LARGE AND IMPORTANT

NEW DRAPERY GOODS, COMMERCE HOUSE, BARNARD CASTLE.

P. IMESON

BEGS most respectfully to announce his return from London and other markets, with an extensive and carefully selected STOCK OF NEW GOODS, of every description, suitable for the Season.

ALL the LEADING NOVELTIES in BONNETS, HATS, English and Foreign Shawls, Mantles, Fancy Dresses, Prints, &c., &c., at prices not to be surpassed by any other House. P. IMESON begs to call especial attention to the undermentioned

CHEAP LOTS, which he has purchased GREAT BARGAIN.

AN Immense Stock of Straw and Crinoline FANCY BONNETS, new shapes, commencing at 6d each. 70 DOZEN of Girls' Straw and Crinoline HATS, new shapes, commencing at 31d each.

A Stock of French and English BONNET RIBBONS, consisting of 400 different new styles—a decided bargain.

A large parcel of BLACK FRENCH GLACE SILKS, purchased previous to the recent advance; Wide widths from 2s 11d per yard 35 Dozen MUSLIN COLLARS, at extraordinary low prices.

8 Dozen MUSLIN SLEEVES, at half their value.

15 Dozen PARASOLS, in all the newest styles and colours—remarkably cheap.

60 Dozen CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, much under present market value; all Linen, and of a superior make, commencing at 2d each.

40 Pieces of UNDRESSED HOLLANDS—a great bargain—yard wide, commencing at 41d per yard.

A large assortment of FANCY PRINTS, perfectly fast in colour, commencing at 5d per yard.

40 Pieces of UNDRESSED HOLLANDS—a great bargain—yard wide, commencing at 4½d per yard.

A large assortment of FANCY PRINTS, perfectly fast in colour, commencing at 5d per yard.

P. IMESON also begs to announce that he has made arrangements to Clean and Alter every description of HATS and BONNETS, upon an improved principle, into All the newest shapes, at ONE SHILLING.

The days after washing; care is taken to have the sheep and weather dry during the process, and to have the sheep and weather dry during the process, and to have the sheep and weather dry during the process, and to have the sheep and weather dry during the process, and to have the sheep and weather dry during the process, and to have the sheep and weather dry during the process, and to have the sheep and weather dry during the process, and to have the sheep and weather dry during the process, and to have the sheep and weather dry during the process, and to have the sheep and weather dry during the process, and to have the sheep and weather dry during the process, and to have the sheep and weather dry during the process, and to have the sheep and weather dry during the process, and to have the sheep and weather dry during the process, and to have the sheep and weather dry during the process, and to have the sheep and weather dry during the process, and to have the work neather dry during the process, and to have the sheep are the dry during the process, and to have the sheep are the dry during the process, and to have the sheep are the dry during the process, and to have the sheep are the dry during the process, and to have the sheep are the dry during the process, and to have the sheep are the dry during the process, and to have the sheep are the dry during the process are the dry during the process.

DIRECTORY OF THE COUNTY OF YORK was BORROWED from the Tecadale Mercury Office, a few weeks ago.—It is requested that the Book may be returned at the earliest convenience of Barnard Castle, March 25th, 1863.

BOWES REGULATED PASTURE.

WANTED, a number of SHEPHERDS for the above Pasture; any person wishing to engage must make application to the Field Reeves, at the School Room, Bowes, on Saturday, the 4th of April, at 2 o'clock, p.m., by order of the Field Reeves.

MONTHLY CATTLE SALE.

MR. TARN begs leave respectfully to announce that if all be well, he will Sell by Austion, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of April, 1863, in Galgate, Barnard Castle, the following valuable lot of CATTLE, viz., 15 present calving Cows of great promise; from 60 to 80 geld Cows and Heifers, of good quality and condition; a number of Bullocks, one and two years old ; various other Cattle, and 41 half-bred Hogs.

Sale precisely at 11 o'clock.

The above belong to the Auctioneer, and will be sold without the slightest reserve.

