintenance of the Chamber of Horrors; but that has been abolished, and so could these were the Eton authorities anxious to abolish them. We are warranted in saying that some, at least, of the assistant masters would gladly aid in the good work.—*British Quarterly Review.*

Mirabeau.—And now, or but a little after this time, might have been seen an agitated crowd, weeping, questioning, and rushing towards a house in the Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin. It was in the first days in April, and in that house—receiving through the open windows the balmy air which for a moment refreshed his burning forehead, and welcoming yet more gratefully the anxious voice of the inquiring multitude—lay the dying Mirabeau, about to carry into the tomb all the remaining wisdom and moderation of the people; and, as he himself sadly and proudly added, all the remaining fragments of the monarchy which he had shown the power to pull down and had flattered himself he might have the power to reconstruct. By his death-bed stood the Bishop of Autun. It was a curious combination of circumstances which thus brought together these two personages, whose characters were essentially different, but whose positions were in some respects the same. The one was eloquent, passionate, overbearing, imprudent; the other, cool, urbane, logical, and cautious. But both were of illustrious families, endowed with great abilities, ejected from their legitimate place in society. Both also were liberal in their politics, and this from vengeance and ambition, as well as from principle and opinion. Aristocrats allied with a democratic faction; monarchists in desperate conflict with those by whom monarchy was most held in reverence; they had engaged in battle for moderation with extreme auxiliaries and extreme opponents. Mirabeau, the fifth child, but by the death of a brother, the eldest son of the Marquis de Mirabeau (a rich proprietor of a noble house in Provence), had been, when very young married to a wealthy heiress, and intended for the profession of arms. Nevertheless, quiting his profession, separated from his wife, constantly involved in scrapes—now for money, now for love—he had led a bachelor's life of intrigue, indigence, and adventure, up to the age of forty, alternately the victim of his own wild nature and of the unwise and absurd severity of his father, whose two pursuits in life were persecuting his family and publishing pamphlets for the benefit of mankind. Thus frequently in confinement—always in difficulties, (the first and last means of correction with the old marquis being to procure a "*lettre de catchet*," and to stop his son's allowance) the Comte de Mirabeau has supported himself almost entirely by his talents, which could apply themselves to letters, though action was their proper sphere. During a short interval in his various calamities—an interval which he had passed at Paris in a desperate effort to better his condition—he had become acquainted with M. de Talleyrand, who, struck by his abilities and affected by his misfortunes recommended him to M. de Calonne, at whose suggestion he was sent by M. de Vergennes, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on a sort of secret mission into Germany, just prior to the Great Frederick's death. From this mission he returned when France was being agitated by the convocation of the "notables," speedily succeeded by that of the States General. He saw at a glance that an era was now approaching suited to his eminent talents, and in which his haughty but flexible character was likely to force or insinuate its way; his whole soul, therefore was bent upon being one of that assembly, which he from the first predicted would soon command the destinies of his country. Certain expenses were necessary to obtain this object and, as usual, Mirabeau had not a farthing. The means which he adopted for procuring the money he required were the least creditable he could have devised. He published a work called "The Secret History of the Court of Berlin," a work full of scandal, public and private, and betraying the mission with which he had recently been intrusted. The government were naturally indignant; a prosecution was instituted against him before the Government of Paris; M. de Montmoain, and others by whom he had been previously patronised, told him plainly they wished to drop his acquaintance. Through all these disgraceful difficulties Mirabeau scrambled.—*Historical Characters, By Sir Henry Bulwer Lytton, G.C.B.*

Local Literature.

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

A CRITIQUE,

On the Remarks of "A most Advanced Liberal" on Capital, Labour, and Strikes.

