Printed and Published at the Guardian Office Front Street, Consett, in the County of Durham Robert Jackson May 30th 1868

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 390. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} CONSETT, SATURDAY, MAY 30TH, 1868. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Lost.

LOST, from a Field in the Delves Lane, Consett, On FRIDAY MORNING, the 1st of May, a BLACK HORSE, about 8 years old, with a White Spot on the off side of the Neck, has a short whip tail.—Whoever has found the same and will bring it to Mr. GEORGE MUNRO, Nelson Street, Consett, will be rewarded. 323

To Let.

TO MASONS, &c.

TO LET, the KERBING, CHANNELLING, and FLAGGING in front of TWELVE COTTAGES in WILLIAM STREET, CONSETT.

Apply to Mr. W. RAW, Auctioneer, Blackhill, where specifications may be seen, to whom Tenders must be sent on or before SATURDAY, May 30th, 1868. 346

TO BE LET, and may be Entered on at May Term, the HOUSE AND SHOP situate at Mount Pleasant, Consett, at present occupied by Mr. WM. SCOTT.—Apply to Mr. THOS. WILSON, Starbeck, Harrogate, or to Mr. ADAM BRODIE, Accountant, Consett. 319

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE, containing Seven Rooms, with Yard and Out offices attached, situate in SHAKESPEARE STREET, CONSETT.—Apply to Mr. JOHN ROUTLEDGE, Joiner, Trafalgar Street, Consett.

Consett, April, 16th, 1868. 274

TO BE LET, and entered upon at May Day next, a First Class HOUSE AND SHOP in Newmarket Street, Consett. Apply to Mr. T. CARRICK, Grocer, Middle Street. 278

TO LET, a GOOD HOUSE, situated at SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on the Newcastle Road, near the Spa Wells, containing Seven Rooms, Kitchen, and other appurtenances.—For Particulars, apply to Mr. J. T. LITTLE, Crookhall. 297

TO BE LET.

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

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

TO PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.

TO BE LET BY TENDER, the PAINTING, and PAPERING of TWELVE COTTAGES, situate in WILLIAM STREET, CONSETT.

Apply to Mr. WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer, Blackhill, who will point out the Work required to be done, and receive Tenders up to MONDAY, the 8th June, 1868. 372

For Sale.

FOR SALE, at SOUTH PONTOP COLLIERY, a SPRING CART.—For particulars apply to Mr. JOHN STEPHENSON, at the Colliery. 361

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE FOURTEEN YEARS' LEASE of the Premises lately occupied by Mr. THOS. POTTS, Middle Street, Consett.—Apply to Mr. J. JENKINS, Auctioneer, Trafalgar Street Sale-room, Consett. 340

VALUABLE and DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES for SALE by PRIVATE CONTRACT, situate at Blackhill, Baxton Burn, Shotley Bridge, Leadgate, Medomsley Edge, and Consett.—Apply to Mr. WM. RAW, Auctioneer, Valuer, Surveyor, and Commission Agent, Blackhill.

Sale Office, Blackhill, April 29th, 1868. 316

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

ALL those TWO SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT VILLA RESIDENCES, known as Shotley Villa, Shotley Bridge, each containing Drawing-room, Dining-room, Breakfast-room, and Kitchen on the first floor and 5 good Bed-rooms, Dressing-room, and Water Closet on the second floor, with excellent Belbus Vinery, with Healthy Vines, Stable, Coach House, and Kitchen and Pleasure Gardens. These substantial and beautiful Villa Residences holds out very encouraging prospects to intending buyers, as the Site is one of the most enviable in that delightful village, Shotley Bridge, and within a very short distance of Shotley Bridge Railway Station.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. HOYLE, SHIPLEY, and HOYLE, Solicitors, Newcastle-on-Tyne, or to Mr. WM. RAW, Auctioneer, Valuer, Surveyor, and Commission Agent, Blackhill.

Sale Office, Blackhill, April 29th, 1868. 317

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, OR LET,

ALL those Two Substantially Built and Well-Finished HOUSES, each containing Five Rooms, and other Conveniences, with Gardens attached, lately occupied by the Rev. WM. LAUDER and A. E. TREGELLES, Esq., situate in Benfieldside Lane, near Shotley Bridge.

Apply to Mr. WM. RAW, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Blackhill. 373

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE Members of the ANNFIELD PLAIN BRASS BAND are ready to enter into Engagements during the Season, under the Leadership of Mr. JOHN CASSELL, South Pontop, by Burnopfield, to whom all communications on the subject must be addressed. 370

A GRAND BALL

WILL be held at the House of Mr. ROUTLEDGE, Commercial Inn, Consett, on WHIT-MONDAY EVENING, June 1st, 1868. Dancing to commence at Eight o'clock.

The CONSETT QUADRILLE BAND will be in attendance. Leader—Mr. T. Parnaby.

Admission: Gentlemen, 1s.; Ladies, 6d.

Refreshments to be had on the Premises. 349

CONSETT WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

ON WHIT-SUNDAY, MAY 31, 1868, TWO SERMONS will be preached by the REV. G. G. LETTERS. Service to commence in the Morning at Half-past Ten, and in the Evening at Six o'clock.

In the Afternoon at Two o'clock, MR. WILLIAM HARRIMAN, of Bell's Close, and MR. R. ROBSON, of Newcastle, will Address the Parents and Friends.

At each of the Services the Scholars will repeat portions of Scripture, Catechism, &c. Pieces suitable for the occasion will also be Sung.

THE ANNUAL TEA MEETING will be held on WHIT-MONDAY, JUNE 1st, Tea on the Tables at Four o'clock. In the Evening, a PUBLIC MEETING, Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock by JOHN DICKINSON, Esq. Addresses will be delivered by the Revs. J. R. MORGAN, from Jarrow; J. FAULKNER, and G. G. LETTERS.

A Collection at the close of each Service, in aid of the School Funds.

Tickets for Tea, ONE SHILLING EACH, to be had of the Teachers and at the Door. 364

Public Notices.

LANCHESTER FLOWER SHOW.

THE above SHOW will be held on the First Week in September, 1868.

G. W. WILSON, R. WALTON, } Secretaries. 371

THE COLLIERLEY DYKES INDEPENDENT UNITED ORDER OF MECHANICS

RESPECTFULLY announce that they will (by the kind permission of George Wailes, Esq.,) hold

A PIC-NIC

On PONTOP PIKE, on SATURDAY, June 13, 1868, when they hope to be favoured with the presence of their Friends and the Public. 376

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the date of this Notice the above Board intend to apply to one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State for Confirmation of the BYE-LAWS now made and passed by the said Board.

A copy of the proposed Bye-laws may be seen previously to such application at the Offices *pro-tem* of the said Board, in the house of Mr. WILLIAM WILSON, in Shotley Bridge, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1868.

(Signed.) JOHN BOOTH, JUN., Clerk. 352

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

Business Announcements.

DR. JACKSON,

SURGEON,

CATCHGATE.

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

CASTLESIDE HOUSE, CASTLESIDE.

T. J. MUSE

RESPECTFULLY invites his Friends and the Public to inspect his GOODS in the GROCERY and DRAPERY line in the premises formerly occupied by the late Mr. READSHAW. He (T. J. MUSE) has just returned from Manchester with a good selection of SUMMER GOODS. 362

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.

ISABELLA HEADS, of Sherburn Terrace Inn, Consett, desires to record her deep gratitude to Mr. T. ANDERSON, and to make known to the public generally that she has been cured of a lame shoulder of near three months' standing, and that she has the proper use of her arm, and is now quite free from pain.

Consett, May 16th, 1868. 42

NOTICE.

JOSEPH BARRON,

GENERAL CARRIER,

Between DURHAM HOUSE, CLOTH MARKET, NEWCASTLE, and SHOTLEY BRIDGE, BLACKHILL, CONSETT, and LEADGATE.

Heavy Goods at Railway Prices and Light Goods at Carrier's Prices. 284

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

SAMUEL MACE

(Late of the Rifleman's Arms, Chester-le-Street),

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has entered the

COMMERCIAL INN, LEADGATE,

lately occupied by Mr. WANLESS, and hopes by keeping Spirits, Wines, Ales, &c., of good quality, and by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Commercial Inn, Leadgate, May 7th, 1868. 328

JOHN HUME & SON,

CORN MILLERS, BREAD BAKERS, AND FLOUR DEALERS,

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

BEST FLOUR, 2s. 9d. per stone.

Every description of HORSE CORN and FEEDING STUFF.

A Supply of SPRING TARES.

Middle Street, Consett. 255

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

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

CLARENDON SCHOOL, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

JONATHAN C. WYLIE, MASTER.

MATHEMATICS, GRAMMAR, CLASSICS. 142

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, PETER MOLLER'S AND DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL. 1

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

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

WILLIAM STEWART,

THE TEA DEALER,

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

ESTABLISHED NEARLY A CENTURY.

WILSON BROTHERS,

FAMILY TEA AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN, PROVISION MERCHANTS, BACON CURERS, &c., &c.,

FRONT STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

PURVEYORS OF PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Consisting of every requisite for the Breakfast, Luncheon, and Supper Tables, and Pic-nic Parties, prepared in the most Superior manner.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN PICKLES AND SAUCES.

ITALIAN GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BRITISH WINES.

THE FINEST DESSERT FRUITS AND BISCUITS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE DISTRICT FOR

PETER MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL,

Which gained the Gold Medal at the Paris Exhibition, against 17 competitors, and is the finest oil extant.

Highly recommended by the faculty. 88

CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS, CONSETT, GATESHEAD

ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF

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

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.

R. DICKINSON & CO., PROPRIETORS. 30

JOHN MILLING & Co.

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ Note the Address—

JOHN MILLING & PARTNERS, Grainger Street (opposite Nun Street), Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 58

JOHNSON, HATCHMAN, & CO'S.

PATENT PERFUMED CORSETS. *(Perfuming Registered.)* RIMMELL, PERFUMER.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE GREATEST NOVELTY.

SUBSTANTIAL ADVANTAGES.

BETTER SHAPE THAN ANYTHING EVER BEFORE MADE.
IMPROVERS OF THE FIGURE.
MOULDED BY STEAM.
PATENT CLOTH.
NO MORE EXPENSE THAN COMMON CORSETS.
HEALTH PRESERVING.
PERMANENTLY AND BEAUTIFULLY PERFUMED.

As the introduction of this Corset is a revolution in the garment, it is advisable to see it before purchasing any other.

Perfumed Corsets which do not bear J. H. & Co's. Trade Mark, and the names as on the List, are Piracies and Imitations.

CAUTION.—INFRINGERS WILL BE PROSECUTED.

LIST.

(Plain.)	THE BELGRAVIA, White, Grey and Drab	4s. 0d. per Pair.	*(Useful Quality.)*
(Silk Embroidered.)	THE MAY FAIR	"	5s. 6d.	"
(Patent Cloth, exclusively J. H. & Co.)	THE PICCADILLY,	"	6s. 6d.	" *(This quality is particularly recommended.)*
(Very Richly worked with Silk.)	THE BOND STREET, White only		10s. 6d.	"

SOLE AGENT—RALPH ORD, DRAPER, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 357

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

ROBERT JACKSON,

PRINTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, BOOKBINDER, &c.,

GUARDIAN OFFICE, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

EVERY description of LETTERPRESS PRINTING executed in the first style of typography, with accuracy and despatch, on the most reasonable terms.

SHOW CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, CONTRIBUTION CARDS, and TICKETS of all kinds.
WEDDING CARDS, FUNERAL CARDS, and MOURNING CARDS.
PAMPHLETS, CLUB RULES, AUCTIONEERS' CATALOGUES, and REPORTS and RULES of Public Institutions and Societies.
PROGRAMMES, BOOKS OF WORDS, and CONCERT BILLS in the most approved styles.
BALANCE SHEETS, INVOICES, and DELIVERY NOTES.
HAND BILLS, POSTING BILLS, PLACARDS, and WINDOW BILLS, of all sizes, in black and coloured inks, executed in a bold and effective style.
CIRCULARS, LETTER HEADINGS, and ORDER NOTES.
SERMONS, LECTURES, and all kinds of BOOK WORK neatly and quickly executed.
CHEQUE BOOKS of all descriptions made to order.
TEA PAPERS, TOBACCO PAPERS, and CLOTH and PARCHMENT TALLIES.
LITHOGRAPHING and ENGRAVING.
BRASS and ZINC WINDOW and DOOR PLATES.
BOOKBINDING in all its Branches.

A large Supply of LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, MINUTE BOOKS, and every variety of STATIONERY.

THE FOLLOWING ARE KEPT IN STOCK:—

OVERSEERS' COLLECTING AND DEPOSIT BOOKS.
HIGHWAY RATE BOOKS and HIGHWAY RATE RECEIPT BOOKS.
POOR RATE BOOKS and POOR RATE RECEIPT BOOKS. 9

NEW SHOP, BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD.

NEW DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

IT is a positive and well known fact that the CHEAPEST DRAPERY MART in the NORTH OF ENGLAND is

Messrs. YOUNGHUSBAND & NEWBORNES, THE ARCADE, BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD. 350

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

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

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Silver Patent Lever Watches	3	10	0	to	27	0	0
Gold Patent Lever Watches	10	10	0	to	40	0	0
Geneva Silver Watches	2	2	0	to	5	5	0
Geneva Gold Watches	5	5	0	to	30	0	0
Ship Chronometers	27	0	0	to	40	0	0

LISTER AND SONS,

WATCHMAKERS TO THE QUEEN, CHRONOMETER MAKERS TO THE ADMIRALTY,

12, 14, & 16, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 334

Business Announcements.

JOHN GREAVES,

TEA MAN,

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

IN returning his grateful Thanks to his very numerous Patrons for the Support accorded to him during the last Fourteen Years, desires to inform them that, having now three of the largest Tea and Grocery Establishments in the North of England, and doing all his Business in the Market with *ready Money*, he is enabled to offer superior Articles at considerably lower Prices than most other Houses in the Trade.

His long and practical experience as a Buyer in every department of the Tea, Coffee, and General Grocery Trade gives him the greatest advantage in securing the best Articles at the lowest Prices.

This system of doing business he has always found highly advantageous, as it enables him to place before the Public *Articles of the best quality, at the very lowest Prices*, and at the *earliest period of the Seasons.*

N.B.—Goods delivered by our own Carts in the surrounding districts.

JOHN GREAVES,

WHOLESALE, RETAIL, AND FAMILY GROCER, AND TEA-MAN,

Nos. 17 & 19, NUN STREET, AND 34, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 355

REID & SONS' NEW PAMPHLET OF WATCHES profusely illustrated with Cuts of Watches and Watch Work, List of Prices, &c., may be had on application, or Free by Post.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

Of the best construction, carefully finished, accurately timed, and Guaranteed to perform well.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Gold Horizontal (Geneva)	3	10	0	to	14	14	0
Gold Levers (English)	3	8	0	to	40	0	0
Silver Horizontal (Geneva)	1	15	0	to	5	5	0
Silver Levers (English)	3	10	0	to	26	0	0
An Extra Strong Silver Lever, suitable for Working Men	4	4	0				

Watch Clubs supplied on the most liberal terms. Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks carefully Repaired and Cleaned by a Large Staff of Skilled Workmen on the Premises. ☞ Old Watches taken in exchange.

REID AND SONS,

Chronometer Makers to the Admiralty, 41, Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 333

MR. E. BURTON, 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

BENFIELDSIDE BREWERY, BLACKHILL.

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

TRADE SUPPLIED. 216

DYEING! CLEANING! DYEING!

NORTHUMBERLAND STEAM DYE WORKS.

JOHN BRADBURN,

DYER, CLEANER, &c.,

14, CLAYTON ST. WEST, NEWCASTLE,

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his friends in Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Consett, Leadgate, and vicinity, for the kind patronage bestowed on him for a number of years, and hopes from his long experience in the business, and by employing the best workmen, to merit a continuance of their support.

RECEIVING OFFICE,—SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

AGENTS—

Leadgate, ...Mrs. BELLERBY, Milliner, &c.
Consett, ...Mr. PROUD, Draper, &c.
Blackhill, ...Mr. TURNER, Tailor, &c.

Agent for D. W. GIBB'S, London, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery. 268

TRAVELLING AGENTS FOR THE *CONSETT GUARDIAN.*

THE *CONSETT GUARDIAN* is supplied regularly *every Friday Afternoon*, by Mr. THOMAS LAMB, at the following places:—Happy Land, East Castle Colliery, Loud Cottages, Greencroft Cottages, The Lizzie, Annfield Plain, Catchgate, Harelaw, Kyo, Oxhill, Hedley's New Houses, Havannah, and Stanley.

THE *CONSETT GUARDIAN* is supplied regularly *every Friday Afternoon*, by Mr. EDWARD WOOD, at the following places:—High Stables, South Derwent Cottages, Dowlais Cottages, Collierley Dykes, Dipton, Hill Top, and Flint Hill.

THE *CONSETT GUARDIAN* supplied regularly *every Friday Afternoon*, by Mr ROBERT STOKEL, at White-le-Head, Tantobie, Tanfield, and Tanfield Lea.

ON SATURDAY MORNINGS

At East Tanfield, Shield Row, Oakey's Cottages, Causey, Marley Hill, Andrew's House, Sunniside, and Street Gate.

THE *CONSETT GUARDIAN* supplied regularly *every Saturday Morning*, at

LINTZ GREEN STATION, by Mr. TEMPERLEY,

AND AT

ROWLAND'S GILL STATION, by Mr. PERKINS.

THE *CONSETT GUARDIAN* supplied regularly *every Friday Afternoon*, by Mr JOHN SHAW, at Mountsett, Pickering Nook, and Hobson.

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

DEPILATORY.—WELLS'S DEPILATORY is the only *effectual* remedy for the immediate and permanent removal of superfluous hair from the face, arms, neck, &c. This preparation effects its purpose almost instantaneously, without pain or injury to the most sensitive skin. Forwarded by post (secured from observation) on receipt of 5s. by stamps or post-office order.

JOHN WELLS, 113, Euston Street, near Hampstead Road, London. Post-office orders payable at "Gower Street, W.C."

N.B.—Hundreds of Testimonials have been received from the nobility and ladies of rank who have tried this marvellous remedy. 269

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

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, Beas, Tares, Barley, &c. 206

BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

JOHNSON (late Crosier), being determined to extend his business, is prepared to offer his Friends and the general Public. Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Soaps, and general Groceries, selected from the Best Markets, at the lowest possible Prices for Cash, feeling sure that one trial of his celebrated Teas from Two Shillings per pound, will ensure success. N.B.—A liberal allowance on Parcels of Ten Pounds upwards of these Teas.

Note the Address, 91 and 93, Blackett Street, Newcastle,

JAMES JOHNSON, PROPRIETOR. 360

WINTER SHORN OF ITS TERRORS.

GETTING WATERPROOFED BY MARTIN,

2, NORTHUMBERLAND PLACE. 335

NORTHERN COUNTIES LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED).

Head Office—106, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

Branch Offices—3, BARRINGTON STREET, MARKET PLACE, SOUTH SHIELDS.

THOMAS LINCOLN, AGENT.

" " 60, FAWCETT STREET, SUNDERLAND.

THOS. L. HOWARTH, AGENT.

This Company grants LOANS on Personal Security, Deeds, Shares, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, and every description of available Security.

TRADE BILLS PROMPTLY DISCOUNTED.

The large Capital of the Company, and the number of Confidential Agents, enable them to complete Loans either in Town or Country on the Shortest Notice. In some cases Advances can be had the same Day, if required.

Prospectuses Free.

EDWIN OVENDEN, Manager. 332

HOMŒPATHIC MEDICINES AND HANDBOOK.