ALSO, TO BE SOLD on the Same Day and at the Same Place, 200 black-faced Ewes near lambing to a Leice ter Tup. The above Sheep belong to Mr. A. C. Dent. of Howgill Grange, Baldersdale, are quite equal to those sold in former years, and will be sold without re-

SALE AT 2 O'CLOCK. Credit will be given on approved security, till the 1st day of October next, or 6d in the pound for Cash.

SALE OF FURNITURE, &c., AT BARNARD CASTLE.

MR. LAX has received instructions from Mr McNaught, to Sell by Auction, on Thursday, April the 2nd, 1863, in front of his premises in the table; 1 music stool, 2 dish covers; 2 shop glass case; 2 looking glasses; riding saddle.
Also Six Silver Watches, and Twelve Silver Tea Sale to begin at 1 o'clock.

FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSE IN BARNARD CASTLE.

TTO BE SOLD by Private Contract, or LET, with possession on the 13th of May next (or earlier if desired), all that large and commodious Messuage or DWELLING HOUSE, with the Yard and Stable behind the same, situate in the Horse Market, in Barnard Castle, and now in the occupation of Dr.

The house, which is 3 stories high, and handsomely stone-faced, contains good sized Dining and Breakfast rooms, spacious entrance, Kitchens, &c., on the ground floor, and a large Drawing room, numerous Bedrooms, Water-closet, &c., on the floors above; and from its extent of frontage, eligible situation, and other con-veniences, is well adapted either for the residence of a private family, or for conversion to purposes of busi-

The tenant will shew the premises, and further par ticulars may be learned on application to
MESSRS. WATSON, Solicitors, Barnard Castle, 24th March, 1863.

Hugh Railton.

FRUITERER, CONFECTIONER, &c., HORSE MARKET, BARNARD CASTLE. BEGS to announce to the public that he will have as usual, HOT X BUNS on the morning of Good Friday, April 3rd, 1863. All orders punctu-

H. R. also calls attention to his large and well se lected Stock of Fruit, Confectionery, and Gingerbread, which cannot be excelled; observe the Stamp on the Gingerbread (Kailton, Barnard Castle). First-class Oranges, Lemons, &c. German Yeast

4 days a week. Agent for Newcastle, Manchester, and London Daily and Weekly Papers.

Teesdale Mencury.

BARNARD CASTLE, MARCH 25th, 1863.

In our columns this week will be found a report of the proceedings of the Staindrop Farmers' Club at their meeting held on the masters for their best blood, both for home use and from you, I may be unable to introduce any improve-

the latest advices, were about to elect another

There has been no change in the state of affairs in North America. There are rumours

LOCAL & GENERAL NEWS.

PRINCE OF WALES'S MARRIAGE DAY .-We omitted to state in our report of the celebrations beautifully illuminated with a crown and star, and other devices, the designs having been made and fitted up by the workmen of the establishment.-The scholars of Baldersdale were provided with an excellent tea, in the Romaldkirk school-room, through the liberality of Mrs Kipling, of Newhouses.

A LOCAL PREACHER'S SUMMERSAULT .-On Sunday evening, the pulpit of the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Williamson-terrace, Monkwearmouth, was occupied by a Hetton pitman, a local preacher connected with the Primitive Methodist body, the sun McNaught, to Sell by Anction, on Thursday, April the 2nd, 1863, in front of his premises in the Market Place, Barnard Castle, the following Household FURNITURE and other Effects, part of which are unredeemed pledges, comprising 1 mahogany control table; 6 mahogany chairs in hair seating; 3 man of many inches, and came tumbling over into the many control the great dismay of the congregation.