We do not think that the views advanced by "A most Advanced Liberal" on the subjects in question are characterised by a great amount of modern philosophy. Had they been enunciated in the time of William the Conqueror, or Henry VIII. he might, through their influence on class interests, have procured a professor's chair, or a vacant Bishopric, but in an age of great intellectual progress in ethics, politics, and social science, we do not anticipate that such views will meet with much success in gaining adherents. Indeed, it would be a very difficult task to determine the class of philosophers to which "A most Advanced Liberal" belongs. He is evidently no Reformer, for he "throws politics to the dogs." Let the canine race be grateful for the dignified position to which "A most Advanced Liberal" has raised it; never before was political liberty considered a more fitting instrument for dogs than for men. He is no political economist, for he ignores the arguments of the most advanced economist. He is not a teetotaler, for whilst he denounces the tippling practice of the workman, the vendor of strong drinks is exonerated from all blame, on the grounds that he, like other tradesmen, has a right to do the best he can "to please his customers." There may be consistency in such arguments, so far as their application to trade in general is concerned, but there is certainly a woeful deficiency of ethical knowledge. We do not consider that any tradesman has a right to take an advantage of the ignorance of mankind, or to encourage prodigality. According to the argument of "A most Advanced Liberal," we are left to infer that any policy adopted by one section of the community to ensnare, enslave, and defraud another section is commendable, provided, that such a policy meet the approbation of those unable to see the consequence.

"A most Advanced Liberal" has no faith in co-operation, "free trade in land;" and probably not in anything that tends to the social elevation of the productive class. May we surmise that he belongs to a class that likes to live on another's industry? if so, he will not have any faith in laws, principles, and institutions that make the producer more wise and economical. Indeed, the whole of his remarks is a medley of grammatical blunders, illogical conclusions, and inconsistency. He finds fault with the expression—"Labour is the poor man's capital," and says that labour and capital ought not to be confounded. So say we. Had "A most Advanced Liberal" been conversant with the elementary principles of capital as defined in the writings of able economists, he would have been saved the trouble of exposing his own ignorance of social science. If a machine come under the denomination of fixed capital, why should a living machine be denied a similar designation? A reaping machine is fixed capital entirely made up—save the material—by the labour of the living machine. Properly speaking, the living machine in human form is the principal functionary that enters into productive operations. The money-wages with which the labourer is paid for his daily toil is not capital; they are only its representative. John Stuart Mill thus speaks on the subject:—"Capital by persons wholly unused to reflect on the subject, is supposed to be synonymous with money. . . . Money is no more synonymous with capital than it is with wealth. Money cannot in itself perform any part of the office of capital, since it can afford no assistance to production."—("Principles of Political Economy," p. 34.) In short, the accumulated stock of the produce of labour is called capital; and man himself up to a certain age is nothing more, according to the language of social science, than accumulated savings hardly earned by his parents.

Industrial Copartneries are not to the liking of "A most Advanced Liberal": in them there is no "panacea" for all the ills common to humanity. But who ever asserted that co-operation in any one of its forms was calculated to usher in the Millennium on earth? This is a crotchet of his own; it does not belong to the author of the Essay on Strikes. Industrial copartneries were advocated simply on the grounds of their competency to remedy the evils existing between the present relations of capitalists and labourers. They have the power to accomplish this: and wherever they have been adopted more amicable relations between man and master has been the result. But then again we are told that if working shareholders share the profits, they ought to share the losses! So say we; provided they form a part of the directory presiding over the business of the concern. When this is not the case, we cannot see it reasonable for working shareholders to be responsible for losses accruing from any cause. Many causes tend to diminish the profits of capital, but if the workman have no control over these causes, he certainly has nothing to do with the effect. Many capitalists in industrial associations do not allow working shareholders to have a voice in the management, nor do they look upon it as reasonable to ask labour to take its share of the losses. Losses occasioned by the fall of the market price of a commodity is, in the majority of cases, shared by the workman in the shape of reduced wages. Profits and wages ought to rise and fall together. If capitalists indulge in credit and rash speculations and lose thereby, labour is not in duty bound entitled to make up the deficiency. Power thus to act, must not be centred in one individuality, and the responsibility resulting from the abuse of such a power be centred in another. This is contrary to all acknowledged rules of right and justice. "A most Advanced Liberal" sees difficulties to be encountered by master contractors carrying out their works on the co-operative plan. Here is the difficulty, and it certainly does not savour of much philosophy to be so called by a gentleman dubbing himself with the title of "A most Advanced Liberal." If master contractors are compelled to give their workmen the current wages of any district, there is no necessity to take contracts at a price that does not properly remunerate both capital and labour. The fault rests with the contractor, who too frequently in his intense desire for contracts, manifests a wish to grasp at two much of the produce of his workmen. If a contractor be entitled to the profits made by his genius, let him be responsible for the losses resulting from his folly. It is obvious that "A most Advanced Liberal" has much to say in favour of capital, power and monoply, and but little to say in favour of oppressed humanity. He seems, like many others of his class, to have a lingering desire for the "bawbees" created by others industry. Such dispositions are not confined to the *genus homo* alone, for we find them ruling both in the animal and vegetable world. In the bird tribe we have the *Laurus Arcticus*, which is said never to fish for itself, but to live upon the good fortune of other birds, which it pursues for the sake of their spoil. In the vegetable kingdom we have three different kinds of parasitical plants, that live and vegetate on the juices and food of others; consequently, we need not be surprised to find that a similar economy prevails among the "lords of creation." An all-wise Providence may have decreed that such shall be the law of the lower order of animated beings, but it is certainly to be deplored that beings endowed with reasoning powers should give their adhesion to a similar state of things in social life.