Greatly enlarged, 300 pages, bound, 1s., or by post, on receipt of 14 postage stamps.

THE HOMŒPATHIC FAMILY INSTRUCTOR (an Epitome of). By RICHARD EPPS, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Upwards of a Hundred Diseases are fully described in this Work, and their various phases prescribed for, with proper doses for both Adults and Children.

London: Published by James Epps & Co., Homœpathic Chemists (the first established in England), 112, Great Russell Street; 170, Piccadilly; and 48, Threadneedle Street.

CAUTION.—The Medicines supplied by Agents are secured by a band over the cork, and which band bears the signature, "James Epps & Co., Homœpathic Chemists, London, without which none are genuine. 375

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

Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.

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

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

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

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

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

THE SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

THIS Instrument has a clear magnifying power of 32,000 times, shews all kinds of Animalcule in water, Circulation of the Blood, &c., &c., Adulteration of Food, Milk, &c., and is just the Microscope that every Surgeon, Dentist, Schoolmaster, Student, and Working Man should have.

It is pronounced by the Press (and all scientific men who have seen it), to be the best, cheapest, and most simple microscope ever invented.

It has twenty times the power of the Coddington or Stanhope Microscope, and is twice as good as the celebrated Rae Microscope (which has been awarded so many prize medals), as may be inferred from the following letter received from Mr. Rae himself.

CARLISLE, DECEMBER 12th, 1867.

To Mr. McCulloch, Philosophical Instrument Maker.

Sir.—Having seen some of your Diamond-Plate Lenses, I write to ask your terms for supplying me with the same per 20 gross, as I consider them superior to mine.

Yours, &c.,

RAE & Co., Opticians, Carlisle.

I beg to inform the Public that I have no Agents anywhere, and all pretended Agents are imposters. The above instrument can only be had from me, in Birmingham. Those at a distance who care for instruction and amusement, can have it safe and free by sample post, with book of full instructions, on receipt of 32 Postage Stamps. Sample sent abroad, two stamps extra.

All persons wishing further particulars and testimonials, must send stamped and addressed envelope.

ADDRESS:—

A. McCULLOCH,

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER.

No 18, BLUCHER ST., BIRMINGHAM. 290

BARON PIGOTT AND THE DERBY.—On Tuesday afternoon, at the close of the Nisi Prius sittings in the Court of Exchequer, one of the counsel addressing the presiding judge, Baron Pigott, said, "Of course your lordship will not sit on Wednesday?"—Baron Pigott: "Not sit to-morrow! Why? There is business to be done, is there not?" The counsel: "But, my lord, it is the Derby-day."—Baron Pigott: "Oh, nonsense, we must sit; the more people we can keep away from such places the better." The counsel looked blank, and the jurymen in waiting, on being directed by Mr. Pollock to attend at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, looked still more blank and disappointed, on which Mr. Pollock told the sixty who had been summoned, and most of whom were in court, that if fifteen of their number could arrange to be in attendance in the morning the others might stay away. As the learned Baron was about leaving the Bench, Serjeant Tindal Atkinson made the bright discovery that the next case on the list, and the only one for the present, was a dry one of dilapidations, and that as there was nothing else for Thursday, it might as well be taken on that day as on Wednesday. To this Baron Pigott good-humouredly assented, and the court was adjourned until Thursday.

Late Advertisement.

GIBSIDE GALA!!!

GO to the Grand Gala at Gibside, on Whit-Tuesday, June 2nd.

BRASS BAND CONTEST during the Afternoon. Train will leave Newcastle for Gibside, at 11·30 a.m.
" Gateshead and Newcastle for Gibside, at 2 p.m.
" Newcastle for Gibside, at 3·30 p.m.

Fares from Gateshead and Newcastle (there and back), One Shilling. A Train will leave Durham at One o'clock p.m., and call at the intermediate stations. Fares from Durham and back, 2s. 8d. Return Tickets issued at the intermediate stations at Reduced Fares.

Admission to Park, 6d; Children under 10 half-price. Tea and Refreshments will be supplied by Mr. C. G. Randall, of Shotley Bridge.

For further particulars, see bills.

Working-Men's Club, Gateshead. 377

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

Lanchester Highway Board next week.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1868.

CONSERVATISM TRIUMPHANT. (?)

The thing impossible to naturalists has been accomplished by the Conservatives of the Northern Division of the County of Durham —they have "caught a weazel asleep;" at any rate they imagine, and perhaps not without cause, that the Liberals have been oblivious to the outward world, while they themselves (who "are determined not to be caught napping by Messrs. Gladstone, Bright, & Co.") have been holding inquisitorial gatherings, been busy re-organising committees, appointing efficient agents, &c., &c., in order to retrieve their lost honours at the forthcoming struggle, and carry their champion, amid the acclamations of the enthusiastic throng, to the fair Castilian to receive the laurels so deservedly won.

About a fortnight ago, it became known that Mr. R. D. Shafto, the senior member for this Division, was intending to retire from Parliamentary duties, and would not offer himself as a candidate at the next election. On the reception of this (to them) joyful tidings, the Tory camp was aroused; the tocsin was sounded; and the chiefs, obedient to the call, assembled. The conclave decided upon immediate action; the "hour" having arrived, they found "the man," and shortly afterwards it was made known to the world that Mr. George Elliot, of Houghton Hall, had acceded to the request of "those possessing the average amount of the intelligence, and certainly the majority of the wealth of the Division," as they *humbly* designate themselves, and offered himself as the hero of the Conservative interest. Subsequently, from the Wear to the Derwent, the "great amalgamated" have meant work. In the fray it appears that the outposts have not been forgotten, for we find that a few days ago a meeting was held at Shotley Bridge, where they have been delighted to find that "the *revolutionary* ideas of Mr. Gladstone do not find much foothold as yet, except among those who have something to gain and nothing to lose in the scramble." Be alarmed, ye tiny Liberal nonentities, for that august assembly has done terrible things! "A Registration Committee," say they, "has been formed in the district, amongst whom are to be found the most influential men in the locality."

To add to this element of terror to the Liberals, the oracle of their opponents hath this week spoken words that must at least strike the merriest cords in the hearts of the Tories, if the hearts of the "revolutionists" are too callous to be wrung with despair! In unmistakeable terms it proclaims victory for the Conservatives, and to the Radicals ignominious defeat. It hath issued the decree; triumphant they must be. With what admiration will its devotees listen when it says that the forces of the enemy are demoralised with consternation and dismay, and shattered into numberless fragments with internal disruption; that it is impossible for any candidate "to unite the discordant elements," and with a humane regard for the feelings of the gentleman who may be daring enough as to come forward on the other side, advises him to pause, as "he would have an arduous battle for a questionable cause; and with the probability, almost the certainty, of defeat." "For the *benefit*"—how considerate!—"of our *crest-fallen* foes," as they term the Liberals, it further states that "the Conservative party throughout North Durham is in a thorough and complete state of organisation"; and considering also the present state of the register, it settles the matter at once, and in jubilant tones promises its friends *certain* success. Alas, poor Liberalism!

But have we not heard such superlative boasting before, and what was the result?—smoke! Have we not in other political contests been filled to satiety with such vain utterances from the Tory organs as "superior organisation," "close alliance," "hearty earnestness," "willing working," "brilliant canvass," triumphant issue?" What did the "day" witness?—the retrogressionist in his right place, far in the wake; and the friend of the people borne safely to the goal by an overwhelming majority! And have we lost faith in the friends of progress in our Division now? No; a thousand times, no. Such high-sounding assumption as we have quoted above may frighten nervous old woman and squeamish maidens, but our faith is unmoved yet in the fidelity of the Liberals of North Durham; and the Throne and the Altar will be as safe in their hands as in those of the Tories, who, at the present, are so fond of parading their loyalty.

True it is that the Conservatives have made choice of a gentleman that is an honour to the North of England. Mr. Elliot by his genius and industry has risen from the lowest station in a coal-mine to that of a prince among the coal-owners. It is our pride to pay a tribute to the worth of such men. But it is also true that the Liberal ranks can boast of men that have a similar history, and that are competent to be pitted against Mr. Elliot. There is one that stands out in bold relief from the many; a gentleman who has endeared himself to all grades of society, to all sections of religionists, and to all shades of politicians in the Division; who has given proof of his business capacity by the performance of his duties as chairman of the Lanchester Highway Board, member of the Lanchester Board of Guardians, chairman of committees, magistrate, and in being able to raise himself from a working man to that of one of the largest coal-owners in North Durham and an extensive land owner. Our readers will scarcely need to be informed—as they will have already discovered who we mean—that that gentleman is Major J. Joicey, of Urpeth Lodge. We have not the slightest hesitation in asserting that in the Major we *have* found a gentleman that *can*, in conjunction with the present member, "unite the discordant elements" of Liberalism in North Durham, if they have been severed. Having named the "man," it is needless for us to urge that a deputation be empowered to confer with Major Joicey about the matter, or that Liberals rally round their common standard as in days of yore, for it is our conviction that they will come forward like an invincible army and maintain the ground they already occupy by sending to the Reformed Parliament as their representatives —Sir Hedworth Williamson and Major Joicey! Liberals, remember when you send these gentlemen to the House of Commons they go as *your* representatives, and not as the *warming pan* of some member of the aristocracy, who is lying quietly behind and pulling at the strings.

To show how business has been managed by the Conservatives, we may add, that at the meeting at which they made choice of their candidate, Earl Vane, in the course of his speech, eulogised Mr. Geo. Elliot, and stated that during last summer he had met Mr. Elliot in Wales, and had a conversation with him on the subject of his coming forward as a candidate for this Division. He perfectly agreed with Mr. Elliot on the advisibility of his offering himself to the electors, and promised to give him all his interest on condition that he found the funds. He gave him clearly to understand, however, that he would "only continue to give him his adherence during the minority of his son, Lord Seaham, at which time he would be brought forward to represent the Conservative interest." What a delightful prospect! There will certainly then be divisions in the Tory camp if they are united now.

Local and District News.

Blackhill Cattle Market.—There was a good show of both sheep and beasts at our market on Monday, and although the business was rather dull at the commencement, the trade was quite brisk toward the close. Beef sold at 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per stone; and mutton at 7d. per pound, without the wool.

Accident at Dipton.—On Wednesday, an accident occurred at Dipton, to a person named Groombridge, who was employed by Mr Fenwick, at that place. Groombridge was, we understand, driving a cart, and by some means, fell off the cart, by which he sustained severe injuries about the head. He was speedily removed home, and medical assistance secured.

Value of Land in Hexhamshire.—A landed proprietor, residing at a hamlet on the banks of the Devil's-water, being desirous to purchase a small intake garden from a neighbouring proprietor, was offered it a short time ago at a price corresponding to the rate of about five hundred pounds per acre! As the garden contains neither tree, bush, nor shrub to increase its productiveness, this certainly shows that land in Hexhamshire is increasing in value at "railway speed."—*Hexham Courant.*

Hawking Without a License at Shield Row.—On Saturday, Stephen Wharton, of Sheriff Hill, near Gateshead, was charged before Matthew Kearney, Esq., by P.C. Raine, of Shield Row, with hawking with a horse and cart. The prisoner was seen by P. C. Raine, on Friday, with hawking pots from house to house, and when requested by the officer to show his license, he was unable to produce it. The prisoner was fined 50s. including costs, and was severely reprimanded by McKearney, on the practice of not only hawking without a license, but of turning his horse to trespass on his neighbour's grounds, as was proved in this case.

Leadgate Wesleyan Sunday School.—On Sunday last the anniversary services of the Wesleyan Sunday School, Leadgate, were held, when sermons were preached morning and evening by the Rev. R. Petch and in the afternoon the children's service was held. On Monday afternoon there was an annual tea meeting, after which the public meeting, at which Mr. John James presided, and interesting addresses were delivered by Rev. G. G. Letters, Messrs. Muse, Jopling, Young, and Harding. The proceedings were enlivened by the singing by the choir of selections of sacred music.

Larceny at Leadgate.—Catherine Forster, of Leadgate, was on Saturday, brought before M. Kearney, Esq., and charged by Hannah Stobbs, of the same place, with stealing a chemise, her property. The defendant was positive that the property was her own, but the complainant was no sufficiently clear in her evidence to justify the magistrate in committing defendant. After defendant in this case returned home, she took the chemise to the prosecutrix, and returned it to her, stating that she was was glad that she had got off, and hoped there would be nothing more said about it.

Stabbing at Consett.—On Thursday, Mr. Albert George Wherley, draper, Consett, was charged before the Lanchester magistrates (M. Kearney and E. T. Smith, Esqs., and Major Joicey), with stabbing George Elliott, at Consett, on the 23rd of May. From the statement of Sergt. Wood, it appeared that the prosecutor was in Delves Lane, shortly after midnight on Sunday morning last, when the prisoner and a young woman passed him. A person named Simpson soon after joined Elliott, to whom he said he had seen something wrong between Mr. Wherley and the young woman, and they determined to watch them. While doing so, the prisoner came up, and after using some angry words he drew a knife and stabbed Elliott in the thigh. The prosecutor was too ill to appear in court, and an adjournment was asked for. In defence, Mr. Wherley stated that he had used the knife in self-defence, and he thought that the positions of himself and the prosecutor ought to be reversed, as Elliott had knocked him down, and considering that he had about £100 on him which he was under the impression prosecutor wished to be possessed of, the case would probably not look so bad as Sergeant Wood had put it. The magistrates granted an adjournment of the case, accepting bail for the prisoner in the meanwhile, himself in £50, and one surety in £20. Mr. Wherley entered into his own recognisances, and upon depositing £20 he was liberated.

Successful Pit Sinkings in our Neighbourhood.—*Apropos* of our news of last week of several successful pit sinkings in our district, "Elfin" in Monday's *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* has the following:—Notwithstanding the general slackness which prevails in the coal trade, several new sinkings are being pushed forward in many parts of the great Durham coalfield. Besides the new drift opened on the ridge of the hills on the west side of the valley of the Browney, near the village of Esh, by the Messrs. Johnson, I understand that Messrs. Straker and Love are commencing operations in search of coal further up the same ridge. The influx of workmen on this usually deserted countryside has in consequence been so great as to far exceed the accommodation to be found there, and to procure lodgings many of the men have to walk almost to Crook on the one side, and to Durham on the other. At Dipton, Mr. Dickinson, who lately opened a winning near that place, has succeeded in striking a new seam of coal in the Old Wonder Pit, which has not been worked within the memory of the present generation. A similar attempt made by the Consett Coal Company on the Old Moors Pit, near Harelaw Church, has been attended with like success, a new seam having been struck last week. At the Pontburn, near Dipton, the Medomsley Coal Company are trying for the Busty seam, and their prospects of reaching it are apparently very encouraging. The new sinking made by Mr. Stoddart, near to Pontop, has resulted in the finding of coal. I hope such a series of fortunate ventures will help to bring about good times for the coal-owners and miners of Durham."

Lynch, the miscreant, who so brutally murdered James Lavery, at Willington Quay, on the 22nd of last month, has been captured in Dublin. There is no doubt that this time the right man has been got hold of.

A little boy, named James McIntosh, two years old, son of John McIntosh, labourer, residing in Half Moon Lane, Sunderland, died on Wednesday morning after a severe illness from the effects of having swallowed a quantity of ardent spirits.

Presentation at St. Ives' Schools, Leadgate.—The children of the above Schools presented their master and mistress—Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls—on Tuesday with a very handsome testimonial, as indicating the affectionate regard and respect in which they are held, and as a parting-token of their esteem. The testimonial consists of a very handsome papier-maché ink-stand and a nice walnut work-box.

Serious Accident at Minsteracres.—Last week, a serious accident happened to Mr. J. W. Bewick, of Minsteracres, while out for a drive. Mr. Bewick had been unwell for some time, and was out driving in a conveyance, accompanied by a lad, in Minsteracres Park. He bade the lad look at the fountain, and in the meantime the horse took fright from some other young horses that were in the park. The animal bolted and overturned the conveyance, breaking the shafts, and throwing out Mr. Bewick, who sustained a fracture of the arm, and was much shaken. The injured gentleman is far advanced in life, being in his 82nd year, and we regret to learn that on Sunday last, he was very unwell.—*Hexham Courant.*

Presentation at Consett.—As many of our readers are aware, the Rev. D. M. Macgregor is about to leave for Manchester, having recently accepted an invitation to a more extensive field of labour in that city. In view of his departure, a number of the Consett Baptist friends resolved to give him a token of their esteem, and on Wednesday evening, after the usual weekly meeting, he was presented with a beautiful inkstand. Mr. Little, the senior deacon, who presented the gift, accompanied it with expressions of great kindness and love for his pastor, and hoped that in the new sphere of labour an abundant blessing would follow him, assuring him of the good-will and esteem of all present. The inkstand bore the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. D. M. Macgregor by the Consett Baptist friends, as a token of gratitude and high esteem." It was supplied by the firm of Messrs. Garland, of Newcastle. Mr. Macgregor preaches for the last time in the Town Hall, on Sunday evening first, when he will take farewell of his people.

Death from Falling Down Stairs.—On Tuesday, an inquest was held before Mr. J. M. Favell, coroner, at the house of Mr. Coxon, the Colliery Inn, Edmondsley, on the body of Thomas Purvis, aged 60 years, a joiner at Byron Colliery, who was killed on Saturday night by falling down stairs at his lodgings. The deceased, who was a native of Chester-le-Street, and was well known in the district under the cognomen of "Tommy the Buck," was drinking in the Colliery Inn on Saturday night, and about eleven o'clock, he went to his lodgings, in an intoxicated condition. Mrs. Kilburn, his landlady, let him into the house, and held a candle while he went up the ladder leading to his bed-room. On reaching the top of the ladder, he fell backwards over to the floor beneath, alighting on the back of his head and breaking his neck, death being instantaneous. The assistance of Dr. Hall, from Holmside was obtained, but life was quite extinct. A verdict of "Accidental death was returned."

Wedding at Matfen.—On Monday forenoon, the bells of Holy Trinity Church rang out their merriest peals, in honour of the marriage of Miss Charlton, Linhope Hill, to F. Charlton, Esq., of Bog Hall. The wedding party drove through the village, which was all bustle and excitement, in two carriages handsomely and appropriately appointed. The bride's dress consisted of a beautiful delicate mauve silk, white burnous cloak, bonnet composed of tulle and lace, tastefully and suitably trimmed, and a lace veil. One of the bridesmaids was dressed exactly similar to the bride, while the other wore a drab striped silk dress, a white burnous cloak, with a lace bonnet and veil. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Benn, vicar, before a large assemblage of villagers, who had gathered to witness the tying of "Hymen's knot." On leaving the church, they very liberally strewed silver amongst the crowd; and after partaking of refreshments at the Blackett Arms, they drove off amidst enthusiastic cheers, firing of guns, and the merry ring of the bells, to Newcastle.

Breach of the Peace.—On Saturday, Anthony Forster, of Leadgate, miner, was brought before M. Kearney, Esq., of Lanchester, and charged by Sergeant Wood with committting a breach of the peace at Leadgate, on the 22nd inst. It would appear, that Forster, who is a well-known prize-fighter, was matched for £10, to fight with Patrick McQuade, of Consett, and that 15s. had been deposited, the remainder of the stake to be made up on Friday night. This coming to the ears of Sergeant Wood, he very properly obtained a warrant to apprehend Forster, in order to prevent an outrage. On Monday, Sergt. Wood also apprehended McQuade, on a warrant. They were each bound over to keep the peace for six months, themselves in £20, and one surety each in £10. The sureties were forthcoming. We are sure that the steps taken by the police authorities in this matter cannot fail to be satisfactory to those desirous of preserving the peace of this district, and it is to be hoped that our readers will consider it their duty to put the police on the track of persons matched to fight, and thus put a stop to this disgusting practice.