McNaught, to Sell by Anction, on Thursday, April the 2nd, 1863, in front of his premises in the who, after discoursing on the Jewish year of Jubilee, proceeded to wind up with a brilliant percention of the before and power. While leaning over the front of the pulpit, and delivering himself with much discourable weather, on account of a mixture of them applied for leave to proceed, but the station-water when posched in wet weather by sheep, causing a water when posched in wet weather by sheep, causing the water when posched in wet weather by sheep, causing a water when posched in wet weather by sheep, causing the water when posched in wet weather by sheep, causing a water when posched in wet weather. The passenger train having proceeded to wind up with a brilliant percention of the before the proceed, but the station-master refused permission, and cautioned them to be water when posched in wet weather by sheep, causing a water when posched in wet weather by sheep, causing the water when posched in wet weather by sheep, causing a water when posched in wet weather by sheep, causing the water when posched in wet weather by sheep, except in the soil; though all well drained it holds the water when posched in wet weather by sheep, except in the soil; though all well drained it holds the water when posched in wet weather by sheep, except in the soil; them applied for leave to proceed, but he water when posched in wet weather by sheep, except in the soil; them applied for leave to proceed, but he water when posched in wet weather by sheep, except in the soil; them applied for leave to proceed of them to be clay in the soil; them ap prime feather beds; 1 carpet; 1 painted washstand; in this manner saved him from fracturing his skull on loak night commode; 6 sets of polished steel fire irons; case of stuffed birds; 2 fenders; 2 tea trays; kitchen table; 1 music atool. 2 dish coress. kitchen table; 1 music stool, 2 dish covers; 2 broadside, upon a music stand, shivering its timbers kitchen chairs; 1 elbow chair; warming pan; a front in a very complete manner. Of course, there was the poor man would have to walk all the way to Hetton Colliery after his unlucky tumble .- Daily Chron-

STAINDROP FARMERS' CLUB.

the cultivation of Root Crops best adapted for this district," introduced by Mr McIntosh; after which Mr Hawdon brought forward the following paper :-

Mr President and Gentlemen, the subject on the card for this evening's discussion is, "The Breeding and Management of Sheep for this District."

History informs us that the rearing and keeping of Sheep was an occupation of delight amongst the ancients. Sacred history tells of the thousands kept by the patriarch Job, also of David being called from tending the ewes big with young, to rule over the peo-ple of Israel. In the present day large flocks are rear-ed and kept in countries where almost in the remembrance of many present nothing in the shape of an

lbs. The production of wool in the United Kingdom is estimated at 175 million lbs.; skin wool, 43 million lbs.; woollen rags torn up to be used as wool, 30 million lbs. The whole yearly supply in the United Kingdom is 360 million lbs., and still too little. In 1862 there were 2,182,609 spinning spindles at work; the looms produce 147,977,000 yards of goods per annum. Pure wool required for a fair steady trade, is estimated at 318 million lbs., and with a larger supply supply the first shears; the points to attend to are wool, size, setimated at 318 million lbs., and with a larger supply supply in the United Kingdom is 360 million lbs., and with a larger supply supply in the United Kingdom is 360 million lbs., and still too little. In the selection of Gimmers for supplying the place of the Kwes drafted out to keep up the number required, is done at the time of shearing, the shepherd slightly marking about thirty of the very best that come under his shears; the points to attend to are wool, size, form and quality.

Such, Gentlemen, is a sketch of the year's routine in the management of my flock. I am aware there is lbs. The production of wool in the United Kingdon would be extended.

To the value of sheep, look at the annual sales of

20th instant; including an excellent Paper, read by Mr Hawdon.

The Polish Insurrection has received a check through the defeat and flight of Langiewicz. The insurgents, according to cate, or more strictly speaking, each for the district to which it is adapted; the close wooled animal for the fore Mr Justice Krating, the Grand Jury returned a

sheep all my life, I will lay before you the system fol- distant signals being provided at every station." ably successful.

My occupation extends over 500 acres of land which authorities.

daily, with a few turnips occasionally; white or low are better than swedes and ought always to be

stored away for them. Houses are prepared before they commence lambing in a convenient lambing garth. These are made by animal useful to man was to be met with. The dis. placing burdles parallel to each other, at about 4 feet illustration, they having raised a country in an incredibly short time from being a barren wilderness to be one of the most desirable settlements of the capitalist, or endeavouring emigrant. To give you some idea of the most desirable settlements of the subject of my address, I will copy a few remarks on the progress of the growth of wool in England and Australia, from Mr Baker, the inspector of factories. In 1862, the supply, after deducting exports, amounted to upwards of 118 million