The working classes are politely told by "A most Advanced Liberal" that they ought to be thankful for very "small mercies," inasmuch as they pay but a mere "fractional part of the taxation of the nation." Let us see how such assertions stand with facts. According to the returns of 1866, the revenue resulting from *Customs* and *Excise* amounted to £41,876,000. Now this amount is nearly two-thirds of the annual revenue of the nation, and is gathered from taxed articles consumed by the working classes; namely:—Beer, Chicory, Cocoa, Corn, Malt, Sago, Spirits, Sugar, Tapioca, Tea, Tobacco, and Wine. The revenue from stamps amounted to £9,350,000; from assessed taxes, £3,422,000; from property taxes, £5,505,000. Thus it will be seen what sections of society pay the greatest amount of taxation of the nation. In a pamphlet entitled "Indirect Taxation; or the Grocer, the Tax-gatherer," written by Mr. Charles Francis, it is stated that a working man having a wife and three children, and living in a town, earning on an average, £50 or £60 per annum, pays in taxes £12 18s. 7d., or about 20 per cent. of his entire wages. What does "A most Advanced Liberal" think of these statements? How does it occur that the burdens of the State are borne so unequally by the rich and the poor? Is it not because the working man was, up to the last session of Parliament, a *political* nonentity? Had he been in possession of his due share of political power, and been represented in Parliament these anomalies in the incidence of taxation would not have occurred. Why then throw politics to the dogs? Again, we are told that the right to labour is the only birthright we have direct from our Maker, and we are not true to our best interests, if we do not make the most of it." But what does *right* avail the humble son of toil if he has not the *power* to exercise it. In the present social system, we have instead of inequality of muscular force, inequality of means of development; instead of the contest of body with body, that of capital with capital; instead of the abuse of physical superiority, the abuse of conventional advantages; instead of the weak, the ignorant man; instead of the impotent, the poor! Where then is Liberty? Liberty certainly exists, and even with facilities of abuse for those who have the means to enjoy and use it; for those who are in possession of the soil, of money, of credit, of the thousand resources which intelligence and education offer; but it is not the same to the operative class, who can only obtain labour on the sufferance of those who have the will and power to employ it. It is not in the land of the nation, as monopolised by the aristocracy, that the evil exists, for the land is incapable of supplying the wants of civilised humanity, except labour be allowed to operate upon it. The evil rests in the fact of the human family being shared out in lots to minister to the necessities of a self-constituted order of mankind. The monopoly of land means, the monopoly of power to enslave mankind. But says "A most Advanced Liberal," our social evils might be much diminished were we not eternally "bewildered amongst our multitudinous advisers." Why complain of the number of advisers? Are books and men of talent an evil in the world? "Every one of my writings," says Goethe, "has been furnished to me by a thousand different persons, a thousand different things; the learned and the ignorant, the wise and the foolish, infancy and age, have come in turn, generally, without having the least suspicion of it, to bring me the offering of their thoughts, their faculties, their experience: often have they sowed the harvest I have reaped. My work is that of an aggregation of human beings, taking from the whole of nature: it bears the name of Goethe." Here is the honest declaration of one of nature's nobility; a man of genius and learning. What a singular contrast is presented when we compare the declaration of this great man with that of "A most Advanced Liberal"! A mind free from prejudice and party feeling, and capable of judging and deciding for itself, has no occasion to take alarm at the number of conflicting theories promulgated by mankind. Let a man take an honest stand-point between the rights and duties of every section of the community, let his writings and his actions prove that he has done so, then will he be able to command the support of all true friends of literature and of humanity. However weak he may be in argument, he will always be strong in the estimation of the public. But knowledge is of no value unless it is well digested; and in this respect nature is an infallible guide. Many minds, like many stomachs, have little relish for mental food they cannot digest, and which does not serve their secular interests. The *remarks* of "A most Advanced Liberal" have the appearance of being original, but they are not likely to be extensively endorsed by the thoughtful portion of mankind; they will never form a text-book for future generations.