Sheep Worrying near Lanchester.—For some months past great destruction has been caused by dogs worrying sheep in the neighbourhood of Lanchester, although Sergeant Woodward who has been endeavouring to trace the depredators for some time had not up to Tuesday been able to discover them. On Tuesday evening or early on Wednesday morning, great destruction was caused among sheep pasturing near Ford Hall, the residence of M. Kearney, Esq. About seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, Mr. Fenwick shepherd for Mr. Kearney, noticed two dogs coming out of the field near Ford Hall, and on his arrival amongst the sheep he was astonished to find that nearly twenty sheep had been bitten, some very severely, and in one case the dogs had not only worried but eaten part of a sheep. He found that those hurt were all bitten on the left thigh, and that three of the sheep found dead belonged to Mr. Todd, of Leadgate; four belong to Mr. Hutchinson, of Witton Gilbert; two killed, and three much hurt belonging to Mr. Hope, of Holley Bush; the remainder are the property of E. T. Smith, Esq., of Colpike Hill. Information was at once given to Sergeant Woodward who has, we are glad to learn, traced the dogs and found them to belong within a mile or two of the place where the depredation was last committed.

Cutting and Wounding a Policeman at Lumley.—On Tuesday two pitmen, named Thomas Temple and Anthony Robinson, were charged before the Houghton-le-Spring magistrates with cutting and wounding P.C. Sylvester Walton, at Lumley, on the 15th inst. From the officer's statement it appeared that on the night in question he was on duty in Lumley, when he observed the prisoners lurking about outside of Howe's public-house. He ordered them off, when an altercation ensued, resulting in a struggle in which the policeman's staff was broken. Walton seized the men each by the collar, but they belaboured him about the head with a short piece of wood like a pick shaft, and another instrument which Robinson had drawn from his pocket, knocking off Walton's helmet and inflicting a number of severe wounds on his head. Unfortunately the officer slipped down on his knee, tearing the coat of Robinson, who, finding himself released, administered a severe blow on the mouth, forcing Walton to release his hold of Temple, who joined his companion in giving the officer a few parting blows before they took to their heels. Walton succeeded in reaching a neighbouring public-house, and has been under medical treatment ever since, his head being covered with adhesive plaister on appearing in Court. The prisoners were remanded for the production of evidence.

Presentation at Ryton.—On Monday evening Mr. George Lightfoot, late master of the Thorp Memorial school, and vestry and parish clerk at Ryton, was presented by the rector, parishioners, and other friends, formerly residents at Ryton, with a handsome silver watch and a purse containing 30 sovereigns, on the occasion of his leaving the parish after having filled the above-mentioned offices during more than 21 years. The presentation took place in Ryton vestry where several of the subscribers were assembled. The Rev. W. Webb, rector, in presenting the testimonial addressed Mr. Lightfoot in terms expressive of the esteem in which his character is held and the kind feelings entertained towards him. Reference was made to the admirable manner in which he had ever performed his part in parochial business, to his knowledge, conscientiousness, and civility; also to his long labours in the school where he has had the training of so many of the rising generation of the parish, of whom he has been the intelligent, religious and able instructor, and to whom he sets a consistent and upright example. It was pure justice to himself and Mrs. Lightfoot, his partner in the work, to bear testimony to the inviolable respectability and exemplary tenor of their conduct. On receiving the testimonial Mr. Lightfoot expressed in earnest terms the great value he attached to the testimonial, and desired that his thanks might be conveyed to those who originated and to those who conducted the movement, to all subscribers, "and especially those who once resident amongst us are now located in different parts of the kingdom."

Representing Himself to be a Solicitor.—On Monday, Dective Brown, of the Durham Borough Police, apprehended, at Bishop Auckland, on a charge of fraud a notorious character named George Gowland, who described himself as a lawyer's clerk. He had obtained from a man, named John Treaty, the sum of ten shillings by representing that he was a solicitor. Gowland was apprehended, as he was about being sworn on a coroner's jury at Bishop Auckland. He was taken to Durham.

Aggravated Assault on a Woman by a Militiaman.—At the Durham Borough Police Court, on Monday, a young militiaman was sent to gaol for three months, for an agravated assault on a woman, named Sarah Walker. The prisoner's name is James Robinson, and the prosecutrix swore that on Friday evening, at seven o'clock, the prisoner met her in Claypath, as she was going to the barracks with her husband's tea, and struck her on the head with the buckle-end of his belt by which blow she was knocked down, bleeding freely, and had to be carried into a neighbouring public-house. The statement of prosecutrix was unsupported, but prisoner's attempt to establish an *alibi* having failed, he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Fatal Accident near Usworth.—An inquest was held on Monday night in Newcastle, on the body of Maria Hands, aged 40, who was killed on Saturday, by the "Scotch Express," near Usworth Station. Deceased was at Newcastle on Saturday, and was going home down the line, after she got out of the train, with some nine or ten other persons. The train came up and knocked her down. The engine-driver immediately put back the train, and conveyed her to Newcastle, when she was taken to the Infirmary, where she died soon after. Mr. Mitford, on behalf of the North-Eastern Railway Company, explained that the officials could not keep the people off the railway, although there was a notice up. No blame was attached to the engine-driver. A verdict of "Accidental death was returned."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills never at Fault.—In all irritations of the skin, sores, ulcers, burns, scrofulous, or enlargements of the glands, Holloway's Ointment presents a ready and easy means of cure, which never disappoints the most favourable expectation. It manifests a peculiar power in restraining inflammation, removing stagnation, cooling the heated blood, and checking all acrimonious or unhealthy discharges. Whilst thus acting locally, the Pills are no less remarkable for their power in improving the general condition and habit of body, which render the cures complete and permanent. Under the general influence of these potent remedies, the puny infant becomes the robust child; the pale and emaciated gain colour and rotudity, and the dispeptic eats freely without fear. 50

A Special Service in Durham Cathedral.—A weeks ago, a Yorkshire revivalist went with one of his friends to see Durham Cathedral, and after service he stayed to look about him. On going to the alter rails the zealous man said, "Let us have a word of prayer," and down they knelt. His friend was very nervous lest some indignant official should come and eject them, and lest some greater evil should befall them. But the Yorkshireman, knew nothing of fear, and prayed earnestly. When, however, he had done "duty," to the great dismay of his friend, he called upon him to "pray next," and he did so, short and in an under-tone—the revivalist putting in some unwritten "amens" rather too loud for the nervous man's comfort. It did not end with the second prayer, for the revivalist started again, and deliberately pronounced the benediction—his friend confessing that he had got a wet shirt before the whole service was over.

Durham County Courts.—In the House of Commons on Monday evening, Mr. Henderson asked the Secretary to the Treasury why so much time had been wasted and the best season of the year for building purposes allowed to pass away without any progress having been made towards the erection of the new County Courts in the city of Durham, Government having purchased and had possession of a site for that purpose several months, and the house where the present courts were held being most inconvenient and entirely unfit for the conduct of public business. Mr. Sclater-Booth replied that he was informed that the purchase of land in the city of Durham was not for the purpose of County Courts, but for the construction of offices in connection with the County Courts, and the reason why the building was not proceeded with was because the estimate connected with County Courts was already very large, and it was thought desirable to give the money to those towns where the accommodation of County Courts was wanted. Durham already had a County Court well adapted for its purpose.

The Cleveland Iron Trade.—The pig iron trade appears to be rather dull at present. There was a fair attendance at Middlesborough on Tuesday. Business however, was not very animated, and prices ruled rather in favour of purchasers. The official rates remain unchanged, but iron was freely offered at rates considerably under the list prices. The stock in the railway warrant stores at Middlesborough continues to decrease slowly, though little business is transacted in warrants. They are nominally quoted at 43s. 9d. Makers' stocks are said to be increasing. Eight furnaces are said to be rapidly prepared for blowing in, namely, Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., three; the Glaisdale Iron Company, three; and the Middleton Iron Company, two. Manufactured iron is rather dull. The rail and plate mills are tolerably full of work, but orders are still scarce. Bar iron is not in much request. A fair demand for puddled iron for South Staffordshire has sprung up. Prices for this are now quoted for £4 5s. to £4 10s., or half a crown above rates which recently prevailed. Next week being Whitsuntide, there will be no iron market at Middlesbro. The question of increased dock accommodation continues to engage considerable attention here.

Melancholy Suicide of a Merchant at Sunderland.—On Tuesday night, Mr. Coroner Maynard held an inquiry at the New Shades Tavern, Hendon Road, Sunderland, on the body of Mr. Thos. Gilchrist, an extensive grocer in Sunderland, Hendon, and Shields, who committed suicide on the 21st inst., in is garden, not far from his own residence in Bramwell Street. The melancholy event was first discovered by a youth named William Dagg, who stated that while climbing the paling of the deceased's garden, which is attended to by his father, he saw Mr. Gilchrist lying on a couch in the summer house with his head bleeding. No one was in the garden but the deceased. Immediately he saw what was the matter with Mr. Gilchrist, he went and informed some gentlemen, who hastened to the deceased assistance. A revolver was found lying upon his breast. He was not quite dead, and he was removed home. Dr. Saville said he found a wound over the right orbit large enough to admit three fingers. From the position of the wound, he thought it the most likely place for a suicide to place a pistol. The whole of the side of the head was in a frightful condition. The last time witness saw Mr. Gilchrist, was two days' before the occurrence in his own shop. Deceased had his shirt sleves rolled up, and said "Here, you see, I am at it again."—Dr. Nattrass said about two months ago, he was badly used by two men, who inflicted a contused wound on his head. Deceased was of an excitable temperament, and the last time he saw deceased, he appeared to be very dull. The jury, after a short consultation returned a verdict that the "Deceased was found shot, but there was no evidence to prove how he had met his death."

Alleged Suspicious Death at Gateshead.—An inquest was held on Wednesday at Gateshead, by Mr. Coroner Favell, upon the body of Thomas Swanson, a joiner, who died at his lodgings on Monday morning under circumstances which at first appeared rather suspicious. Mrs. Elizabeth Turnbull, with whom the deceased lodged, stated on Saturday between four and five o'clock he asked her how long he might stay out. As it was Saturday, Mrs. Turnbull said she would not be hard upon him, but would allow him to remain out till eleven or twelve o'clock. Accordingly he went out, but did not return home till 3 o'clock, when the landlady had retired to rest. After rapping twice he was admitted, and was preparing to go to his sleeping apartment without a light when the landlady told him to wait until she got him one. On Sunday morning Mrs. Turnbull left the house, and in her absence the deceased went out but did not remain long absent, for about half-past 12 o'clock he again went home, and it was then that Mrs. Turnbull detected some marks and discolouration about his face. He had been at the Albion, but nothing had happened him there. It was after leaving the place to go home that he was kicked by some men and became unconscious. He went out again during the Sunday afternoon. On the Monday morning his symptoms had become so alarming that Mrs. Turnbull sent for Dr. Barkus, who came and attended him. Deceased died about eleven o'clock on the same morning.—Mrs. Goodfellow, of the Albion Inn, High Street, deposed to his being at her house on Saturday rather the worse for liquor, and to his leaving it all right. P.C. 19, and Thomas Lawrence, cabman, both deposed to seeing the deceased about one o'clock on Sunday morning in a state of inebriation, and noticed marks upon his face. He made no complaint at that time about being illused. The second mentioned witness, who was the first to see Swanson, said that he saw him fall on the kerbstone. Dr. Barkus deposed to making a *post mortem* examination. In his opinion death had been caused by compression on the brain from effusion, the result of congestion. The jury returned a verdict of "Died from compression of the brain, produced by injuries when drunk."

Robbing a Brother-in-Law.—On Saturday, at the County Police Court, John Moran, was charged with having stolen a black suit of clothes and a top-coat, the property of Charles Heron, his brother-in-law. The prosecutor is a blacksmith, and lives at Old Durham. Prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and he was sentenced to six calendar months' imprisonment.

A Weardale Man Drowned in Australia.—In the *Illustrated Australian News* of March 20th, is reported a fatal accident which occurred on the 7th of that month to a Weardale man, the son of Mr. Ralph Coulthard, late of New Close, West Gate, Weardale. "On the morning of that day," says the above paper, on the authority of the *Gips Land Guardian*, "three young men, named John Graham, Peter Bell, and Henry Coulthard, got a small boat for the purpose of fishing in the Thompson River, at a place called Stockriders, about two miles from the copper mines. After fishing all day, the party were crossing the river, at six o'clock in the evening, when the boat began to fill with water, and before the landing-place could be reached it capsized, the three men being thrown into the water. Graham, who could swim, managed to save Bell, but lost sight of Coulthard, who sank into deep water. The two men hastened to the copper mines for assistance, and returned with a party, including a Frenchman, named Jerome, who dived at the spot indicated, and immediately brought up the body. But, by that time life was extinct, an hour having elapsed since the accident occurred. The deceased was a single man, 22 years of age.

Pit Accident.—When the men are concentrated, and the "working face" is pushed on vigorously, one hundred and thirty thousand tons of coal are raised for every life lost, and there are only 20 per cent. of fatal accidents from falls of coal or stone; but where the men are scattered over a large area, and the "face" is moved slowly forward, they can only raise seventy-eight thousand one hundred and thirty-seven tons per life, and the fatal accidents from falls are not less than 41 per cent. If writers and thinkers on those subjects would but turn their attention to this and cognate details, they might help to effect changes which would save far more human life than fire-damp and gas destroy. But the worst of it is that when a great explosion occurs, excitement and perturbation follow to an extent which warps the judgment and blinds people to other dangers which are as imminent and destructive, but which might be dealt with far more readily. For much example, people contend that in Wales there is a worse top than in the North, and that if the system of the North were adopted, it would be impossible to work the coal. But some of the most eminent authorities in the country attest that the roof-ways of Wales are, on the whole, better than those of Durham, and that if the Welsh method were introduced there the coal could not be worked. It was tried at one great Durham colliery, and had to be given up. But, how shall it be made clear to Welsh pitmen that, besides other disadvantages, their mode of working kills a vast number of them every year? The difficulty is to penetrate through the veil kept between them and the truth. The masters can't do it, because their motives are suspected directly they speak of alteration. The native overlookers won't do it, because, for reasons of their own, they wish matters to remain as they are, on principle, opposed to anything that conduces to their client's comfort, without elevating themselves. In 1865, an average year, the deaths underground from explosion in the whole of England, Wales and Scotland, were 186, while those from other causes underground were, in round numbers, 900. The deaths from falls of coal and the roof in the same period amounted to 381 or 213 more than from all the explosions of the year put together. Deaths from explosions are rare, considering the number employed, and the nature of the work.—*Dickens's All the Year Round.*

The Trades Union Commission.—The sixth report of the Trades Union Commissioners document deals with the testimony giving at five sittings between March 10 and 31. Among the witnesses examined was Mr. George Elliott, an owner of the extensive coal works in Northumberland, Durham, Glamorgan, Mostyn, and Staffordshire, and the Conservative candidate for the representation of North Durham. The following is an abstract of the evidence given by Mr. Elliott, who, in answer to the questions said: I have great many coal-works. The largest that I have are in Durham and Northumberland. More than ten thousand men are emplyed in them. I went down the pit at nine years of age. I did the ordinary work of a collier, at Pensher, in the county of Durham, till I was nineteen or twenty, and after that became a deputy, an overman, a colliery viewer, and so on, since then I have become a coal-owner. The quantity of coal raised out of pits belonging to myself and friends, and under my management, is more than two millions annually. I have worked with my own hands at every description of work as a collier. Very successful I have been in the management of men; there has been a great deal of good temper on both sides, and I stand very well with them, I believe. In 1831 there was a very large strike in Durham and Northumberland. I suppose not less than 30,000 people were out of employment at that time. I was, of course, young then, and the object of that strike was to shorten the hours of labour. I was working the long hours at that time, (sixteen hours underground), and I was one of those who were much interested in the issue of that contest. We used to work sixteen hours. That was reduced to fourteen; but, the great strike of 1831, was to reduce the hours of labour from fourteen to twelve hours. It continued for many weeks, and caused great privation and suffering. It was ultimately a success on the part of the workmen, and the hours of labour were reduced to twelve hours. In 1832, the year after, they thought they would have something more, and they had another strike. That strike was for a considerable advance in wages. That was resisted strongly, and the men failed. The prices we pay for getting our coals in South Wales, in Aberdare, is very much higher than we should pay for the same work if we were doing it in Durham or Northumberland. In Northumberland and Durham we find every man his house, firing, garden, and everything of that sort; whereas, in South Wales, it costs them four shillings a week to find those thing. Taking the people on an average, they will make 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per day, all the year round. I think that the Northumberland people do more in seven hours than the Welshmen in eleven. I have, myself, had some trouble about the matter of wages, but I am a great admirer of pitmen. I do not think there is a finer body of men in the world than the pitmen of this county, and I think if you can inspire them with the feeling that you are fair, and intend nothing but what is just towards them, you can manage them.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BROTHERLY LOVE LODGE OF THE INDEPENDENT UNITED ORDER OF MECHANICS.

Saturday was the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Brotherly Love Lodge of the above order. At half-past nine o'clock the members assembled at their lodge-room, Mr. Hardy's, Victoria Inn, Leadgate, dressed in the full regalia of the order, to march in procession through the district. After the preliminaries had been gone through, the procession, headed by the Leadgate sax-horn band, under the leadership of Mr. H. Palmer, and of their teacher, Mr. Wood, Newcastle, marched to Blackhill, where they were joined by Mr. Walton, I.G., and several of the brethren of the Derwent Valley Lodge, and thence by way of the Consett Iron Works, where they halted opposite the office of this paper and accorded us musical honours, and when nearing Leadgate they also accorded the same honour to Mr. E. Charlton, who had most liberally assisted them to promote the success of the fete. On arriving at Leadgate the members and their friends partook of tea in a marquee erected in a field, kindly granted by Mr. Cawthorn, commanding a most picturesque view of the surrounding country. The tea was supplied by Messrs. Wilson, of Shotley Bridge; and the following ladies gracefully presided at the various tables:—Mrs. Spark, Mrs. Pattinson, Mrs. Palmer, Miss Pawson, Miss Humble, Miss Richardson, Mrs. Thirlaway, Mrs. Forster, Mrs. Cameron, and Mrs. Ramsay. Owing to the unpropitious state of the weather, the out-door part of the proceedings were somewhat shorn of their attractions, and so much so, that immediately after tea, it was found necessary to haul down the marquee, the wind blowing so boisterously. Under these circumstances the party were necessitated to adjourn to the house of Mr. Hardy, Leadgate, where the ball was held, and which in a measure assisted to retrieve the misfortunes of the day, and which was conducted with much spirit and animation to a late hour in the evening. Every praise is due to Mr. G. Spark, I.G. of the lodge, for his indefatigable exertions in superintending and organising the whole of the operations connected with the day's proceedings.

It is due to this lodge to state that it is one of the most prosperous in the order, numbering 180 members, and has a sum of £416 in hand for future need. The income for the past year has been £121 2s., with an expenditure of £48 12s. 2d., out of which £39 2s. 7d. has been paid to sick members. For the year there has only been two deaths, and that of members' wives, showing that the health status of the lodge is good; and there has also been an increase of twenty-eight members over that of the preceding year. This statement shows that the order is popular among the working population of this neighbourhood, and speaks much for the management of those gentlemen who are entrusted with the guidance of its affairs.