In the weather a good protection when the west straw. This is found a good protection when the west straw. This is found a good protection when the west straw. This is found a good protection when the west straw. This is found a good protection when the west straw. This is found a good protection when the west straw. This is found a good protection when the west straw. This is found a good protection when the west straw. This is found a good protection when the west straw. This is found a good protection when the west straw, gain strength. They have we say as to starting the train in leaving Catterick, be was, as to starting the train in leaving Catterick, and there did not appear to be any evidence of negligence on his part at all.—After an absence of an hour and a quarter, the jury returned a verdict of my address, I will copy a few remarks on the progress of the growth of wool in England and Australia, from Mr Baker, the are drafted off into fresh fields where there is shelter, and there did not appear to be any evidence of negligence on his part at all.—After an absence of an hour and a quarter, the jury returned a verdict of my address, I will be weathers, 3d to 0d; Barley, 8s 0d; Barl

these we buy 150 more. I have generally purchased Northumberland or from the border counties of Scotland about a fortnight after being weaned. They are all dipped so as to kill cads and vermin. We generally use Brigg's dipping powders; it is perhaps as good as any, but it dregs the wool too much. We reserve an old pasture field with plenty of fresh grass (it is not necessary to have it of the richest quality,) to put the lambs into when first taken from their dams, and when the clover fogs are fit for stinting they are put there, care being taken to have them out at dams, and when the clover logs are it for stituting they are put there, care being taken to have them out at nights for the first week or two; and on the young clovers they are kept until the beginning of October, when they are put on turnips, being confined during the day on the rack, with a constant supply of hay until they have learned to eat, which they will do in four or five clays, it being important in the manage-ment of lambs or hogs, as they are now called, to bave them forward in condition, and taught to eat before the cold weather sets in, for if poor and pined upon the tillage land, not knowing how to eat turning, one or two succeeding bad days and nights, or a cold frost may be the cause of great loss amongst a flock. Good shelter is indispensible to the well doing of a flock During the whole of the winter months they are kept on the turnips, excepting in very wet weather, giving a supply of hay or straw in the racks, and a daily allowance of oats, bran, or peas. This winter they have had unthrashed peas, upon which they have done remarkably well. We generally commence giving them swede turnips in February or March, cutting a portion into troughs for them, and leaving some unportion into troughs for them, and leaving some unpulled in the rows. They usually eat as many uncut as cut in a day. If keep be scarce an addition of a quarter of a pound of linseed cake is given to each on the pastures, to push them forward for the butcher against shearing time, when we commence selling, and continue drawing them off as they get fat through the summer, generally finishing with September. The Hogs are wasned about the middle of May, the Ewes that a weak later. We use a tub placed by a stream leave of spectators to the practice ground. The

ready to clear any that may scour and get dirty behind; when properly attended they seldom maggot.

The male lambs are castrated when young, either by drawing them when a week old, or in May before the

hot weather puts in; by the hot trons at that age they suffer little from the operation. The selection of Gimmers for supplying the place of

the management of my flock. I am aware there is

YORKSHIRE SPRING ASSIZES.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE RICHMOND BRANCH which it is adapted; the close wooled animal for the windy heath, the lustre or long wool for deep pasture and the trough.

When the tarmer has sold his years clip of wool, which in a large flock amounts to a considerable sum, he feels himself none the poorer, still retaining the same number of animals on his farm to grow mutton for the use of that great population required in the manufacture of the wool.

Having shewn the subject to be of such vast importance, I wish it had falled into abler hands to have dealt with it, but having been a breeder and feeder of sheen all my life. I will lay before you the system of the size of Mr.

In the Grand Jury returned a transmit of the Grand Jury returned a transmit of the Grand Jury returned a transmit of the same bixon, and it possible for the manufacture of the manufacture of the wool.

At Barnard Castle, on the 10th inst., the wife of Mr. J. Windross, of son.

At Bowbank, Lunedale, on the 5th inst., the wife of Mr. Thomas Gibson, of a son.

At Mick eton, on the 3rd inst, the wife of Mr. Joshus Raine, of a deaghter.

At Kelton, Mickleton, on the 2nd the wife of Mr.

lowed by me, which, upon the whole, has been toler- Mr Justice Krating promised the Grand Jury that ably successful.

My occupation extends over 500 acres of land which is known to most of you present. The soil is a mixture of bad, good, and indifferent; about 290 acres are arable, the remainder is in permanent grass, but of that there are about 50 acres of car land not fit for sheep to be depastured upon, except very lightly in the months of May and June, on account of its rotting tham.