Chateaubriand has styled Homer, Dante, Rabeais, and Shakspeare as the "*universal individualities*" and great parent geniuses who have nourished all others. The first fertilised antiquity: Eschylus, Euripides, Sophocles, Horace, Aristophanes, and Virgil were his sons. Dante in like manner was father of modern Italy, from Petrarch to Tasso. Rabelais created the literature of France; Montaigne La Fontaine, Moliere, decended from him; while England owes all to Shakspeare. Could the "*remarks*" of "A most Advanced Liberal" have been so far *advanced* as to subject them to a similar fate, the inhabitants of this locality might have gloried in the well-merited honours of the newly-born son of fame.

JOHN PARKER.

Suicide of an Insurance Company's Secretary.—Mr. F. G. Smith, the Secretary to the Scottish Union Fire and Life Insurance Company, committed suicide on Saturday, at the company's offices, Cornhill, by shooting himself through the head. It is said that family affairs led to the perpetration of the rash act.

Privy Council.—Her Majesty held a Privy Council on Saturday at half.past one o'clock. Present—the Duke of Marlborough (Lord President), the Earl of Tankerville (Lord Steward), and Sir J. Pakington. Lord Chelmsford had an audience of her Majesty and delivered up the Great Seal. Lord Cairns subsequently had an audience of her Majesty on being appointed Lord Chancellor, to whom her Majesty was graciously pleased to deliver the Great Seal. At the Council, the newly-appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. G. W. Hunt) received the seals of office, and was sworn in as a Privy Councillor, and took his seat at the Board accordingly. Her Majesty was also pleased to confer on Mr. William Baliol Brett, M.P. (Solicitor General), the honour of knighthood. Mr. Arthur Helps was clerk of the Council.

An Election Scandal at Manchester.—It will be remembered that one of the unsuccessful candidates at the recent parliamentary election for Manchester was Mr. Alderman Bennet. Mr. Bennet was solicited to offer himself by the Conservatives, and agreed to pay £100 on the condition that all the remaining expenses should be defrayed by his friends. These expenses were near upon £4,000, and of this sum the treasurer of his committee is still minus £3,000. A meeting of Mr. Bennet's supporters has been held, with a view to raising the balance, but sums only amounting to a total of £400 could be raised, some of his leading friends refusing to contribute at all. A meeting of the creditors has been held, and it was agreed to commence legal proceedings. Several actions by poll clerks, election agents, and canvassers have already been tried in the county courts against the candidate with success.

A Word to the Fair Sex.—The *Birmingham Daily Post* advises women to be cautious how they marry the widower of a deceased sister. Such marriages being altogether illegal, the wife has nothing but the husband's honour to depend upon; and here is an instance of how broken a reed that honour may sometimes prove. A deceased wife's sister married the widower, a man of good position in London, and bore him three children, when he grew tired of and deserted her. As she had no means wherewith to sustain herself and family, and as the parish refused under the circumstances to help her, she was compelled to take out affiliation summonses against her so-called husband, her children being illegitimate, and appear in a police-court to "swear them to him." All that could be done with the man was to order him to pay two-and-sixpence per week towards the maintenance of each child.