BAZAAR AT LANCHESTER, IN AID OF THE NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the ancient and famed village of Lanchester, was the scene of considerable excitement in consequence of the holding of bazaar, in aid of the New Wesleyan Chapel, now almost completed, at Lanchester. The weather was exceedingly fine, and the sun shone brightly upon the proceedings of the day.

The object of the bazaar was to raise funds towards the expense incurred in erecting this place of worship, which, when completed, is expected to cost about £1,280, and the articles in the bazaar, many of which, were very elegant and costly, was intended to clear off a portion of this amount.

The proceedings were commenced by the Rev. R. Petch, superintendent of the Shotley Bridge Circuit, who gave out the 159th hymn, commencing at the second verse:—

> "These temples of his grace,
> How beautiful they stand!
> The honours of our native place,
> And bulwarks of our land."

After the singing of this hymn by the company, the rev. gentleman engaged in prayer, after which he delivered a short address, and declared the bazaar opened. The stalls, which were laden with a variety of useful and ornamental articles, were most ably presided over by Mrs. W. Dixon, Miss Green, and Miss Thompson; Miss M. Robinson and Miss H. H. Robinson; Mrs. Ramshaw, Miss Pattison, and Miss M. A. Naisbett; Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Gibson, and Miss Reed; Mrs. Buckham, Miss Innes, and Miss Whinney; Mrs. Wheatley, Miss Davison, and Miss Watson; Mrs. Lumley, Mrs. Saddler and Mrs. Wright; Mrs. Fenwick and Mrs. Innes. Among the articles presented for sale was 21cwt. of excellent manure which was munificently given by the North of England Manure Company, West Haatlepool, and which realised £10, a beautiful folding screen exhibited by Mrs. Reed, 3 splendid arm chairs exhibited by Miss Robinson, feather beds, bolsters, crochet quilts, quilting frames, perambulators, tables, &c., and live stock (rabbits and ducks) also found a place at this bazaar.

On Wednesday the visitors to the bazaar was numerous and about £86 was taken.

On Thursday the attendance was not so numerous, and the sales amounted to £80; the total being about £186. Adjoining the chapel stood a tent in which visitors were shown an excellent cork model of the chapel made by the exhibitor, Mr. Nicholas Wright, a working mason employed in the building of Lanchester Chapel, who has devoted considerable time to the work, and has succeeded in producing a perfect *fac-simile* of the building. Owing to the depressed condition of trade and other causes, many of the most valuable articles remain unsold, and no doubt at the opening of the chapel, the public will be afforded another opportunity of lending a hand in reducing the debt on one of the most beautiful little chapels in the county. To the committee, the ladies who presided at the stalls, and the secretary, Mr. Robert Robinson, great credit is due for the satisfactory manner in which the proceedings connected with the bazaar have been arranged, and we have no doubt but that the results of the bazaar together with the sum raised at the opening services will go far towards extinguishing the debt on the chapel and school. During the bazaar, the company were agreably entertained by Mr. Hodley, of Leadgate, who discoursed a selection of sacred music on the harmonium.

THE REV. S. ANTLIFF AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

The anniversary services of Shotley Bridge Primitive Methodist Chapel, commenced on Saturday last with a lecture, being delivered by the Rev. Samuel Antliff, of Nottingham, in that place of worship. The Rev. T. Southern presided. The subject was entitled "A Dangerous Experiment," which the lecturer soon explained to the audience to be moderate drinking. He granted that after a fair trial many had succeeded, but still were not out of danger; while, on the other hand, thousands had failed in the attempt. An inquiry was then instituted as to the cause of the danger, which he attributed to physical susceptibility, and the peculiar nature of the drink. In working out his subject, the lecturer established his propositions in a clear and forcible manner, and concluded by showing that there was neither a physical, social, nor religious necessity for any trying that "dangerous experiment." The audience was not large.

Sunday was of course the great day, and numbers from the villages for miles around, went to hear this gentleman, whose popularity as a preacher has long since been established in the north of England. On that day the services were held in the Town Hall, and we are sure that the vast audiences of intelligent and respectable people were "taught to profit." Mr Antliff, in the afternoon, expounded the injunction of the Apostle Paul to the Phillippians: "Be careful for nothing; but in everything by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God." In order to appreciate the advice of the Apostle, the preacher thought it would be necessary for them to take notice of the facts assumed in the text, which were God lives, God governs, and God answers prayer. These made clear, he proceeded to show the import of the advice was not reckless indolence, for laziness was wickedness; not wastefulness, for men were nowhere in the sacred record dissuaded from provident habits; it was the discouragement of foolish fretfulness that was meant. He exhorted them to do their duty, and trust in God; if they did that there would be less fretfulness and more singing.—In the evening, Mr. Antliff had the somewhat peculiar assertion of the preacher as the theme of his discourse: "The day of death is better than the day of one's birth." The text was not the utterance of human feeling, but of divine revelation, and though strange, the realisation of it was possible. He showed that death was not the end of our existence, but simply an event in our history—a removal from one condition of being to another, and the comparative value of the birth-day and death-day depended on the comparative condition of existence after death. He concluded by a forcible appeal to his auditory to secure a place among the blest. Liberal collections were taken at the services in aid of the trust fund.

On Monday evening, the concluding service in connection with this anniversary was held in the above hall, on which occasion the Rev. S. Antliff gave his popular lecture on "Influence,"—the Rev. A. Lattimer presiding. The rev. lecturer proceeded to give a definition of influence, showing it to be that force by which one person acted on another, moulded their character, &c., without any perceptible contact between the actor and the person acted upon. After asserting that every man possessed an influence over some one, which constantly acted whether he knew it or not, he classed influence under two heads, designed and undesigned; and made his statements plain by forcible figures. It was then shown how influence might be perpetuated and spread. The degree of influence depended on the position occupied. Some men were in the shade, consequently their influence was limited; while others stood out prominently, and grasping their fellows, dragged them after them. In connection with that subject he begged their attention to the fact that all were fitted to receive the influence which was put forth; for example, it was necessary to have a good nurse for the rearing of a child, so that the life acting upon the babe might be a noble one. This was also seen in the imitative faculties of children, and in students who have an admiration of their superiors. Preachers might be blamed for affecting their tutors and others; but the fact was they were not imitating; so powerful was the influence of the greater upon them, that they could not help themselves. Influence had many outlets—words, books, gestures, &c., the latter of which perhaps told more powerfully than the former, and the conclusion that they must all come to was, that they had to be themselves what they wished others to be. In the family, if they wished their children to be virtuous and pious they should lead the way; if they wanted society to be pure, they should be sober and chaste, remembering that they were in a sense making the next generation; and in matters of religion, if they desired others to be godly, they must be godly themselves. Numbers who did not go to their sanctuaries nor read their literature judged their religion by the life of its professors, and the most successful means of putting to silence the captius was a consistent life. He concluded by urging his hearers to take care of their lives, as they were responsible for the effect of their influence, and resolve that that influence would have a beneficial tendency upon the masses.—As on other occasions, Mr. Antliff drew largely upon his almost inexhaustible fund of anecdotes to illustrate his subject, and throughout his lecture was applauded.—On the motion of Mr. J. Brodie, sen., seconded by Mr. E. Wardhaugh, sen., a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Antliff, after which the meeting dispersed.

Unlawful Cutting and Wounding at Durham.—At Durham Borough Police Court, on Monday, two young men, Robert Aynsley *alias* Brown, labourer, Willington, and Joseph Sewell, labourer, Gilesgate, were charged with unlawfully cutting and wounding John Trainer, pitman, Okenshaw, at a late hour on Saturday night. The unfortunate man was wounded four inches above the thigh; and Superintendent Board stated that, as prosecutor was in a dangerous state, and unable to appear, he had to apply for a remand. The case was remanded, and an application for bail was refused.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual meeting of the Guardians of the Lanchester Union was held in the Board-room, Lanchester, on Thursday. Present: Messrs. R. H. Gee (chairman), E. T. Smith, J. Gledstone, R. Dickinson, E. Charlton, W. J. Joicey, E. Leybourn. H. Ritson, J. Bowey, G. Hobson, T. Humphrey, G. Alder, G. Shotton, and Major Joicey.

The CLERK read over the minutes of the preceding meeting, which, after being confirmed, were signed by the chairman.

THE CORRESPONDENCE

included a letter from Mr. Radford, in reference to the bonds of the officers.

The CHAIRMAN reported that the whole of the calls had been paid up, and that the sum of £930 4s. 11½d. was in the hands of the treasurer.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

then sat and examamined bills amounting to £571 1s. 10d., which were found correct, and ordered to be paid.

The Board then proceeded to the relief of the poor.

THE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE

sat at ten o'clock, and after the minutes of the preceding meeting had been read over, the clerk read correspondence received from the Houghton-le-Spring and Chester-le-Street unions in reference to the great rise in the county rate. The assessment committees of these Boards had not yet taken any steps in the matter, except writing to the clerk of the magistrates to which they had received no reply.

Major JOICEY said that they only required that they should be rated upon the same basis as other unions, but they had received no information as to the basis on which the rates of the union had been so much increased.

The CHAIRMAN moved that Messrs. R. Dickinson, E. Charlton, H. Ritson, and Major Joicey, form a committee, and that they meet the members of the county rate committee on the subject.

Major JOICEY seconded the motion which was carried unanimously, after which

Mr. CUMMING, of Langley, appealed against the great rise made in the rates in the township of Langley. The township of Langley had been paying rates on £1,932, but the rate had been raised to £2,945. He wished to know the grounds on which such a rise had been made. It was a most serious matter for their township.

Major JOICEY said that there had been a rise of about 300,000 in the rates in the county, and that Lanchester union alone had been raised about £25,500.

The CHAIRMAN said at present he could give Mr. Cumming no information, they had just appointed a committee to make enquiries into the matter.

The proceedings then closed.

EPSOM SUMMER MEETING,

WEDNESDAY.

THE DERBY.

The number of people at the Derby was the largest ever known. The Prince of Wales arrived from Balmoral at four o'clock this morning, and accompanied by the Crown Prince of Denmark and Prince Christian reached the course at a quarter-past one. The weather was very fine. This year's Derby was run in 2 mins. 43¼ secs. Time as taken by Benson's chronograph:—Start, 3 hours 17 mins.; arrival 3 hours 19 mins. 43¼ secs. Great commiseration was expressed for the Marquis of Hastings, but the *Globe* says it was pretty generally believed that his Lordship nets something like £30,000 by the winning of the Blue Gown.

The Bentinck Plate of £100. Certain winners extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

6 13 Mr. Heene's Airdrie, 4 yrs............ 1
6 13 Mr. Nightingall's Laird of Scotland, 3 yrs. 2
7 5 Mr. Beadman's Milton, 3 yrs............ 3

Eight ran.

The Derby Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h ft, for three-year-old colts 8st 10lb, and fillies 8st 5lb; the second to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes. 262 subs. One mile and a half.

Sir Joseph Hawley's b c Blue Gown, by Beadsman, out of Bas Bleu 1
Baron Rothchild's King Alfred 2
Duke of Newcastle's Speculum 3

Several false starts were made, and Lady Elizabeth was almost the last to get fairly off. From the distance the race was a match between King Alfred and Blue Gown, the latter waiting to the stand, when he drew up; got the best of it in a few strides, and won amidst tremendous cheering by half a length. Quite ten lengths from the pair, finished Speculum, who was ridden home from the half distance, St. Ronan being fourth, Rosicrucian fifth, Suffolk sixth, Orion seventh, Paul Jones eighth, Green Sleeve ninth, Seesaw tenth, Lord Glasgow's colt eleventh, and Coch-of-the-Walk, Cap-a-pie. Lady Elizabeth, Forest King, and Viscount next in the order named, the favourite trotting in. Behind the Whitewall colt came Samson, who broke down, and among the crowd hobbled Franchise, who broke her leg. The value of the stakes was £7,000. Eighteen ran.

The Burgh Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 100 added; the winner to be sold; optional selling weights. Half a mile.

Cyclamen 1
Lelia 2
Little Coates 3

Fifteen ran.

The Manor Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 100 added, for two-year-old colts 8st 10lb, and fillies 8st 7lb; the winner to be sold. Half a mile.

Regula 1
Valentia 2
Rhododendron 3

Sixteen ran.

The Epsom Town Plate of 100 sovs. Certain winners extra. Half a mile.

6 0 Mr. Brayley's Lily, 3 yrs............ 1
6 5 Mr. Pembroke's Lord Derby, 3 yrs .. 2
8 13 Captain Machell's Sir Oliver, 4 yrs .. 3

Twelve ran.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

FRIDAY.

Mr. Rearden, determined to obtain notoriety in some shape or other, announced his intention, amid loud cries of "order," to ask Mr. Disraeli on Monday night, the reason of Her Majesty's sudden journey to Scotland, and whether, in view of all the circumstances of the case, the Government had any intentions to advise Her Majesty to abdicate. As might have been expected, the Speaker administered a rebuke to the hon. member who had outraged the forms of the House. Mr. Rearden dropped. Mr. Gladstone subsequently rose to move the second reading of the Established Church (Ireland) Bill. He disavowed any intention to endow any religious establishments in Ireland, and made light of the threat that the bill will be thrown out by the Lords. Mr. Hardy moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months, and called upon the Protestant members of the House not to forsake their Irish brethren. He announced the readiness of Government to appeal to the country on the question. The Hon. H. G. Liddell in set terms condemned the motion for disestablishment as waste of time. He would oppose the bill on three grounds; it was unjust, it was unwise, and it was unnecessary. Mr. Disraeli vindicated the conduct of the Government. He contended that the disestablishment of the Irish Church would bring about a crisis, and disturb the social system to its very centre. Mr. Gladstone having replied in a powerful speech, the House divided, when the numbers were—for the second reading, 312; against, 258; majority against Government, 54. The announcement was received with cheers.

MONDAY.

In the House of Lords, the Artisans' Dwellings Bill was the subject of a brief conversation. Lord Chelmsford, who has charge of the measure, after several appeals to have the bill sent to a select committee, promised to make a statement on the subject on Tuesday. The Endowed Schools Bill was read a third time and passed. The House adjourned, after a sitting of twenty minutes.

Soon after the House met the attention of the Home Secretary was called to what are know as the "Murphy Riots." Mr. Maguire asked for a special inquiry. Mr. Hardy did not think special inquiries necessary, as individual cases of riot would be looked into at the assizes. Mr. Whalley characteristically defended murphy, and challenged an inquiry. Mr. Bright put a question to the Home Secretary with respect to Barrett, and urged that the convict should be again put upon his trial. Mr. Hardy replied that the utmost consideration had been given to the case, and stated that it was the opinion of the judges, in which he himself concurred, that his guilt had been fully proved. Colonel Jervis asked if the Government intended to defray the expenses incurred in defending Ex-Governor Eyre. Mr. Disraeli replied that such a course would not not be in unison with the practice of Government; after the trial, however, such a proposal might be made. In committee on the Scotch Reform Bill, Mr. Muncrieff said that the Scotch members had decided to accept the Lord Advocate's amendment. On the motion of the Lord Advocate, a £14 annual value county franchise was substituted for the £12 rateable value. Mr. Lowther urged the postponement of Clause 8, relating to the number of representatives. Mr. Gladstone protested against the attempt to override the decision of the House. Mr. Disraeli regretted the decision not to increase the numbers of the House. He was willing to increase the number of Scotch members by seven, and expressed himself ready to accept the principle of Mr. Baxter's amendment. Mr. Lowther withdrew his proposal for postponement, and Mr. Baxter then moved that an increase of ten members be given to Scotland. A long debate ensued on the details of the proposal, but ultimately an amended amendment of Mr. Baxter's was agreed to; Sir L. Palk moved that the representation of England and Ireland be not diminished, which was opposed by Mr. Disraeli. On a division the motion was negatived by a majority of 272 against 95. Clause 8 was then agreed to. On the whole the suffrage question was disposed of quietly, but the distribution scheme was discussed amid great excitement. Shortly before the division the House was quite full. Subsequent to the numbers being announced, the Ministerial branches looked quite lively. When Mr. Rearden rose to address the House he was literally howled down, the cause being obvious to all.

TUESDAY.

Although the members of the Upper House sat barely an hour this evening, the proceedings were not without interest. The proposed vote of thanks to the army engaged in the Abyssinian Expedition was postponed until after the Recess. Lord Chelmsford moved the second reading of the Artizans and Labourers' Dwellings' Bill, which gave rise to an interesting discussion. The Earl of Shaftesbury deplored the evils resulting from over-crowding, and expressed his intention to give unqualified support to the bill. The defects of the bill could be easily, he thought, remedied in committee. The Duke of Somerset and the Bishop of London bore testimony to the necessity for the measure. Lord Portman was prepared at all risks to oppose a great deal of the bill, which he characterised as a crude, hasty, and dangerous piece of legislation. After the Earl of Derby had intimated his adherence to the principles of the measure, it was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

In the House of Commons the Earl of Mayo intimated that the Irish Reform Bill would be again brought before the House on Thursday fortnight. Government sustained yet another defeat; this time on a motion brought forward by Mr. Labouchere, to the effect that all sums required to defray the expenses of the diplomatic service ought to be under the effectual control of the House. Mr. Potter seconded the motion, and Lord Stanley opposed it. On a division, Government was placed in a minority of four. The result elicited ringing cheers from the Opposition benches. The question of effective inspection of collieries was introduced by Mr. Greene, who moved for a Royal Commission of Inquiry. A debate ensued, which however was summarily cut short by a count-out. Both Houses stand adjourned for the holidays.

THURSDAY.

The Scotch Reform Bill was considered in committee in the House of Commons. Mr. Graham, the junior member for Glasgow, moved that the constituency he represents should be divided into three wards, and a member given to each. Mr. Disraeli objected to the proposition as opposed to the principle adopted in the English Bill, of giving the third member to the minority. On a division, Mr. Graham's was negatived by a large majority. A motion as to the boundaries of Glasgow, received an equal vote, and will be again considered. The counties of Peebles and Selkirk were combined. An effort made to give the seat thus available to Aberdeen was frustrated. Hawick, Galashiels, and Selkirk were then formed into a Parliamentary constituency. Other divisions on details were taken. An important motion was proposed by Sir Edward Colebrooke to the effect that the three largest Scotch counties, which will hereafter return two members, be not divided. The proposal, however, was negatived. Ultimately, progress was reported.

THE NEW NORTH POLE EXPEDITION.—The German North Pole Expedition left Bergan at three o'clock on Monday afternoon. Wind very favourable.

On Sunday evening, the Very Rev. Provost Platt, D.D., for the past eleven years, Roman Catholic priest at Durham, was presented by his congregation with his portrait and a horse and carriage.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT NEWFIELD COLLIERY.—On Monday, a shocking accident occurred at Newfield Colliery, near Bishop Auckland. A man, named Michael Welsh, about 45 years of age, an Irishman, belonging to Bishop Auckland, and engaged as a coke drawer, at that colliery, was in the act of shunting some waggons at the oven when, by some means, he got between the buffers and was killed instantly.

ATTACK ON A RESIDENCE IN CORK.—The residence of Captain Warren was attacked at mid-day on Saturday, by three armed Fenians, who demanded arms in the name of the Irish Republic. Captain Warren was absent from home. Mrs. Warren endeavoured to induce the assailants to go into the drawing-room, while the police might be made acquainted with their proceedings. The Fenians refused to do so, however, and searched the house, carrying away a sword with them. They were undisguised and produced revolvers.—*Dublin Express.*

THE EXECUTION OF BARRETT.—The extreme sentence of the law was carried out upon Michael Barrett on Tuesday morning. Considering the great public excitement which followed the commission of the outrage in Clerkenwell, the fact that the convict was executed within a few hundred yards of the scene of his crime, and that the gallows has now been reared for the last time publicly in this country, the crowd in the Old Bailey was remarkably small. True, that gloomy thoroughfare filled up rapidly from half-past seven to eight o'clock, but the attendance was nothing like that in February, 1864, when the five pirates were hanged; or in the following November, when the sentence of death was carried out upon Franz Muller. Barrett met his fate firmly, preferring to die as a martyr in the eyes of the Irish than to make a confession of his guilt.