Thomas Brown, Robert Atkinson, and James Dixon, (on bail,) were indicted for the manslaughter, of Hannah Dickinson. Mr Barstow and Mr Darnbrough conducted the presentation: the prisoners were defended respectively by Mr Shepherd, Mr Serle, and of November last, (which was very toggy) was a passing the parliamentary train leaving Richmond for The tillage land is farmed in the four course shift, enger in the parliamentary train leaving Richmond for making about 70 acres of seeds and clover to add to Darlington at 6-50. At the first station (Catterick), the appeared to fairly turn a summersult, carrying the book board over with him, and probably his descent in this manner saved him from fracturing his skull on the floor. Fortunately, no one happened to be sitting blow, and the fallen orator came down with his broadside, upon a music stand, shivering its timbers in a very complete manner. Of course, there was much alarm among the congregation, and much shrieking from the female part of it, but our hero was soon and decidedly better to sell to the butcher, having so much more lean meat than the fat Leices-in a removed to the station-master, or the second station, where station was to open the siding, the train being started by order of Atkinson. At Scorton, the second station, they were about to stop, but, most unfortunately, the station-master (the prisoner siding, the train being started by order of Atkinson. At Scorton, the second station, where station master, or the second station, was to open the siding, the train being started by order of Atkinson. At Scorton, the second station, where station-master, or the second station, was to open the siding, the train being started by order of Atkinson. At Scorton, the second station, where station-master, or wasting for the porter whose duty it was to open the siding, the train being started by order of Atkinson. At Scorton, the second station, where station-master, or wasting for the porter whose duty it was to open the siding, the train being started by order of Atkinson. At Scorton, the second station, where station-master, or the siding, the train being started by order of Atkinson. At Scorton, the second station, where station-master (the prisoner train and the siding, the train being started by order of Atkinson. At Scorton, the second station, where station-master (the prisoner train and the siding, the train being started by order of Atkinson. At Scorton, the second station, where it ran into the passenger in the first cross a little less wool, which I expect to mean train. Two of the carriages were smashed

"himself again." Rising to his feet with wonderful alacrity, he exclaimed "Be calm, people, I'm no worse; and bless God, I believe if I'd fallen twice as far, I wouldn't have been killed." The layman then bravely mounted a bench in the singing pew, and, though, as fervid as ever, managed to finish his peroration without upsetting his second locus standi. It was said the poor man would have to walk all the way to Het. the loss of teats.

The draught or call must be made of sheep intended to be put off; those consist of aged, false made cotted wooled ones, and all that are any way defective as a breeder or a mother, they are put forward into good keep so as to fatten. The holding ewes being kept in the worst pastures until about the first week in Octber, or 2 weeks before the ram is put amongst them, which is generally about the 20th of that The Staindrop Farmers' Club held its meeting on Friday, the 20th inst., when Mr Thomas Atkinson, of Marwood, was elected a member. The subject for the mext meeting on the 8th May was chosen, viz.:—"On the cultivation of Roca Corne has a continued at fresh succulent keep. ex. them, they are continued at fresh succulent acep, to pecting by so doing, to insure a good crop of lambs.

The rams are usually changed at the end of 3 weeks in case any ewes break to one, they may breed to another. Their keep then is to clean up the clover, until ploughed, occasionally getting turnip tops in fresh use under the clover, under the property of the Board of Trade. In defence, it was urged, on behalf of Brown, that he was, in allowing the train to pass him, simply exercising that discontinuated that he should certainly forward the presentment of the Grand Jury to the Board of Trade. In defence, it was urged, on behalf of Brown, that he was, in allowing the train to pass him, simply exercising that discontinuated that he should certainly forward the presentment of the ONE-SHILLING EACH.

TAYLOR'S CLEANSING.

TAYLOR'S CLEANSING.

TAYLOR'S CLEANSING.

TOPINKS ONE-PENCE EACH.

TOPINKS ONE-SHILLING EACH.

Unequalled for Stoppage or Maw-bound, Milk-Pever or Dropping after Calving, Blain, Long-Slough, or Carget, Yellows, Drying &c.