The New Ministry.—The following is the arrangement of the leading members of the Government:—First Lord of the Treasury: Right Hon. B. Disraeli; Chancellor of the Exchequer: Mr. George Ward Hunt; Secretary of State for the Home Department: Right Hon. G. Hardy; Secretary of State for the Foreign Department: Lord Stanley; Secretary of State for the Colonial Department; Duke of Buckingham; Secretary of State for War: Right Hon. Sir J. Pakington; Secretary of State for India; Sir Stafford Northcote; First Lord of the Admiralty: Rt. Hon. H. T. L. Corry; Lord High Chancellor; Lord Cairns; Lord President of the Council: Duke of Marlborough; Lord Privy Seal: Earl of Malmsbury; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster: Right Hon. Wilson Patten; President of the Board of Trade: Duke of Richmond; Postmaster-General: Duke of Montrose; President of the Poor-law Board: Lord Devon; Chief Secretary for Ireland: Earl of Mayo.

The Matrimonial Market.—A matrimonial fever seems to be raging in the North, if one may judge from the advertisement pages of the *Scotsman*. In the "courtship corner" of that otherwise sedate and decorous journal, a score of amourous advertisers may be daily found sighing (in small type at so much a line) for connubial sympathy. Every rank of life seems to be equally smitten with the same passionate yearnings, from the "four domestic servants who wish to correspond with four engineers or joiners" to the "gentleman, age twenty-seven, residing in a beautifully situated house two miles from a county town, who is desirous of meeting with an eligible young lady of good position, who would make a pleasant companion for life; money no consideration, the advertiser having ample funds;" and the English lady (aged 28), good personal appearance and amiable temperament, possessed of moderate fortune; wishes to correspond with a gentleman of steady habits, and domestic taste, with a view to matrimony." There is an Arcadian simplicity in the appeal of the "sheep farmer in comfortable circumstances who is about to furnish," and who evidently thinks that while he is about it, he may as well include among other articles of furniture "a young lady under twenty-five." "Two commercial gentlemen" betray the instincts of trade in their search for two young ladies "with some means," and the "young gentleman bearing a high position in the legal profession," who wishes to find a wife "not exceeding twenty, and possessed of an annual income of at least £300" is plainly of opinion that love in the "abstract" may be very well in its way, but matrimony should be based on more substantial considerations. As for the ladies, they seem to judge a man rather by his occupation than his money. "Two young ladies, a blonde and a brunette, under twenty, considered pretty," sigh for military men; "three young ladies, considered very handsome, of amiable dispositions and attractive manners—aged respectively seventeen, nineteen, and twenty-one—wish to correspond with three special constables with a view to matrimony;" and "two domestic servants" have set their hearts, one on a tradesman and the other on a seaman. The sympathy of a common misfortune leads a "jilted young lady" to offer consolation to a "jilted young gentleman." But, perhaps, the most curtn ad business-like advertisement of all is the following:—"Young Lady Wanted, about Seventeen or Eighteen to go to a Ball on the 14th."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Spirit of the Press.

THE LUNACY PROSECUTIONS.

What the *Telegraph* calls a most righteous sentence has just been passed on Edward Charles James Shaw, a surgeon, who was tried and convicted at Hertford, on Saturday, for taking charge of an insane lady without the medical certificates and orders required by the statute. Convicted of two offences, Edward Shaw was condemned to a fine of £220, and to imprisonment for periods of two and six months. The case recales the old atrocities brought to light before the Committee for Inquiring into the State of Madhouses, some fifty years ago—in 1816. The parliamentary blue-book of the evidence given before the committee contains stories which makes one's blood curdle—instances of male and female lunatics gagged, manacled, scourged, and starved, or locked up half-naked, like wild beasts in cages. The publicity, given to these horrors, and the legislative action taken in consequence—by no means too hastily—were supposed to have, even now, extirpated a revolting system of cruelty and oppression; yet, within twenty miles of London, a surgeon coolly sets a respectable married lady to blacken shoes, clean knives, and bruise oats, while a gentleman is left to lie naked upon straw in a back kitchen, in unutterable neglect.

MR. MILL'S OPINION OF CAPITAL & LAND.