KIDNAPPING.—An extraordinary story of the abduction of a little girl has been published within the last day or two. On Monday week, Emma Hart and another little girl, Many Ann Wesley, were returning home from the National School, in Kensington-oval, when they were accosted by a woman, who requested to be shown to Blackfriars Bridge. Mary Ann Wesley accompanied Emma Hart a portion of the way to Lambeth Walk, and returned to her home. The woman succeeded in prevailing on the little girl to accompany her by holding out a promise that when she got to Blackfriars she would give her three shillings, to take home to her mother. The child did not return, and great alarm to her parents was the result. It is now ascertained that the woman took her to some low coffee-house in the neighbourhood of the Regent's Park, where they slept during the night. The next morning she took the little girl to a barber in the same neighbourhood, and desired him to cut her hair off. The child hearing this, objected, saying that her mother said that her hair was not to be cut off, and began to cry. The barber inquired if the woman was not her mother, and being informed that she was not, the woman said, "Oh, you lying little girl; I am your mother." After her hair was cut off, and sold to the barber for a shilling, she took the little girl to Regent's Park, stripped her of her boots (which were quite new), and all her under-clothing, and afterwards abandoned her in the park. The poor little girl's cries attracted the attention of a gentleman, who kindly inquired into the cause, and after learning some few particulars of the little girl, directed the attention of the police to her case, who removed her to the station. From Monday afternoon until Tuesday evening at six o'clock, the poor little girl had nothing to eat, and was nearly famished when restored to her parents. The police are on the look-out, not only for the woman, but for the barber.

ADVENTURES OF A BRITISH CLERGYMAN IN FRANCE.—One day last week a British clergyman had preached two charity sermons at Chantilly, and was waiting to catch the mail train from Creil to England. Unluckily for him, he heard sounds of revelry that sultry summer's evening—that is to say, the sounds which emanate from the drum, fiddle, and flute, which constitute the orchestra of a village fair; and to the fair he went. Suddenly he was arrested for "attempting" to pick pockets. *Nota Bene.*—The reverend gentleman certainly had better not have been there, and his semi-clerical costume, long black frock coat, stiff white neckcloth, and black wide-awake, would excite no religious feeling in France, whatever it might do at Clapham. Nay, indeed, I fear the people of Chantilly would take a man wearing that "dress of the period" for a maitre d'hotel out of place, rather than for a "reverend pere." He had sufficient money in his pocket; and if the absurd idea of his waiting to pick other pockets could be for an instant entertained, he could not have found twenty sous in any pocket present. Amongst the witnesses produced against him I am assured that not one had a franc about him. The gentleman was thunderstruck, as you may imagine, but he did one "plucky" thing—he refused all compromise, and would have the affair thoroughly probed. The police were very hard. A gentleman at Chantilly offered rooms in his house for the officer in charge and the gentleman charged, but the police insisted on sending their victim to Senlis, where he was locked up with the commonest criminals for three days. Then the affair came before the magistrate; there was no doubt of the case, but the police tried to save themselves—it is their nature. If the accused would only admit that there was madness in his family, or that he was drunk or subject to delusion, he would be set free. He utterly declined to do so, and the result is that he is now free with a "handsome letter from the Procureur Imperial to the effect that his arrest was a mistake," and expressing great regret for that mistake. This is all very well, but really if such "mistakes" happen again, English people will travel with about as much pleasure and security as a foreigner in Austria a few years ago.—*Paris correspondent of Telegraph.*

Correspondence.

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

THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

DEAR SIR,—Since the Irish question is now engrossing the public opinion of this country to such a degree, and likely to continue so for a long time, I beg leave to make a few observations on it, in its general bearing, for it is through the press that a people can become thoroughly acquainted with any vital political question, it is through the press that public opinion can be formed, and it is public opinion that can most effectually sway the most Conservative Government. Who will say that it is not high time for England to grapple with this ever-recurring and never-settled Irish question? In the first place, I would say a few words in regard to the lecture delivered by the Rev. Mr. Brooks, and the rather acrimonious correspondence it has called forth. In my opinion, the physical force allusion, that has been so unsparingly manipulated, had reference merely to upsetting his argument on the Irish Church Question, is now become an exciting one, and if a lecturer makes use of impassioned and figurative language, why subject it to such angry and partisan criticism? If the advocates of the Irish Church have any arguments to advance in its favour, any justifiable ground whereon to take their stand, and strive to retard its fall, why not do so? Why not strive to place it in as favourable a point of view as they possibly can, such a course would be more to the point, and much more honourable than the very personal war they are waging.

Whatever one may say on this subject must run the imputation of having been said before. But, to see it in its proper garb, let thoughtful Englishmen (and Englishmen can be thoughtful), consider it in the light it must be viewed by the vast majority of the Irish people, as the symbol of a harsh and cruel conquest, a conquest never submitted to by more than three-fourths of the entire population of the island, for human nature would cease to be such, if a people could rest and be satisfied with the manner in which England has thought proper to rule the Irish people. Would Englishmen, if the case were reversed, and they change places with Irish Catholics, remain satisfied under the lash of a small dominent party which had not only at its disposal the confiscated property of their own cherished Church, but, also, kept up in princely state by revenues wrung from their poverty, revenues disproportionately large, considering the numbers and duties of the recipients? No, they would not; and can they wonder that Irishmen, so ardent, and so excitable, fret, and fume, and conspire against a yoke that impose upon them an institution so indefensible, so contrary to all divine, human, and moral laws, so inimical to the very spirit of Christianity, so opposed to the best interests of both countries. Those who raise the cry that the English Church is in danger of sinking beneath the ruins of the other, pass a very poor compliment on the hold it has upon the affections of those within the pale of its existence be linked with a Church establishment by the sword, and maintained by the sword. Would it not be to England's interest, to have England peaceful, happy, and loyal? Can Ireland be so as long as she sees this country, that could, at least, afford to be just, positively maintain in the latter half of the nineteenth century, a state institution against the will of her people, an institution that has embittered all the social relations of life, that has been a veritable fireband between the rival religions, rousing passions that should not belong to human nature, which too often culminate in riot and bloodshed. England may, one day, require an army of occupation; she is compelled to keep Ireland, she may require Ireland to keep her, to fight her battles, as Ireland has often done before; she cannot expect that, and at the same time continue her policy of repression. Extorted justice, dribbled out as sparingly as possible, cannot satisfy a race that will never submit to force, but which *might* be conciliated by kindness. The long crusade that Ireland has maintained against her conqueror, might surely prove that it is high time (if it is not past time), to change a system of government that has so disastrously failed. There are, already, causes enough to estrange the affection of the Irish race from this country, without adding the additional one of denying justice on this important question. And yet, there is another grievance, immeasurably greater, under which, this unhappy island smarts, I mean the infamous land-laws. It is not the Irish Church that has depopulated the country, that still diminishes the too spare population that has left the marks of settled ruin and decay, on the provincial towns and villages of the land, that has dotted over the entire island, with the ruins of the once happy homes, no, it is the absolute authority of the landowners, an authority exercised so mercilessly, that within the last twenty years, *three millions* of the very *elite* of the Irish race have left for other lands, more friendly than their own. The Irish tenant has no encouragement to improve his farm, knowing but too well, that for him there is no security of enjoying the results of his labour; and can Englishmen wonder at the recurrence of famine and want in the sister island? and can they fairly attribute them them to the improvidence and laziness of the people? I, myself, have known nearly 150 Catholic families driven adrift on the world, because their parish priest would not permit the children to attend a proselyting school. I have known rents trebled upon the improvement of twenty-one years. Such is the authority of the Irish landowners, such the manner in which they use it, and these more than feudal privileges are secured to them by the kindly spirit of English legislation. Well, let us see what are the advantages occurring to England from this system of government. No impartial observer, who wishes to see things as others see them, can shut his eyes to the stern realities that England is on the verge of what may turn out to be the very crisis of her destiny as a great nation. The fruit of her rule in Ireland has now reached this point, that the Irish people would willingly transfer their allegiance to almost any other power on earth that could free them from British connection for they see that the spirit of former days is still the same, though apparently modified, England never voluntarily conceding one act of grace, but having every measure of justice as it were wrested from her. Let no one say that the Irish are incapable of self-government. When this country was threatened by the coalition of France, Spain, Holland, and the United States, the hostile attitude of Ireland compelled the restoration of its native Parliament, during the eighteen years of its existence, no country under the sun advanced so rapidly towards prosperity, it even formed a subject to talk about in the Parliament of England. How that Parliament was bribed to surrender the liberties of its country few Englishmen will care to hear. Pitt, who saddled his country with a national debt it can never discharge, thought he might employ some of the money he was so lavishly squandering in buying Ireland's legislature, and thus please the jealous monopolists of England, who could not brook the idea of the sister island advancing so rapidly to greatness. How promises of commercial equality were kept, how manufactures and fisheries were discountenanced and crippled, how Catholic Emancipation was opposed, and lastly, how the appaling famine of 1848 was relieved by a wealthy and powerful ruler, remain deeply sunk in the hearts of a sensitive people, who while they appreciate kindness, can remember wrongs. Is it any wonder that there is disaffection, the gallant Pole, struggling against the semi-barbarous Russian, the Maygar against the Austrian, Greek or Cretan against the Turk, fall in for their just merit of praise. Can all these be *patriots*, and Irish alone *rebels*, foreign nations will not think so. In conclusion, England would do well, to look beyond the Atlantic, and consider the formidable power her policy has raised up against her there; the Irish people constitute, within the states an *imporium in imperio*, a state within a state, preserving their individuality, cherishing and transmitting to posterity, a deadly hatred to English rule in their native land, they are a permanent menace to this country, and shall remain so, till by full and complete justice, Ireland shall be conciliated. If is this and this alone can disarm them, and restore peace at last.

I am, respectfully, &c.,
AN IRISHMAN.

Consett, May 26th, 1868.

GOLDWIN SMITH AND THE DRINK TRAFFIC.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I had prepared a letter for your paper upon the Drink Traffic, and the imperative necessity for its legislative suppression; but, having met with a valuable communication on the subject, by Mr. Goldwin Smith, late Professor of History at the University at Oxford. I will ask you first to give publicity to its opinions, which must have great weight with lovers of truth and progress.

Mr. Goldwin Smith writes,—"The struggle between victuallers and the advocates of the Permissive Bill, is not only assuming gigantic proportions, but becoming very dangerous to the body politic. The Bristol election is only one among many instances, which will soon become more numerous still, of the corporative action of the body, the powerful body of publicans, for the protection of their menaced interests at the expense of the general interests of the nations. • • It is clear that the rapid extension of the present [licensing] system is threatening the very life of the community; that it is producing a physical and moral pestilence, more deadly in the deepest sense, than any plague which stalks the infected cities of the East; that it is bringing great masses of our working-class into a self-imposed bondage, more complete and more degrading than slavery itself; that it is undoing what philanthrophists and political reformers have done for the people; that it is not only filling the present with unspeakable misery and vice, but blighting the hopes of labour for the future. The sight of such evil, actual and to come, is sure, while the human heart is warm, and man loves his fellow to kindle the zeal of all reformers, and to cause men to bind themselves together, for their own redemption, and for the redemption of their fellows. • • The ultimate issue of the struggle is certain. If any one doubts the preponderence of good over evil in human nature, he has only to study the history of moral crusades. The enthusiastic energy and self-devotion with which a great moral cause inspires its soldiers, always have prevailed, and always will prevail over any amount of self-interest, or material power arrayed on the other side. The alliance is already powerful, and growing in power; the number of its declared adherents is large and increasing; and its advent is welcomed as that of a liberator by many who are not its declared adherents, by many who are slaves to its enemy, and who have not the moral force to make an effort for their own emancipation. It will conquer; and the licensed victuallers having stood out to the last, and having incensed the nation by allying themselves, for their commercial purposes, with the political party hostile to national liberty and progress, will be shut ou from compromise, and feel the edge of the victor's sword."

Such a pronounced statement from the pen of perhaps the ablest English writer of the present day, must command the respectful attention even of those who hitherto have not thought much concerning the important question upon which it touches.

HENRY PITMAN.

Manchester.

THE LATE CONTROVERSY ON THE IRISH CHURCH.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

"When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war."

Sir,—Nothing can be grander or more inspiriting than to hear men contending magnanimously and like philosophers, gentlemen, and christians, either *viva voce* or otherwise, for some grand and glorious truth that may be at the base of the moral, social or political structure. You hang upon their words and arguments as if your very life depended upon the issue. But when those combatants descend from that high and exalted platform to the low level of ordinary mortals, and even a little lower than some of us might feel disposed to come, so that instead of a war of Titans it looks rather like a scramble in the gutter, and each trying to roll the other in the mud—you not only lose all respect for the parties who act such an ignoble part, but you feel as if humanity itself, not to say christianity, was outraged by the squabble.

All who know the reverend gentlemen, whose names have figured not only on the pages of this paper, but in the street, the shop, the mill, &c., of late (about one hardly knows what), must know that they have talents and abilities for entertaining the most enlightened of us on almost any subject that might have been mooted, much more on such an engrossing subject as the disestablishment of the Anglican Church, either in Ireland or anywhere else, and we should have listened with undivided attention to the arguments which they might and could, have brought forward on either side, for or against. But when, instead of grand and potent arguments you are treated to nothing but personal animosities and amenities, not to say scurrulous abuse, intermixed as in one case with passages of Scripture, you turn away disgusted, and sigh for poor human nature.

Now, all this is very much to be regretted, under any circumstances, even suppose the parties had had no regard for religion, or social decorum. But, when those parties are ministers of religion, and as such the representatives of two large and influential communities, and those communities professedly Protestant and liberal, one deplores the matter all the more.

Surely in a neighbourhood like this, where sin and iniquity abound to such a fearful extent, where on a pay Saturday night, any man, possessed of ordinary moral sensibilities, might see as much in one hour as would make him lay aside for a lifetime any small personal feeling against a brother-worker, in order that they might together breast the wave that is sweeping such dense masses of the population to a terrible vortex—surely here, if anywhere under the sun, might men, who are bound to a great extent, by the same charter, and fighting under the same banner, lay aside anything like personalities, and be brothers. What can Catholics, whose feelings towards Protestants and Protestant ministers, are well known, think of us when our leaders begin to bite, and devour one another? Our only answer to Catholics, when they have taunted us with our divisions has been, that, nominally we are divided, really we are one. Where is the proof? Does it not appear the very opposite?—that our apparent differences are small, in comparison with those that are real! What can drunkards, with whom our neighbourhood so fearfully abounds think of us when the language of our examplers is very little, if any better than such as is used in the pothouse.?

"But the disestablishment of the Church is a vital question." Granted,—then let the question be argued on its own merits; and I can conceive it will tax even the powers (great as they undoubtedly are) of the two rev. gentlemen to exhaust the subject, and I will bespeak for them a most careful and profound attention. Does it not look like a repetition of the fable of the "Dog and the bone?"—nay, even the very *shadow* of the bone is lost in personal snarling.

It is—

"Principles, not parties;
Measures, not men,"

we want, gentlemen.

"But if men stand in the way of measures, must we not attack the men in order to secure the measures?" We had better not, for the following reasons:—

1. Because although men make the measures at first, in course of time measures make men, and it is rather the misfortune than the blame of many men that they are identified with certain systems.

2. If *we* had been placed in similar circumstances it is more than probable, that we should have done the same thing, and if it had been the misfortune? of any of us to have had a Bishopric offer'd to us with its £5,000 or £1,000 a-year, I am not certain that any of us would have been proof against it, and having secured it that we should have sat quietly still and seen it taken from us; and to my mind it is not a matter of astonishment that so many clergymen, &c., are opposed to the disestablishment, but that so many are favourable to it.

3. Men are usually on the top, measures at the base. Sap the foundation by potent argument and agitation, and measures and men, if false, will fall together.

4. By attacking men, and especially when we use personal abuse, we very frequently excite sympathy on behalf of those we attack, and frustrate our own efforts.

"But truth is truth, and falsehood is falsehood." Yes; and that is the reason why we should use arguments and not personalities. It is equally correct that human nature is human nature all the world over, and this fact ought to teach us the necessity of forbearance one with another; for if history shows us that the Anglican Church has been a monstrosity, especially with respect to Ireland, it shows equally clear that all churches, or anything else when they have had the power, and have not been checked by other influences and laws, have been equally monstrous. Catholics have had their turn, and we know with what success; dissenters have tried their hand and failed. This ought to teach us charity towards men while we oppose "tooth and nail" every form of error and tyranny. Let us rather be thankful that we have not more gigantic systems of error and tyranny than the Anglican Church to oppose, and that we have the liberty of using any weapons short of personal violence to gain our ends. Only let us use our liberty wisely, and not descend to violent abuse, and it will come all the sooner.

But are the differences of sentiment on this subject between the two rev. gentlemen not more imaginary than real? I have heard of a certain man going across a moor on a very misty day, and seeing something in the distance that he took for a huge monster, he became terror-stricken; not feeling disposed, however, to turn back he kept on and gradually they came nearer, and what was his astonishment to find that it was actually his own brother John. Let us hope that the same "consummation devoutly to be wished," may shortly occur with our rev. neighbours, and that when they get nearer together and the mist is thinner, and the outlines and proportions that appear so hideous now are more clearly discovered and defined, some blood relationship may be seen to exist between them, nay, they may be brothers after all, and, having "differed to agree, they may agree to differ."

"And let us pray that come it may,
As come it will for a' that,
That man to man the warld o'er
Shall brothers be and a' that."

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Consett, May 21st, 1868.

NEW COLLIERIES IN SOUTH YORKSHIRE.—The *Mining Journal* states that several new collieries are about to be opened out in the South Yorkshire district; amongst others spoken of is one of the extensive state of Earl Manners, near Wath, and another on the line of the Danaby Main, which is the deepest in the county, and where the coal is said to be thicker than at almost any other county.

THE LATE TRAGEDY AT HAYLE.—John Stickland, the man who murdered his little daughter and afterwards attempted to take his own life by cutting his throat, was on Saturday examined before the magistrates on this charge at the Town Hall, Camborne, and was fully committed by them to answer to the charge of wilful murder at the next Bodmin Assizes. The evidence which was adduced before the magistrates was mainly the same as that given at the coroner's inquest. The prisoner, who was undefended, appeared to feel the seriousness of his position, and was allowed to sit during the hearing of the case. Fifteen persons gave evidence. The case lasted upwards of four hours.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.—The *Civil Service Gazette* has the following:—"There are very few simple articles of food which can boast so many valuable and important dietary properties as cocoa. While acting on the nerves as a gentle stimulant, it provides the body with some of the purest elements of nutrition, and at the same time corrects and invigorates the action of the digestive organs. These beneficial effects depend in a great measure upon the manner of its preparation, but of late years such close attention has been given to the growth and treatment of cocoa that there is no difficulty in securing it with every useful quality fully developed. The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalists. Far and wide the reputation of Epps's Cocoa has spread by the simple force of its own extraordinary merits. Medical men of all shades of opinion have agreed in recommending it as the safest and most beneficial article of diet for persons of weak constitutions. The superiority of a particular mode of preparation over all others is a remarkable proof of the great results to be obtained from little causes. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtile maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."