The *Herald* asks plainly of Mr. Mill if he thinks that there ought to be a fixed minimum rate of wages or not. If he does, will he be good enough to show how he can maintain the doctrine that there is anything pecular in the possession of land as distinct from all other property? If he does not, will he be good enough to show why there should be a fixed maximum rent of land? As we have seen, capital and land are equally limited, but capital is practically even more limited than land; whilst, in each case, the demand for occupation—in the one instance in the shape of would-be tenants, and in the other of would-be employed artisans—is unlimited. We can understand that a man, looking at the analogous facts, should insist upon the State fixing both the rent of land and the rate of wages. We have our own ideas, though they are certainly not peculiar, as to where a State, proceeding on such a principle, would ere long find itself; but its road to ruin would at any rate be a logical one. Perhaps Mr. Mill, in his heart of hearts, means to be logical; and if he could only once establish a fixed maximum rent, it is possible that he would make use of his victory to wring from the State a fixed minimum rate of wages. If this be so, it is scarcely honest to pretend that his present limited aim is concerned with an exceptional case.

ENGLAND'S LOSS IN MR. DISRAELI'S SUCCESS.

This brilliant success of Mr. Disraeli is likely enough to give an impulse not only to moral "detachment" from all sorts of political principle, but to a short artificiality which will be far more odious in clever young Englishmen's hands than in his own. Mr. Disraeli is artificial, but there is a simplicity about his artificiality, as of one who has never been untrue to nature, because in him nature has always *meant* intellectual art. Where other men move to motives he *handles* them. There has always been a composite character (as of French cookery) about his politics, a preconceived mingling of high and piquant flavours; for instance, a dramatic nationalism mixed with a tone of high Cosmopolitan superiority to English prepossessions,—a disposition to teach the Catholics what they out to concede as subjects of a Protestant Government, combined with a desire to teach the Protestants to love the secular power of the Pope,—profound respect for Continental despotisms, sometimes Austria, sometimes France, seasoned somewhat arbitrarily with an unexampled obsequiousness to Parliamentary opinion at home,—in short, an intense appreciation of the piquancy, caused by the crossing of the most opposite veins of political thought. Vivian Grey somewhere gives his noble patron a new recipe for "Tomahawk" punch, which strikes us as curiously illustrative both of Mr. Disraeli's literary humour and of the ingeniously artificial combinations to which his fancy devotes itself:—"To every two bottles of still champagne, one pint of Curacoa; catch the aroma of a pound of green tea, and dash the whole with Glenlivet. The nice point, however, which is impossible to define, is *catching the aroma*. Remember particularly it must be iced." What can resemble more closely the composition of this "Tomahawk" punch, with its curious ingredients of stimulant and sedative all careful "iced," than the cold, complex combination of stimulants to useful self-interest and sedatives to threatening vanity administered in many of Mr. Disraeli's speeches and embodied in some of his measures?—take, for example, the curious conceptions so audaciously mingled in the Indian Bill No. 2, or his last Reform Bill with its dual vote for the *elite* and its household sufferage for the mass, its educational franchise, and its ardour for the old pot-wallopers. The cold-blooded, imaginative ingenuity with which Mr. Disraeli compounds the elements of his speeches and his measures cannot but remind us of his youthful genius, in suggesting new and startling ingredients for his "Tomahawk" punch. What we fear for England, then, in Mr. Disraeli's success is that it will be felt as a premium on unscrupulous statesmanship, and on the artificial ingenuities of mere literary talent. His direct influence, moreover, on Parliament itself is disintegrating. His habit of pumping Parliament for his policy, and his exceedingly clever diagnosis of the symptoms which show him what it will be most likely to accept,—a habit, no doubt, due to some extent to his unfortunate position at the head of a minority, but not a little owing also to his intrinsic indifference to anything but success,—is one of the most dangerous influences that can affect the House of Commons. It tends directly to relax the earnestness and sense of responsibility of all political parties, and to set, in the highest quarters, the example of giving advice which is not meant seriously, but only as a first bid to set the political auction going, on the understanding that the measure is to be knocked down to the highest bidder. A spirit of indifference in the House, of mere idolatry of strategic talent and fertility in artificial combinations of resources out of it, may be expected to receive a real impulse from this enthronement of Mr. Disraeli. That the nation should avow clearly what sort of exotic talent it has so long been worshipping is clearly well. That it should have given it so much secret worship as to lead to this apotheosis of unscrupulous ability cannot be well.—*Spectator.*