374

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 26.—The *Moniteur de l'Armee* publishes a report from Marshal Neil, dated 20th, to the Emperor, confirming the excellence of the chassepot rifle, and stating that its incomparable qualities assure to it the first rank among arms employed for war. The report adds that the whole of the French Infantry are now armed with the chassepot, and their manufacture is actively carried on. Mean daily number turned out last week was 1,600.

VISIT OF THE EMPRESS EUGENIE TO IRELAND.

PARIS, May 26 (Evening).—The *France* of this evening says that the Empress Eugenie proposes to make a journey to Ireland.

PRUSSIA.

SPEECH OF THE KING.

BERLIN, May 23.—The present session of the Customs Parliament was closed at 4 p.m. by the King of Prussia in person, with a speech from the throne. His Majesty took a retrospective glance at the labours of the Parliament. The speech trusted that the past session had served to strengthen mutual confidence between the German races and Governments, and to dissipate many prejudices. The King considered it to be a point of honour to testify that he regarded the rights entrusted to him as a sacred deposit placed in his keeping by the German nation and one that he should maintain and turn to account with conscientious respect for treaties entered into as well as for the historical privileges conferred upon him. His Majesty closed his speech as follows:—"Not the power which Providence has placed in my hands, but the rights upon which I have agreed with my allies, and the constitutional representatives of their subjects in free treaties, will both now and in future serve as the guide of my policy." The *New Prussian (Cross) Gazette* of this evening says:—Communications from Paris state that the difficulty in proceeding with the demolition of the Luxemburg fortifications is based upon the expense.

MALTA.

ENGLISHMEN CAPTURED BY BRIGANDS.

MALTA, May 25.—Letters received here from Smyrna to the 17th inst., report that on the preceding day Mr. Vaulennep and Mr. Stephens, an engineer, has been kidnapped by a band of thirty brigands. A ransom of 3,000 florins is demanded for these gentlemen, under a threat of sending in their heads. The family of Mr. Vaulennep proposed to send 1,600 on the 18th.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 26.—Telegrams received from Tientsin *via* Tchta to the 1st inst. state that 40,000 of the southern insurgents had been besieging Tientsin for five days and threatened to storm the town. The neighbouring villages had been plundered. The garrison consisted of 20,000 men, and three gunboats were there for the protection of the Europeans.

POLAND.

General Potapoff, Hetman of the Cossacks, on assuming command of the province of Lithunia, addressed, says the *North Eastern Correspondence*, a confidential communication to his subordinates as to the methods which they were to employ to purge the country of the "Polish element—that unwholesome element which has been so pernicious." The formation of lists of suspected persons, (in which are to be inscribed not only the names of persons compromised in the last insurrection, but likewise the names of those who are 'suspected of sympathising with the so-called Polish cause, or who affect to remain estranged from the authorities;" the surveillance of the suspected persons, especially by the peasantry and Jews, "who are to be rewarded not only with money but by honours," for their spying; the employment in any post-office of an agent of surveillance—such are the methods recommended by General Potapoff "to carry out the formally expressed will of his august master to extirpate from the country this hostile element.

ITALY.

NAPLES, May 27.—Yesterday evening, a well-known brigand chief, cousin of Manzi, was sentenced to death. Manzi himself and the remainder of the band were sentenced to penal servitude for life.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 22.—The *New Free Press* alleges that a declaration is being prepared by England to which all powers are to give their adhesion, and stating their firm desire to maintain peace, and also their conviction of the possibility of its maintenance. As soon as the English Government shall have received satisfactory replies to the confidential communications it has addressed, the formal negociations will take place.

The same paper also asserts that England has already informed the Vienna Cabinet of its views, and counts upon its ready co-operation.

AUSTRALIA.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has received the following dispatch from the Governor of New South Wales, dated Sydney, April 22:—

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh resumed command of the Galatea and left Sydney on the 9th of April, when the external wounds inflicted by the bullet had completely healed.

"O'Farrell was executed yesterday."

MELBOURNE, April 26.—O'Farrell was hanged on the 21st inst. He confessed that he had acted alone, and all fears of a Fenian organisation existing in the colony have proved to be groundless.

The Parliament will be prorogued to-morrow. The political dead-lock still continues, and the Governor has been unsuccessful in his endeavours to form a Ministry.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Chicago Republican Convention has unanimously nominated General Grant for next Presidency, and has passed resolutions denouncing any repudiation of public debt, and of proving the impeachment of President Johnson. The Covention has nominated Mr. Calfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the Vice-presidency.

May 13 (Evening).—The Senate Court has been adjourned until Saturday, in consequence of the serious illness of the Radical Senator Howard. The Republican members of the House from Missouri have addressed Senator Henderson, urging him to vote for a conviction or to withhold his vote. Mr. Forney, the Secretary of the Senate, has tendered resignation, it is reported, in order that he may freely criticise the action of the Republican Senators opposing the conviction in his newspapers.

General Grant has officially announced to the House the ratification of new constitutions by North and South Carolina, Georgia, Louisana, and Alabama.

NEW YORK, May 16 (Noon).—Radical meetings have been held at Philadelphia, St. Louis, and other cities in favour of the impeachment resolutions being adopted, and strongly denouncing the Republican Senators opposing the conviction of President Johnson. Senator Henderson addressed a letter to the Missouri Delegation House, stating that he will neither resign nor shrink from the obligations of his oath to do impartial Justice to Johnson. It is reported that the House Managers are prosecuting investigations to prove, if possible, that certain Senators were bribed to vote for the acquittal of Johnson. Woodward, a democrat, offered resolutions to the House calling for an investigation into the conduct of the Missouri Delegation in endeavouring to coerce Henderson to vote for conviction. Garfield and other Republicans objected, and Woodward's resolution was not received. A bill admitting the Southern States previous to its passage by the House, amended so as to prohibit the nullification of debts due to the loyal citizens of Feorgia before June, 1865. It is rumoured that the Cacaos rebels have captured Gonarves.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON "NOT GUILTY" ON THE SECOND AND THIRD ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—To-day, the Senate Court acquitted President Johnson on the second and third articles of impeachment. The second articles charges that the President, without authority of law, on the 21st February, 1868, issued a letter of authority to Lorenzo Thomas to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, the Senate being in session, in violation of the Tenure of Office Act, and with the intent to violate it and the Constitution, there being no vacancy in the office of Secretary of War. The third article alleges the same act as done without authority of law, and alleges intent to violate the Constitution. On both articles 35 votes pronounced the President guilty, and 19 not guilty. The Court, without voting upon the other articles, adjourned *sine die*.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Mr. Stanton has resigned the Secretaryship of War, and General Thomas is acting as secretary *ad interim*.

ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

Sir S. Northcote has received from Sir R. Napier the following telegrams, dated Ashangi, May 5:—

"Arrived, with rear brigade, May 5th, at Lake Ashangi, 130 miles north of Magdala. The 5th and 8th Native Infantry have returned to Bombay. Troops and stores are being shipped away from Zoola fast. Captain Roberts, and others wounded, doing well. Troops in health."

Secretary Sir S. Northcote has received from Sir R. Napier the following telegram, dated Antalo, May 13:—"No booty was found at Magdala. Some articles, which could not have been carried away except distributed throughout the force, were sold by auction, and purchased by officers at high prices with a view of giving small sums to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the force at Magdala. The total amount will exceed £3,000. I arrived at Antalo on the 12th inst., with the Rear Brigade. I shall keep with the rear, pushing on to Zoola all troops as quickly as possible. The Fifth Battery, the Twenty-fifth Brigade, the Royal Artillery, and Cameronian Regiment are now embarking. The Eighteenth Bombay Native regiment have sailed. The stores are being shipped fast for a fortnight. There has been daily storms of rain, but the troops have not been detained. The weather is now better. The heavy rain had injured the road through soorwo defile temporarily. The road again in good order. The troops are all well.

The Japanese Dickens, Kioyte Bakin by name, has written one story in 106 volumes, which was thirty-eight years going through the press. A serial, and no mistake!

THE POPE.—Pius IX. entered on his 77th year on Monday. He is fond of mentioning that his father, Count Jerome, died at 84; his mother, the Countess Catherine, at 82; his paternal ancestor, Count Hercules, at 96; his brother Gabriel, at 87; his second brother at 83.

INDISPOSITION OF THE FRENCH EMPRESS.—The Empress has been suffering from an affection of the larynx, which has been cured by the homœopathist, Dr. Love. Her Majesty appeared quite well on Monday night, and was certainly able to speak without difficulty.

The *Liberte* in its latest news has the following:—"We learn by telegraph from Malta that a great agitation exists in the island in consequence of some unconstitutional proceedings of the Governor-General. The Maltese desire to shake off the domination of England. The movement, which was commenced under the auspices of the National Legislative Assembly, is every day assuming more important proportions."

GATHERING OF INSURRECTIONARY BANDS ON THE POLISH FRONTIER.—A special telegram from Warsaw, May 27, states that several insurrectionary bands have made their appearance on the borders of Poland. The Russian Governor of Lublin reports to Count Berg that these bands are recruited from Polish emigrants in France. Rioting has been going on on the frontiers of Galicia. The riots are directed against persons not engaged in the last revolution. The aim of these bands is to form a chain from the Galician frontier to the Nieman. It is reported that Langiewicz arrived in Galicia.

A MEMBER OF CONGRESS CANED.—The Hon. Sam. J. Randall, member of Congress from Philadelphia, met Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, at Whitney's restaurant, near the Capitol yesterday afternoon, accosted him with a profane epithet, whereupon Hamilton inflicted an unmerciful castigation upon him with a cane, cutting Randall's head and face badly, and breaking the cane to splinters. Hamilton asserts that Randall is a perfect stranger to him; that he never saw him before, and that the insult was perfectly unaccountable.—*New York Times*, May 16.

CHOICE OF A PRISON.—The following dialogue is stated to have taken place between a visiting magistrate at one of the city gaols and a juvenile offender serving out his three months: How old are you? Please sir, I am thirteen. How often have you been in gaol? Please sir, once. Have you ever been in Westminster Gaol? Please sir, once. How often have you been here. Please sir, six times. Why do you come here so often? Please sir, becos at Westminster, the turnkeys knocks yer about with their keys. How do you contrive to get sent here? Please sir, I allus prigs in Holborn now.

FATAL FIGHT IN TOXTETH PARK.—About nine o'clock on Saturday evening two men, named John Williams and William Lambert, who both reside in a court in Llanwrst Street, Toxteth Park, quarrelled and fought in a street and in the course of the fight Lambeth struck Williams a blow which made him reel and fall heavily to the ground, his head coming in contact with the pavement. He was picked up in a state of insensibility and taken to his house. A doctor was sent for, but before his arrival Williams expired. The deceased was twenty-seven years old, and worked as a labourer, as also did his assailant. Lambert was taken into custody, and will be brought before the magistrates. The police have been informed that the deceased had been for some time suffering from disease of the heart, and although there were external bruises on the body they are not supposed to have been the cause of death.

Markets

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market having a thin attendance of buyers trade ruled dull in wheat at a nominal decline of 1s to 2s per qr. since this day week for both English and Foreign. Barley, beans, and peas unchanged.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—A very moderate attendance at this market, and a small supply of all kinds of grain. Wheat sold at 1s. 2d. per qr. decline. Barley and oats met a quick sale at 1s. per qr. advance.

DARLINGTON, Monday.—There was rather a shorter supply of wheat than usual, and the sale was dull even at the reduction. Wheat receded by about 2s on the prices of last week. Good attendance. Red wheat 18s 3d to 19s 3d; white do., 20s 0d to 21s 0d per boll.

GENERAL CORN AVERAGES.

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

	Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat	33,225	at 73	10
Barley	1,986	at 43	1
Oats	2,838	at 29	9

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented an increase of 38 beasts and a decrease of 770 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was fully an average; sheep a fair average, while lambs were middling. The supply of beef comprised 1,033 head; sheep and lambs, 6,400. The mutton at about 0d. per lb. increase from the rates of this day se'nnight. Prices would range from 00s. to 00s. per head. Pigs—351 were shown. The middling and inferior sorts making a shade more money were all sold. The pork trade ruled steady at rather higher rates; there was also a slight improvement in the store kinds, and nearly all were disposed of.

Beasts: prime heifer 8s 6d to 8s 9d, secondary sorts 7s 3d to 8s 3d, inferior sorts 6s 0d to 7s 0d, first-class oxen 8s 3d to 8s 6d, middling 7s 0d to 7s 9d, cows 6s 0d to 7s 0d per st. Pork 4s 3d to 6s 6d, small dairy-fed do. 6s 9d to 7s 3d per st. Sheep: good vendable wedders 7d to 7½d, large fat 0d to 0d, middling 6½d to 6¾d, tups, ewes, and inferior 5½d to 6½d.

WAKEFIELD, Wednesday.—The high prices demanded for fat beasts caused trade to rule rather languid, but at the close nearly all were cleared off. Numbers at market.—Fat cattle 1,060, sheep and lambs 11,350, lean cattle 170, pigs 2,100, strong store pigs commanded better prices. The following were the prices:—Beef, 8s 6d to 8s 9d; prime, 0s 0d per stone; mutton, 5½d to 6½d; lamb 9d per lb.; fat pigs 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. per stone.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—There were 131 carts of hay and — carts of straw in the market.

Prices: old land Hay, £3 0s 0d to £5 10s 0d; this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; new land Hay, £3 10s 0d to £5 12s 0d; this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; clover hay, £3 12s 0d to £3 18s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 1s 3d to 1s 8d; barley straw, 1s 4d to 1s 5d; and oat straw, 1s 3d to 1s 5d per thrave.

GLASGOW PIG IRON MARKET, Tuesday.—Sellers, 52s 3d; buyers, 52s 2d cash.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

CONSETT—On the 24th inst., the wife of Mr Owen McGarraty, 228, Consett, of a son.

On the 26th, inst., at Middle Street, the wife of Mr. John Collinson, boot and shoemaker, of a daughter.

On the 28th inst., the wife of Mr. J. Linsey, 327, Consett, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MEDOMSLEY—At the Medomsley Church, on the 28th inst., by the Rev. J. Mitchell, of Leadgate. Mr. George Smith, police officer, Medomsley, to Elizabeth Jane, only daughter of John Simpson, Innkeeper, Iveston.

LANCHESTER—At the Parish Church, on the 27th inst., Mr. John Coates, of Maiden Law, coalminer, to Miss Margaret Hindmarch, of Roughside.

NEWCASTLE—All Saints' Church, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. W. Irvine, John Adamson, of Sunderland, youngest son of Mr. John Adamson, of Swalwell, builder, to Isabella, youngest daughter of Mr. John Gibson, of Newcastle.

HEXHAM—At the Roman Catholic Chapel, 16th inst., Mr. J. Blackburn, Slaley, to Miss Elizabeth Marr, Minsteracres.

DEATH.

CONSETT—On the 27th inst., Mary Atkinson, at 126, Consett, aged 1 year.

Poetry: Original and Select.

SPRING.

The hoary monarch of the year now sleeps,
The cold north wind his requiem sings and weeps,
And lovely spring, like some blithe, merry maid,
Comes dancing o'er the grave where winter's laid;
Loud sing the birds, high-perch'd on budding trees,
The herd, the flock, rejoice at spring's release:
Soft-breathing winds, and sweet-reviving showers,
Cerulean sky, bright sun, that richly pours
His warm life-giving beams o'er all the earth,
Kindling anew, as from a second birth.
The wondrous powers of nature's slumbering life,—
Peace, order, beauty, out of chaos, strife,—
The beauteous leaf—the lowly grassy blade—
The blooming flower, that richly scents the glade,
Where rippling rills, and gushing fountains play,
And roving Zephyrs droop their wings and stay
To sip the dewy nectar from the flowers,
And while away the spring's sunshiney hours.
Man looks abroad, enravish'd with the scene,
And though upon his brow age-locks are seen,
His life-springs are renew'd, his youth comes back,
Once more he travels o'er life's beaten track.
Thought flies upon the wings of fancy wild,
And once again he dreams himself a child.
Yet once again he looks with wondering eyes,
In spring's reviving glories he descries
An emblem of the resurrection morn,
When from the dust his mortal frame, upborne
On angel's wing, shall from death's sleep arise,
Reformed, immortalized, to range the skies,
To dwell in realms of unbeclouded light,
Or midst the darkness of eternal night;
To roam o'er fields of never-fading green,
Whose flowers distil upon the air serene
Immortal fragrance, and whose gold-tipp'd hills,
And angel-music sweet, the spirit fills
With joy unspeakable; or aye to roam
Where spring, and flowers, and joy can never come.

J. W.

Leadgate.

Varieties.

To Government Contractors.—Wanted, a few dates from an itching palm.

A Powerful Poke.—When is a defaulter a paradox?—When he's *non est* man.

Those who angle continually for praise get bitten oftener than their bait does.

In the Dark.—The *Lancet* says there are a quarter of a million of persons constantly under ground in the darkness of mines. What a benighted army.

Among the large cities of South America, which is the coolest?—Valparaiso, manifestly, because it is always in the Chili state.

Valuable Reflection.—A man may be ever so poor, he may be ever so unfortunate, but he need never be hard up for candles so long as he makes light of his sufferings.

Geography.—A boozy fellow was observed the other day driving a "pig," holding on to his tail, and when asked what he was doing, replied that he was studying go-hograpy.

Poetical.—Tom: Hallo, Fred, what you writing, poetry?—Fred: Yes, I'm writing an owed (ode) to my tailor.—Tom: What's the time and tune?—Fred: Time six days. It's set to notes of mine in his possession.

Where is the Ball?—The Count de Grasse being wounded in the knee by a musket-ball, the surgeon's made many incisions. Loosing patience at last, he asked them why they cut and carved so cruelly. "We seek for the ball" said they.—"Why did you not speak before?" said the count. "I have it in my pocket."

Comparisons.—In speaking of a learned serjeant, who gave a confused, elaborate, and tedious explanation of some point of law, Curran observed, "That whenever the grave counsellor endeavoured to unfold a principle of law, he put him in mind of a fool whom he once saw struggling a whole day to open an oyster with a rolling-pin."

Higgings.—"I say, Higgings," said a fellow to that aspiring, but as yet unappreciated tragedian, "I met a rich old gentleman in the city who declared he would give a hundred pounds to see you perform 'Hamlet.'"—"You don't say so?"—"Fact, I assure you; and what's more, I'm positively sure the old chap meant it."—"By Jove, then, it's a bargain," Higgings cried; "I'll play it for my benefit. But who is he?"—"Ah, to be sure, I didn't tell you. Well he's a blind man."—Higgings never spoke to the wretch again.

A Tough Story.—Bathing in Borneo is attended by its little embarrassments. A traveller tells a story which beats the last sensations of Paris and New York. He says:—"A monstrous ourang-outang, taking a fancy to a poor Murrett gentleman whom she saw bathing, dragged him by force to a tree, which she compelled him to climb, lodged with him in a warm nest, watched him with a feminine jealousy, fed him with fruit and palm cabbages, and forced him to travel from one branch to another, instead of treading on the ground. The tale is a tragedy—for the ungrateful Murrett not only ran away at the first opportunity, but afterwards shot the forest syren with a poisoned arrow."

Extracts from Punch.

"Hung, Drawn, and Quartered."—(Mr. Punch's sentence on three-fourths of the Academicians' work "on the line.")—Very well "hung;" very ill "drawn;" a great deal better "quartered" than it deserves.

A Lady in the Chair.—When, in the good time coming, the ladies are admitted to our Universities, there will be one post their right to which no one will dispute—that of Margaret Professor of Divinity.

A Half Truth.—Guard (of the Fatuous Railway Company, that still forbids tobacco): "Strong smell of smoke, sir."—Passenger (his cigar covered by his newspaper): "Ya—as; the Party who has just got out has been smoking furiously!!"

Paternal Solicitude.—Objection has been taken to Chief Justice Bovill converting his son, who was a lieutenant of Lancers, into a Clerk of Assize. Has it occurred to the cavillers that the Chief Justice wishes to give his son the opportunity of seeing what a real action is?

The Political and the Davenport Brothers.—Of Mr. Disraeli's political opponents the *Times* remarks in a leader:—"They have allowed themselves to be tied, and cannot extricate themselves from the knots so easily as some performers are known to do." If Messrs. Bright and Gladstone were equal to the Davenport Brothers, what gentleman of their party might be regarded as corresponding to Mr. Fay? Between the Davenport Brothers and the leader of Her Majesty's Opposition there is this difference, that the fomer perform within a cabinet and the latter without. The Brothers Davenport are said to exhibit a show of hands at their cabinet door, but the Brothers Gladstone and Bright will doubtless command a larger show of hands on the hustings.

Extracts from Fun.

Where the text for a Hospital Charity Sermon should be chosen.—From the chapter of accidents.

Words that Burn.—"I cannot *singe* the old songs," says a conscientious musical critic, "but I feel not the slighest compunction in converting the great majority of modern ones into pipe lights."

Light! More Light!—We believe that a paper on the following subject will shortly be read before the Ethnological Society:—"Have lantern-jawed men a predisposition to become light-headed?"

Extracts from the Tomahawk.

Some people have expressed a fear that the honourable members of the House of Commons, in the honest warmth of discussion, would get to blows. They did worse on Thursday night last, they got to *Knox*.

Ossified Asses.—Travellers who are detained for an hour or so at Oxford, are often suprised at the excessive inanity and imbecility of facial expression in the average University man. There surprise is uncalled for. Not very long ago, the attempt was made to utilise the skeletons of cats, the handles of tooth-brushes, &c., by extracting therefrom a gelatinous condiment, which it was hoped might prove nutritious. An unhappy batch of prisoners was selected for the experiment—the result was intense physical deterioration. What failed to support the convict-body can scarcely be expected to do much for the University-mind; and what intellectual strength can be looked for from men who feed almost entirely on old *Bohn's*.

A Sermon on the Strand.—The Strand Burlesque is a very amusing one, and the company is a very clever one, and no doubt they love each other rather more than brothers and sisters, but there is no reason why they should ostentatiously parade their friendliness and joke together when they ought to be attending to their parts. We should like to know who is responsible for the introduction of one of the worst figures of the *Can-can*, which Miss Lydia Thompson dances with as little scruple as grace. This actress would do well to wear more dress and less hair. Granted that Lord Darnley would go about with hair down to his waist, we could grant that his garments would come down to his knees. There is plenty of real humour both in the piece and in the acting, without having recourse to vulgarity or indecency.

Literary Selections.

Infirmity not always Weakness.—No man, be he ever so poor, ever so weak, but can do something if he will only strive. Perseverance and self-reliance combined will conquer the most formidable difficulties, even those entailed by the hand of infirmity or affliction. The history of James Gale, like that of John Kitto, shows that what frequently appear to be the most terrible calamities are often governed by the great law of compensation; and that He who hath made the blind to see and the deaf to hear, can mercifully temper the force of affliction, and transform that which seemed a curse into a blessing. "Better rub than rust," sang sturdy Ebenezer Elliott, and so say we. What if sound departs from the ears? What if the powers of sight be denied us? Better rub than rust. We shall be none the worse for it; We may be much the better. Work is the grand duty of life, and be we possessed of all that health or strength can give, or be we cruelly smitten by the hand of suffering, let us not forget our daily obligation. but consider the proud resolve of James Gale, who, when told that he was to become blind, to behold no more the glorious light of day, determined never to become disheartened, never to falter in his onward course, but to press steadily forward, trusting in God and his own exertions for ultimate success.—*John Plummer's "Story of a Blind Inventor."*

French Manners in Mexico.—General Bazaine also set on foot a large ball, and had the court of his house arranged as a dancing-hall, which with its pillars and galleries, presented a specially beautiful effect. It was all decked with flowers, branches, banners, and other trophies, and as the only ceiling was a canvas covering, the atmosphere remained very cool. The beautiful garden afforded free scope for most excellent illuminations and fireworks, which have reached a high pitch of perfection in Mexico. The ball was, however, far from merry. The invitation cards were composed in a very obligatory form; the toilet was regulated, with the addition of a sentence that one could only gain admission by the production of the cards, and that no one who should appear after nine o'clock would be admitted. At the same time, the adjutant had made very personal remarks when they issued the invitations, and had omitted the most important persons; ladies had been invited without their husbands, and sisters without their brothers. Many did not come at all, and many others came merely out of respect to the Imperial pair. The excitement was universal. He, who is now Marshal Bazaine, showed more than anyone an arrogance and want of good breeding such as is seldom seen, and, unfortunately, many other officers followed his example. As soon as the court had retired, the greater part of the company also took their leave, and we heard afterwards, that the French company which remained had concluded the ball with a *cancan*.—*The Court of Mexico.*

Abyssinian Female Costume.—The dress is inelegant, but not incompatible with a tolerably cold climate: a shirt with sleeves to the wrist, made quite loose and descending to the ankles, of finer or coarser cotton cloth, is the universal under-garment. The richer women wear the same made of white calico, lined and embroidered rather handsomely in floss silk of various colours. This shirt, with a strip of the same material round the waist, and a similar piece loosely thrown over the shoulders, is the sole dress of the poorer females; the upper classes wear, besides, a pair of trousers when riding, which is also handsomely embroidered; and over this a cloth of the finest and lightest fabric, snow-white, or (those who can afford it) a blue silk mantle, sometimes embroidered, and sometimes lavishly ornamented with silver-gilt bosses and drops. This is worn when abroad, and the face is then closely covered with the mantle or cloth, so that nothing but the eyes can be seen. The poorer and even middling classes have no concealment, and visit or receive visits freely. For ornament they wear about half a dozen silver chains round the neck, also silver ornaments of various shapes, supposed to contain charms against sorcerers and disease, silver rings on their fingers, and other silver drops of an oblong form round the ankles, that rustle when they move, a pair of very small earrings, just visible, and occasionally a long hair-pin worn in the plaits of the hair, which is useful as well as ornamental. The hair is plaited in various forms by all classes, though on the death of a relation they shave the head, and fresh butter is profusely used, mixed with oil of cloves, sandalwood, or other scents. Flowers, that in all nations more or less charm the female sex, are at a complete discount in Abyssinia. The fingers and toes, which in many are small and elegant, are dyed in a root called *insoosilla*, that produces the same rose tinge as the henna of the East, and then the Abyssinian beauty is complete.—*Travels in Abyssinia and the Galla country.*

Professor Faraday and Lord Melbourne.—In the year 1835, Sir Robert Peel wished to offer Faraday a pension, but that great statesman quitted office before he was able to realise his wish. The Minister who founded these pensions intended them, I believe, to be marks of honour which even proud men might accept without compromise of independence. When, however, the intimation first reached Faraday, in an unofficial way, he wrote a letter announcing his determination to decline the pension; and stating that he was quite competent to earn his livelihood himself. That letter still exists, but it was never sent, Faraday's repugnance having been overruled by his friends. When Lord Melbourne came into office, he desired to see Faraday; and probably in utter ignorance of the man—for, unhappily for them and us, Ministers of State in England are only too often ignorant of great Englishmen—his Lordship said something that must have deeply displeased his visitor. The whole circumstances were once communicated to me, but I have forgotten the details. The term "humbug," I think, was uncautiously employed by his Lordship, and other expressions were used of a similar kind, Faraday quitted the Minister with his own resolves, and that evening he left his card and a short and decisive note at the residence of Lord Melbourne, stating that he had manifestly mistaken his Lordship's intention of honouring science in his person, and declining to have anything whatever to do with the proposed pension. The good-humoured nobleman at first considered the matter a capital joke; but he was afterwards led to look at it more seriously. An excellent lady, who was a friend both to Faraday and the Minister, tried to arrange matters between them; but she found Faraday very difficult to move from the position he had assumed, After many fruitless efforts, she at length begged of him to state what he would require of Lord Melbourne to induce him to change his mind. He replied, "I should require from his Lordship what I have no right or reason to expect that he would grant—a written apology for the words he permitted himself to use to me." The required apology came, frank and full, creditable, I thought, alike to the Prime Minister and the philosopher.—*Faraday, as a Discoverer.*

Shakspere and Molliere.—We behold in Shakespere a creative and sustaining power which we vainly look for elsewhere. He fashioned a little world and set its parts all in accordant relations with each other. He imagined conditions of things and characters which have never been witnessed, and in their developement produced results as consistent and yet as diversified as are the separate parts of tree or plant whose germ appears to be only a simple essence. Shakespere's deductions in the moral order of things, were as necessarily true and consistent as those of Euclid in the department of mere figure. Moliere did not let his genius take its course through unexploded regions of possible things or ideal existences. Shakespere seems instead of examining circumstances or characters very closely, to have taken some rapid glance at things or persons, and then in the chambers of his brain to have established every connection with them with as perfect truth as if he had patiently witnessed an entire series of operations each logically arising from that which preceded it. Moliere had more patience, and paid more attention to what was passing before him as one who was content to see the process or progression unfolded before he began to exercise his powers on it. Then the picture he drew was perfect and consistent, and plastic powers were applied to shape out results which his observations had not met in a perfected form. His graver plays evince a faculty of exhibiting the stronger passions and the workings of minds out of the common track, but he revelled in the comic phases of incident and character. Nothing capable of exciting mirthful emotions escaped his keen powers. Affectation, inordinate self-esteem, hypocrisy he lashed and mercilessly ridiculed, and he made the most out of the defects of estimable characters or the humours or habits of self-complacency had prevented them from correcting. By his satire the Hotel Rambouillet was purified from the vapour of euphuism and affectation which had rendered its saloons so unhealthy, and ladies who prided themselves on their learning and their independence on the rougher sex, were shown the sphere in which they might naturally expect to do the most good to themselves, and their fellow creatures, and enjoy the greatest amount of earthly happiness. He could not cure want of principle, ingrained selfishness, hypocrisy, avarice, or cruelty, by having them laughed at on the public stage, but he at least made them objects of public scorn and hatred. His powers of observation were exceedingly great, and spread over a large surface as is witnessed by the number of successful plays which he produced, and the variety of characters, not invented, but closely remarked in the first instance, and then carefully and truthfully developed. From the ample store of his dramatic riches, the dramatists of his and our country have been helping themselves since the days of Shadwell and Wycherly. Like all geniuses of the highest order he was of a generous and amiable character.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

Spirit of the Press.

THE NEWS FROM ABYSSINIA.

The *Telegraph* has an article on Abyssinia. Once more, it says, we have cheering news from the rugged mountains of Abyssinia. The army, after destroying Magdala, started immediately on its homeward march, and now is chronicled its progress towards the north. With the provident care which has distinguished his period of command, Sir Robert Napier retired as he had advanced, in order of battle. The pioneers led the way back, and then followed the two brigades, at supporting distances, still prepared for any interruption, and ready to brush away any peril. A less formal method of proceeding would have been wanting in dignity, might have led to laxity among officers and men, and perhaps have tempted the robber tribes to strike at baggage or assail the rear-guard. Filing through the connecting rocky portal, the soldiers pursued their tortuous course without the stimulus which animated their advance—the hope of combat and the desire to rescue the captives; but they were buoyed up by another motive—the longing for the pleasant scenes of home. At first the sudden cessation of excitement and the lack of accustomed nourishment told upon the spirits and frames of our hardy soldiers; but they soon recovered their tone, and when the mail departed the army was in excellent health, two marches south of Ashangi. Even the elephants had felt the severity of campaign labours, and required much nursing on the homeward road. Great difficulties were still before the army, but not greater than those which had already been overcome; the boundless confidence in Sir Robert Napier being in itself sufficient to carry the men through any trial.

THE SCOTCH REFORM BILL DEBATE.

The *Times* congratulates the House of Commons on the amount of real business it can get through if it tries. There was the Scotch Reform Bill for instance. The settlement of the franchise clauses of the Scotch bill would in itself have been a fair evening's work, but the introduction by the Government of a revised scheme of redistribution and the adoption of its chief provisions by the committee are wonderful strides towards the end of the bill. The new scheme is a great improvement on the old, and though needlessly halting, it was in many respects better framed than Mr. Baxter's proposal. There is no sufficient reason why ten seats should not have been taken from England, but the transfer of seven has been thought a reasonable compromise, and if the eighth seat provided by the union of Peebles and Selkirk be given to the Edinburgh instead of to the Jedburgh or Hawick Burghs, the redistribution effected will be the best yet proposed. This is the point to be decided on Thursday, and to which attention should be given. As the Government have given up their design of weeding the Clyde counties, they may consent to relinquish their new proposal to weed a great noble's Border land. A third member for Edinburgh, elected, like the third member for Glasgow, on the minority principle, would secure the representation of large and important sections of Scotch society now unrepresented, and may meet the inconvenience that might otherwise follow the disfranchisement of Thetford. It is in this way that the monotony justly deprecated by Mr. Lowther can best be avoided, and the representation of Scotland placed on a basis upon which a larger superstructure can be built in after years. The characteristic of Scotch representation, hitherto peculiar to it, is that the county members are almost entirely of one party and the burgh members as entirely of the opposite party. So antagonistic a result, where there is no real antagonism of interests, condemns the present system of representation; and those Conservative statesmen who desire to effect a lasting settlement, and those Liberal statesmen who desire the greatest possible number of voters to be represented, should unite in supporting proposals designed to secure both these objects.

THE REPEAL OF THE CONCORDAT IN AUSTRIA.

The *Post* observes that the most important of the many struggles which have taken place in Austria in connection with the establishment of liberal institutions has now come to a close. The Emperor has given his sanction to the bills relating to education, civil marriages, and the footing which shall for the future be occupied by persons of different religious denominations. In a word the Concordat has been swept away, religious equality has been established provision made for education on a system recognising differences of creed, and marriage made a civil contract, independent of ecclesiastical sanction. Seldom if ever, perhaps, have such mighty changes been effected in the institutions of a country by simple legislative action as those which have been brought about in the course of the past twelve months in Austria. It is only natural, therefore, that there should manifest themselves some symptoms of what is termed reaction. There is always a class of persons who are terrified by progress, and whose breath is taken away if the course of events is rather quicker than they expected. Many persons in this country in 1832 believed that we were on the road to ruin when we abolished the rotten boroughs and passed the first Reform Act. And in like manner in Austria, independently of the Ultramontanists, there are many who confound political liberty with anarchy, and who believe that the only safeguards which society possessed were supplied by the autocratic system that has been swept away.

THE RESULT OF THE IMPEACHMENT.

The *Times* declares that it cannot but be a matter of intense gratification to every well wisher of the American Republic that the impeachment has failed. The citizens of the United States—above all the citizens of the Northern States—have prided themselves upon being a law-abiding people, and despite occasional excesses, such as stain the history of all nations, the native-born Americans have been justified in their pride. The condemnation of Mr. Johnson would, however, have disposed for ever of this boast. It is bad enough that so large a majority should have been found willing to convict the President upon the evidence brought before them, but there have been found a few Republican senators sufficiently independent of the tyranny of party to resist the pressure which would have compelled them to violate all considerations of law and justice. The names of those who voted are not given in the telegraphic despatches, but it was known that Mr. Fissendeh, of Maine, the senator selected by Mr. Lincoln as Secretary for the Treasury when Mr. Chase resigned that post, would be one of those who would refuse to convict the President. Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, was another thus distinguished, and his resolution has apparently remained firm, although the full power of the Legislature of Missouri, to whose suffrage he owes his present position, has been brought to bear upon him. Those who know how easily men among ourselves are turned aside from their spontaneous resolution by the action of some, it may only be a knot, of their constituents, can understand the strength of purpose those Republican Senators must have possessed who have adhered to the conclusions of their own judgment in a land where politics is a profession, where departure from exact conformity with party discipline incurs a sentence of exclusion from political life, and where the machinery of party organisation and the pressure of party opinion are the most galling and oppressive to be found anywhere in the world. So deeply do the public men of America feel the necessity of acting in accordance with a vast number of others to accomplish any joint object, that it is not rare to find original and independent counsel among them, and the conscientious self-reliance of those who quitted their party to vote with the minority against the impeachment deserves the greater honour. Nothing else was possible if the reputation of the Senate was to be maintained unsullied. The constitution of the Union, the articles of the impeachment, the evidence and the arguments are all before us, and there is no reason why an opinion may not be pronounced upon them.

THE FLOW OF PARLIAMENTARY TALK.

The *Telegraph* has a word of serious advice to offer on both sides. It is the obvious duty of members to drop useless talk, and to devote all their energy to the business before the House. It is their duty to avoid such scenesas those of Monday night. Every member who indulges in conversation without immediate purpose helps to delay the anxiously-expected appeal to the new constituency. If we finish the session at the earliest possible moment, there will be a longer holiday than usual; but that will hurt nobody. While affording the Liberals time to confront the great and solemn task which they have undertaken, it will give the Conservatives time to examine the principles of their political faith, which has been rudely shaken by the whole march of recent events, Moreover, it will secure to both sides an early recess, during which they may arrange for a dissolution at the earliest possible moment. Thus Parliament may assemble at the beginning of the year for the decision of the main question—Which of the two great parties in the State is, without loss of time, to undertake the accumulation of important work that public opinion has marked out for prompt and effectual execution?

A Fact for Teetotalers.—A contemporary says:—"There is a gentleman *(sic)* in Newtown who acknowledges to the drinking of, on an average, twenty half-pints of ale a day for the last thirty years." That is, in round numbers, 13,600 gallons.—*Oswestry Advertiser.*

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

A plague of locusts is scourging the island of Sardinia.

Too Hot for Preaching.—The *Geelong Advertiser* says: "The weather on Sunday was so dreadfully hot that one clergyman apologised to his congregation, and said he must defer preaching a sermon until the evening."

Finlen, the Irish Patriot, and his Starving Family.—Finlen, who became notorious a few months ago as a political spouter, was brought up at the Clerkenwell Police Court for deserting his four children and leaving them chargeable to the parish. The case was adjourned to enable defendant to settle with the parish.

About two years ago an order was addressed to the governors of all the female prisons in Prussia forbidding the infliction of corporal punishment for the space of one year. This was intended as an experiment, and as all the reports concur that the discipline has not suffered in consequence the Minister of the Interior has now decreed its final abolition. Better late than never.

The Grain Trade.—The *Mark Lane Express* says the wheat crop being forced on by another week of summer-like weather, again gives promise of an early gathering and this alone is against prices. In England, France, Germany, Belgium, and Holland prices have been generally on the decline. New York, with liberal supplies and more in indication, quotes a decline with some amount bought for English account but present high rates naturally make all holders nervous.

While Russia ceaselessly engaged in her work of vengeance, prohibits the use of the Polish language in Poland we learn that Austria has granted the adoption of their maternal tongue to the inhabitants of Galicia. The Polish dialect is to be taught in the schools, and may be employed before the tribunals. Some Galician delegates have arrived at Vienna, charged to consider the method of putting into execution the concession made by Austria.

Loss of a Steamer off Land's End with all her Passengers.—The Garrone, screw steamer, from Liverpool to Bordeaux, was totally lost on Friday night, on the rocks near Land's End, with 14 of her passengers, captain, mate, and stewards. The steamer was 600 tons burthen. The crew numbered 19. The boat containing 17 of the crew managed to get away. The vessel speedily broke up on the rocks and the rest of the crew and passengers perished. Upwards of 100 casks of wine and brandy were picked up from the wreck.