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The public distress, the commercial and industrial depression, which just now pervades a large part of the North, is, in the opinion of the *Standard*, a natural and necessary consequence of the policy of Congress, and is justly—whatever Radical organs here may say to the contrary—visited upon the dominant party. But the distress has given life and force to an agitation which is wholly wrongful and dishonest; an agitation for the virtual repudiation of the Federal debt by its payments in greenbacks, which, if issued in adequate quantity for this purpose, would not be worth ten cents in the dollar. This is not a party question. The first counsellor of repudiation was a Democrat, but its chief advocates now are the two leaders of the Republican party in the House, Butler and Stevens. It is quite possible that a Conservative Congress may refuse to repudiate. It is not improbable that a Radical Congress may adopt the advice of Butler and Stevens. Our contemporary earnestly hopes that the United States may be spared this utter and indelible infamy. But it appears of infinitely greater importance that the Southern people should be restored to their rights, to their self-governments, to the possibility of order, security, and prosperity, than that those who lend money to assist in their subjugation should be paid. The honour of the Union was pledged, with equal solemnity, to both obligations; but the crime of breaking faith with a nation, and condemning eight millions of our kinsmen to political bondage, misery, and ruin, appears to us more heinous even than that of defrauding the national creditors.

Mr. Dickens is to sail for England on April 23, and on April 18 he is to receive a dinner from the journalists of New York.

Strange Hallucination.—The Paris journals announced the death, in the Charenton Lunatic Asylum, of M. Charles Meryon, who had attained a certain reputation as an engraver. He of late years laboured under the hallucination of being Jesus Christ in custody of the Pharisees. He allowed himself to die of starvation.

The Sultan lately applied to the British Government for ten artisans to serve in his arsenal at Constantinople as instructors in the manufacture of machinery and war material, and Mr. John Anderson, of Woolwich Arsenal, was instructed by the War Department to make a selection, and has done so accordingly. The men are to receive £20 per month, and £20 each for travelling expenses.

Committal of the Fenian Prisoners.—At the unusually early hour of eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, the prisoners Timothy and William Desmond, Nicholas English, James O'Neill, John O'Keefe, Michael Barrett and Ann Justice, were brought up on remand at Bow Street, on the charge of murder of persons killed by the Fenian explosion at Clerkenwell, and finally committed to Newgate for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Railway Time-Tables.

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

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

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

DOWN TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

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

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

UP TRAINS.

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

DOWN TRAINS.

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

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

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

Stations.		1, 2, 4. A.M.	1 & 2. P.M.
Middlesbro'	dep.	6·23	2·10
Stockton	„	6·35	2.22
Darlington	„	7·30	3·10
Bishop Auckland	„	8· 0	3·40
Crook	arr.	8·30	4·10
	dep.	8·35	4·35
Tow Law	„	9. 5	5· 0
Burnhill Junction	„	9·20	5·15
Cold Rowley	„	9·30	5·30
Carrhouse	arr.	9·40	5·40

DO YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL HAIR WHISKERS, &c.?—Dr. Russell's Lixivene, an elegantly perfumed toilet compound, for nourishing, preserving, and restoring the hair, is guaranteed to produce moustaches, whiskers eyebrows, &c., in two or three weeks, strengthen weak prevent its falling off, check greyness in all its stages, the original colour, dispel scurf and dandriff, and make it clean soft, curly, and glossy. For the reproduction of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at any age, its effects are certain. In thousands of cases it has been successful when all other preparations had failed. In the nursery it is unequalled, as it keeps the head clean, and forms the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price, 2s., sufficient for three months use, sent anywhere free by post, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Dr. G. Russell, 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."

Printed and Published by Robert Jackson, at his General Printing Works, Front Street, Consett
Saturday, March 7th, 1868.