Serious Collision at Sea.—The American ship, Columbia, outward bound with emigrants, from Liverpool, put in at Fayal on the 15th inst., with her outwater and head gear damaged, having been in collision with the barque Joseph Hume, of London, homeward bound from the West Indies. The helmsman belonging to the Joseph Hume got on board the Columbia, and the captain asked the Columbia to lie by them as the barque was badly damaged. The Columbia remained there 24 hours, but a fog set in, and nothing more was seen of the barque.

Alleged Child Murder.—At Hammersmith Police Court, Isabella Davidson, a domestic servant was charged with the wilful murder of her illegitimate child. The body of a child was found in the garden of the Park House, Fulham, and conveyed to the union. Suspicion fell on the prisoner, and she was charged with the murder, and, in answer to the accusation, said, "Oh! what will they do with me; shall I be hung?" The body when found was enveloped in three wrappers, one of which was drawn tightly over the face and head, and the nose was compressed very much. The surgeon in the case said that the body was that of a child apparently ten or twelve months old, and it had been suffocated by the cloth over its face. The prisoner was remanded prior to being sent for trial.

Public Decency and Morals.—The *Saturday Review* calls for some restriction on the sale of obscene literature, and the exhibition of the so-called anatomical museums. We are gratified that our contemporary has come to feel so strongly on this great public evil. We can only hope that its complaints will be effective. The display of indecent photographs, the horrible pictures of the *Police News*, the filthy advertisements in some of our newspapers, the impure pamphlets that are circulated extensively under medical titles, and the anatomical museums, are things from which the public should be more protected than they are. We are no advocates for taking too much care of the virtue of the public, but Government may take too little; or rather, it may wrongly permit facilities to coarse and filthy people for thrusting their vile wares under the public eye. It is not contemplated that we are to be shocked in walking the public streets, or on opening the books that reach a family by post, or a pamphlet that purports to expose the evils of a religious system. But all this is going on and the police do not interfere. Who is to blame? and who will endeavour to have a remedy applied?—*The Lancet.*

A Story of Lord Brougham.—M. Louis Blanc, in a remarkable letter to the *Temps* on the death of Lord Brougham, takes occasion to relate a very characteristic story of that extraordinary man, which has not yet, we believe been published in England. M. Louis had heard it from Lord Brougham's old and intimate friend, Francois Arago. Some years ago Lord Brougham, who, it may be remarked, was an associated foreign member of the Academie des Sciences, sent Arago a manuscript with the request that he would read it, and give its author his opinion on its merits. The illustrious astronomer read the manuscript and replied "Throw it into the fire and say no more about it," advice, by-the-bye, which reminds us of Uncle Toby's mode of dealing with the production of a very youthful poet. The work in question treated of the influence exercised by the philosophical doctrines of La Harpe on the character, the aspirations, and the policy of the Czar Alexander I. On this topic the noble commentator had been lavish of ingenious reflections. Unfortunately Lord Brougham had taken the French *litterateur* La Harpe for the Swiss Colonel of the same name who was tutor to the Grand Dukes Alexander and Constantine.—*Daily News.*

A Leeds Reformer and his Mary.—Among the witnesses examined recently before the select committee on the Sale of Liquors on Sunday Bill was Mr. G. Walker of Leeds, a local reformer, once a working man, but now an employer of labour, who gave evidence strongly in favour of more restrictions being passed.—By Mr. Locke: He would open such institutions as the Philosophical Institution and the Public Library for the public. He thought there was nothing so heavenly as a band of music on Woodhouse Moor on a Sunday. (Laughter.) But if the public-houses were open, the men and women would be always thirsty.—Mr. Locke: Ah, that's in Leed's.—Witness: It's the same in London, sir; because I went to Gravesend yesterday, and there were lots drunk.—Mr. Locke: What was drunk?—Witness: Lots of bottles of beer, sir. (Laughter.) Mr. Locke: So you went out for a trip yesterday, and what refreshment had you?—Witness: I had coffee and bread and butter before I started, and some beef and mutton at the end of the journey. (Laughter.) Mr. Locke: But what had you to drink at Gravesend?—Witness: Cold water, sir. Mr. Locke: Not a drop of brandy in it.—Witness: Not a drop, on my honour. (Laughter.) Mr. Locke: Is that your customary beverage?—Witness: No; sometimes my Mary brews me some beer. (Laughter.) Mr. Locke: But then it isn't every man in Leeds who has a Mary, is it?—Witness: I'm happy to say there isn't a man in Leeds but has his Mary, or can have his Mary if he wants one. (Much laughter.) Mr. Locke: But it isn't every man who can afford to keep a Mary?—Witness: Then he must go into lodgings. (Roars of laughter.)

Theodore's Queens.—The two Gala Queens Workite (gold) and Mastrat (looking-glass) have made a race which should be the first to congratulate Sir Robert, and narrowly escaped arriving at the same moment, which might have placed him in a rather embarrassing position, as his two female admirers have been fighting vigorously with each other for some years. Bravery and warlike renown cover a multitude of sins in the eyes of a Gala woman, and are considered worthy of any reward. It is to be feared that the ladies went away with but a poor opinion at heart of British gallantry in love, whatever it may be in war, and thought our Commander-in-Chief, as Cleopatra thought Augustus, a sadly "cold-blooded Cæsar." But outwardly they professed great delight and satisfaction, giving and receiving various handsome presents. I am told on good authority, that they go into battle and handle spear sword, and gun right manfully; there is even a story probably mythical, that Mastrat, with her own hand wounded the mighty Theodore. But usually they go about so muffled up, and looking so like a bundle of shawls moved by mechanism, that, except in their manner of riding, their appearance is any but amazonic. Workite kept herself closely wrapt up and hidden during her stay in camp, but Mastrat boldly threw aside her rich royal robe of crimson, speckled with gold, and came out of her tent and before the soldiers—if her Majesty will pardon the expression—like a man to have her photograph taken. Her complexion was very pale olive—fairer than that of many Europeans—and her expression, though the features were of the thorough-bred type, was essentially queen-like and commanding. She looked quite capable of leading her army anywhere.—Correspondent of the *Times*.

The Sultan of Turkey has just ordered to be manufactured in Paris a silver table, the price of which will not be less than three millions of francs!

Insurrection in Bosnia.—The insurrection in Bosnia has taken serious form. Osman Pacha has taken the field to suppress it. Cavalry has been hurried forward from Constantinople.

The Tunisian Difficulty.—It is understood that this matter is likely to be arranged by an international convention presided over by France. Under these circumstances the rumoured resignation of the Marquiss de Moustier will not take place.

Mr. Disraeli and Conservative Associations.—The secretary of the London and Westminster Working Men's Conservative Association has received a letter written by direction of Mr. Disraeli, acknowledging a copy of resolutions in support of the Government. The following is an extract:—"Mr. Disraeli desires me to express his thanks for the support thus tendered to Her Majesty's Ministers, and to add that he confidently shares the opinion of the meeting, that the policy of the Government commands the approval of the people of this country."

The Pope's Evil Eye.—A letter from Rome says:—"The Holy Father has ordered the exile of Madame Barbosi-Prattocchi. This lady, well-known for her beauty and gallantries twenty years ago, belongs to the Liberal party. Sharing in the stupid superstition of some people who consider Pius IX. as a person who casts an evil eye," she had made use of the gesture—common in Italy as a supposed protection from the malevolent influence—which is called *far la corna*, at the moment His Holiness was walking past. The Holy Father saw the movement and gave orders that Madame Barbosi should leave at once. An agent of the police, M. Ciampi, a great admirer of the lady, notwithstanding her age, nearly fifty, married her directly to save her from exile. There is every probability, however, that the expedient will not be successful."—*Galignani.*

Foxes in a Church.—In a secluded valley of the Yorkshire wolds stands the ancient church of Wharram Percy, quite apart from all human habitation. Only on Sundays is the church frequented, and the congregation have been somewhat surprised to find a breed of foxes in possession. An air-drain for ventilation from the outside has been used as an "earth," and by this means access has been gained to the pulpit, beneath which an old fox and her litter of fine cubs are—except when unearthed during divine service—comfortably domiciled. The novelty has been communicated to Morgan, Lord Middleton's huntsman, who declares that during his forty years' experience he never before heard of such a circumstance, and never met with a finer brood of foxes. A very friendly feeling is manifested towards the little strangers, and in such a fox-hunting county they are sure to receive fair play. The incident has aroused considerable curiosity.

A Wonderful Woman.—The village of Troutbeck, Windermere, has lost its oldest inhabitant. Margaret Longmire, or as she was called "Auld Peggy," died on the 24th inst., aged 104, having been born on the 15th of April, 1764. She has only been confined to bed a few weeks, and with the exception of being slightly deaf, retained all her faculties to the last. With her accustomed sympathy, her Majesty sent "Peggy" £3 last autumn, for she was very poor, having received parish relief for upwards of thirty years. "Peggy" opened the ball given in Troutbeck on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales. Longmire, so long the champion wrestler, is her grandson. We are well informed that the baptismal register of Mrs. Longmire exists in Windermere parish church, and that she has lived all her long life in the neighbourhood.

The Bridge between England and France.—M. Boutet, the French engineer who has produced a design for a railway bridge from Dover to Calais, or, strictly speaking, from Shakspeare's Cliff to Cape Grisnez, a distance of about twenty miles, has seen the Emperor on the subject, and an account of the interview is published by the French papers. The Emperor was perfectly informed on every point of the undertaking, and made several inquiries, which elicited long and apparently satisfactory explanations. After devoting more than half an hour to the consideration of the inventor's plans, his Majesty requested him to draw up a detailed report on the means of construction, the cost of each portion of the work, the time that the execution of the whole would occupy, and, finally, the probable profits of the enterprize.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The "Loot" Sold by Auction.—It is already well known, says the *Daily News* correspondent, that the booty captured at Magdala is not remarkable for variety or value. The "loot" consisted chiefly of old matchlocks, crooked swords, spears, crosses, shields of tough bull-hide, or the still tougher hide of the rhinoceros, and books in old Ethiopic character. Trashy as the collection was, however, the articles fetched fancy prices; one might have supposed from the bidding that the buyers were in league with Madame Tussaud or Barnum. The shields fetched from £10 to £15; and that of Theodore was knocked down at £45 10s.; although it was in no way different from the others, being a well-worn hide, ornamented with silver. Suitable presents were made to each of the regiments before Magdala; a valuable collection has, I believe, been made for the British Museum; and the books, or the majority of them, will be sent to England for sale, as they will find a better market there, where the connoisseurs are more numerous than they are in Abyssinia.

The Overland Mail.—The Indian mail has arrived a day and a half before the usual time. The news of the week ending the 2nd inst. is thus summarised in the *Bombay Gazette*:—"The news of the capture of Magdala, and of the release of the European prisoners, reached Bombay last Thursday (April 30), and the transport authorities of the port have received instructions to be in readiness for the return of the troops. Great satisfaction is felt with the result of the expedition. The report of Shere Ally Khan's victory in Affghanistan has been confirmed, and it appears that his forces captured Candahar and were marching towards Cabul, with good prospects of entire success. A bill for the purpose of giving powers to a commission to investigate the causes of the failure of the Bank of Bombay has been introduced by the Hon. Mr. Maine in the Legislative Council of India. There are, it appears, to be only three members of this commission—namely Sir Charles Jackson, nominated by the home authorities; Major M'Leod Innes, the nominee of the Government of India; and a third—not yet known—to be appointed by the Government of Bombay. The consideration of a revision of the existing tariff on cotton has, in view of the present fluctuating condition of the cotton market, been postponed by the Government of India. A durbar was held at Rajcote on the 25th of April by Colonel Anderson, the Political Agent, for the purpose of presenting to Jemadar Syud Alvee, of the Federal Sebundee, who rendered signal services at the recent engagement with the Waghurs in Kattyawar, the sunnud by the Government of India conferring on him the title of Khan Bahadoor. From Bhootan it is reported that a new Deb Rajah is to be elected soon. Mr. Seton Karr, it is stated, will succeed Sir Richard Temple as Foreign Secretary, and Mr. C. U. Aitcheson, late Deputy Commissioner in the Punjuab, will discharge the duties of the office during the next few months. The vacation of the High Court of Bombay began on Thursday last, and will end on June 9. On account of the frequent occurrence of boiler explosions, the Government of Bombay has taken steps for the appointment of an inspector of boilers. The Legislative Council of India adjourned on April 24 to May 30, when it will meet at Simla."—The *Times of India* says:—"The news of the attempted assassination of Prince Alfred at Sydney was received with profound horror in India, and the intimation that he has recovered from the wound has excited the liveliest feelings of loyal delight. Had the Prince been likely to touch at any point of India on the Red Sea route on his return home, some congratulatory demonstrations similar to those in Australia would have reached him from the people of India.

Railway Time Tables.

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

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

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

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

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
Swalwell	"	6·23	10·32	5·23
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	"	9·16	1·10	8·55
Rowland's Gill	"	9·20	1·15	9·0
Swalwell	"	9·29	1·24	9·9
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
Swalwell	"	8·13	4·3
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	6·14
Shotley Bridge	"	9·35	6·21
Ebchester	"	9·40	6·26
Lintz Green	"	9·49	6·35
Rowland's Gill	"	9·56	6·42
Swalwell	"	10·6	6·48
Scotswood	"	10·13	6·50
Newcastle	arr.	10·25	7·11

TOWNS AND VILLAGES ADJOINING THE CONSETT BRANCH

OF THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY

and their respective Distances from the nearest Railway Station on that line.

Stations.	Fares 1		Fares 2		Gov.	
NEWCASTLE						
SCOTSWOOD	0	7	0	6	0	3
1 SWALWELL	1	0	0	10	0	4½
2 ROWLAND'S GILL	1	8	1	4	0	7½
3 LINTZ GREEN	2	1	1	8	0	9
4 EBCHESTER	2	8	2	2	1	0½
5 SHOTLEY BRIDGE	2	11	2	4	1	1½
6 BENFIELDSIDE	3	1	2	6	1	2½
7 KNITSLEY	3	9	3	0	1	5½
8 LANCHESTER	4	0	3	0	1	8½
9 WITTON GILBERT	4	0	3	0	1	9
10 DURHAM	4	0	3	0	1	11

Allansford	2 miles from either Nos 5 or 6.
Annfield Plain	3 miles from No 8, and 4 miles from No 3.
Andrew's House	2½ miles from No 2.
Bantling Castle	3½ miles from No 4.
Benfieldside	1 mile from No 6.
Berry Edge (now Consett)	1 mile from No 6.
Billingside	2 miles from No 4.
Blackhill	(Benfieldside Station in centre of Blackhill).
Blanchland	7½ miles from No 5.
Bradley Cottages	1½ mile from No 4.
Burnhope	2 miles from No 8.
Burnopfield	1½ mile from No 2.
Byermoor	2 miles from No 2.
Burnopfield Colliery	2½ miles from No 2, and about the same distance from No 3.
Butsfield	3 miles from either Nos 7 or 8
Castleside	3 miles from No 6.
Catchgate	3½ miles from either Nos 3 or 8.
Causey	3½ miles from No 2.
Clow Dean	3 miles from No 4.
Collierley Dykes	2½ miles from No 4.
Colpike Hall	1½ from No 8.
Consett (late Berry Edge)	1 mile from No 6.
Cornsay	3 miles from No 8.
Cragghead	4 miles from No 8.
Crawcrook	3 miles from No 2.
Crookgate	1½ mile from No 2.
Crookhall	2 miles from No 6.
Derwent Cottages	2½ miles from No 5.
Derwent Cote	2 miles from either Nos 3 or 4.
Dipton	2 miles from No 3.
Dowlais Cottages	2½ miles from No 3.
East Castle Colliery	3½ miles from No 4.
Ebchester	½ mile from No 4.
Edmondbyers	4 miles from either Nos 5 or 6.
Esh	1 mile from No 9.
Fellside	2½ miles from No 1.
Flinthill	2½ miles from No 3.
Friars' Side	2 miles from No 3.
Gibside	½ mile from No 2.
Greencroft	1 mile from No 8.
Greencroft Cottages	2½ miles from No 8.
Greenhead	2 miles from No 5
Greenside	2 miles from No 2.
Hamsteels	2 miles from No 8.
Hamsterley	1 mile from No 3.
Happy Land	3 miles from No 4.
Harperley Mill	4 miles from No 4.
Hare Law	3½ miles from either Nos 3 or 8.
Healeyfield	3½ miles from No 6.
Hill Top (near Dipton)	2 miles from No 3.
Hill Top (near Esh)	2 miles from No 9.
Hobson	(or Burnopfield Colliery).
Holmside	3 miles from No 8.
Iveston	3 miles from either Nos 4 or 6, and 3½ from No 8.
Kyo	3½ miles from either Nos 3 or 8.
Knitsley	½ mile from No 7.
Lanchester	Close to Station.
Langley	2 miles from No 8.
Leadgate	2 miles from either Nos 4 or 6.
Lintz Colliery	1½ mile from No 3.
Lintz Paper Mill	½ mile from No 3.
Lintz Green	1 mile from No 3.
Lizzie Colliery (or South Pontop)	at Annfield Plain.
Loud	4 miles from Nos 3 or 4.
Marley Hill	3½ miles from No 1.
Medomsley	1½ mile from No 4.
Minsteracres	5 miles from either Nos 5 or 6.
Mountsett	2 miles from No 3.
Muggleswick	5 miles from either Nos 6 or 7.
Newbiggin (near Lanchester)	1½ miles from No 8.
Newbiggen (near Blanchland)	7 miles from No. 5.
Newlands	2 miles from No 4.
Oxhill	4 miles from No 8, and 5 miles from No 3.
Pickering Nook	2 miles from No 3.
Pontop	3 miles from either Nos 3 or 4.
Rowley	3½ miles from either Nos 6 or 7.
Satley	4 miles from either Nos 7 or 8.
Shield Row	5 miles from No 2.
Shotley Bridge	1 mile from No 5.
Shotley Spa	1½ mile from No 5.
Shotley Field	2½ miles from either Nos 5 or 6.
Slaley	5 miles from either Nos 5 or 6.
Snows Green	½ mile from No 5.
South Derwent Colliery	(Annfield Plain).
South Medomsley Colliery	(Pontop).
South Moor	3½ miles from No 8.
South Pontop Colliery (or Lizzie)	Annfield Plain.
Spen (Garesfield)	2 miles from No 2.
Stanley	4½ miles from No 3.
Sunniside (near Marley Hill)	3 miles from No 1.
Swalwell	Close to No 1.
Tanfield	3 miles from No 2
Tanfield Lea	3½ miles from No 2.
Tantobie	3½ miles from either Nos 2 or 3.
Waskerley	4 miles from No 6.
Waskerley Park (near Shotley Bridge)	2 miles from No 5.
Whickham	1 mile from No 1.
White-le-Head	3 miles from No 3.
Witton Gilbert	1 mile from No 9.
Whittonstall	2 miles from No 4.
Winlaton Mill	1 mile from No 6,
Winlaton	2 miles from either Nos 1 or 2.

*The Stations are all numbered and the distance of the village from the nearest Railway Stations is easily found, thus, supposing the party wishes to know to which Station he ought to book for Annfield Plain, he will find on reference that Annfield Plain is about 3 miles from No 8 (Lanchester Station), to which station he should book if coming from Durham and about 4 miles distant from No 2 (Rowland's Gill Station), to which he should book if coming from Newcastle.

☞ We shall be glad to receive corrections of the above list from any of our correspondents.

Printed and Published by Robert Jackson, at his Steam Printing Works, Front Street, Consett
Saturday, May 30th, 1868.