NOTICE,—The Drinks are in Blue paper, and bear the signature of the properties.

TOPING TAYLOR'S CLEANSING.

TOPING TAYLOR'S CLEANSING.

TOPING TAYLOR'S CLEANSING.

TOPING TAYLOR'S CLEANSING.

TOPING TAYLOR'S CALL TAYLOR'S CALL TAYLOR'S ONE-SHILLING EACH.

TOPING TAYLOR'S CALL TAYLOR'S DEVICE.

TOPING TAYLOR'S CALL TA them, they are continued at fresh succulent keep, expecting by so doing, to insure a good crop of lambs.

The rams are usually changed at the end of 3 weeks were not already erected. The Judge intimated that the prisoners at the bar, but to the company, for the looseness of their precautions against accident.—On chalf of Dixon, Mr Maule urged that whoever were to blame, it could not be him, inasmuch as he had only attended to the rules which were laid down for his guidance.—The learned Judge, in summing up, animal useful to man was to be met with. The discourse given by Sir J. Donaldson, at the Penrith course given by Sir J. Donaldson, at the Penrith course given by Sir J. Donaldson, at the Penrith course given by Sir J. Donaldson, at the Penrith course given by Sir J. Donaldson, at the Penrith course given by Sir J. Donaldson, at the Penrith course given by Sir J. Donaldson, at the Penrith course given by Sir J. Donaldson, at the Penrith course given by Sir J. Donaldson, at the Penrith course given by Sir J. Donaldson, at the Penrith course given by Sir J. Donaldson, at the Penrith course given by Sir J. Donaldson, at the Penrith call that not one of the precautions laid appeared that not one of the precautions laid adors in the rules for safety in foggy weather, had been course given by Sir J. Donaldson, at the Penrith call that not one of the precautions laid apart, one end sheltered by a north wall, the sides down in the rules for safety in foggy weather, had been course given by Sir J. Donaldson, at the Penrith call that not one of the precautions laid apart, one end sheltered by a north wall, the sides down in the rules for safety in foggy weather, had been course given by Sir J. Donaldson, at the Penrith wall that not one of the precautions laid apart, one end sheltered by a north wall, the sides walled with straw to prevent the young lambs leaving observed, but as regarded Dixon it seemed to him that observed, but as regarded Dixon it seemed to him that observed, but as regarded Dixon it seemed to him that observed, but as regarded Dixon it seemed to him that observed, but as regarded Dixon it seemed to him that observed, but as regarded Dixon it seemed to him that observed, but as regarded Dixon it seemed to him that observed, but as regarded Dixon it seemed to him that observed, but as regarded Dixon it seemed to him that observed, but as regarded Dixon it seemed to him that observed, but as regarded Dixon it seemed to him that observed, but as regarded Dixon it seemed to him that observed, but as regard

nent, should be cleared. The jury also announced that they were "unanimously of opinion that great in-efficiency and negligence had been exhibited and displayed in the general management of the line.

The Rev. W. Webb, M.A., preached his farewell sermon in Winston Church, on Sunday last, from the text,—"These things I say unto you that ye might be saved." The address was carnest and eloquent, and seemed to make great impression on the large congregation assembled to hear the last words of their pastor. We feel convinced that many present were deeply sensible of the loss they have sustained in the call of the rev. gentleman to a wider field of

MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE

The period shooting, or class firing, of the nembers of the 12th Durham Volunteer Rifle Corps,

man, having made at 650 yards, 4 points; 700 yards, 7 points; 800 yards, 3 points; and at 900 yards, 6 points; total 20 points. He was the successful competitor for the silver tea pot at the batallion shooting at Bishop Auckland last autumn.

On Saturday sen., a Silver Watch and Hogs are washed about the middle of Msy, the Ewes about a week later. We use a tub placed by a stream of running water on the farm; a portion of soft soap at the rate of one counce to each sheep, is dissolved and well stirred about in the tub. By this means the wool is made very white and clean, nor do they get dusted again as is often the case when sheep have to travel a mile or two along a dusty road from the wash beek. They commence to shear them about a week or ten days after washing; care is taken to have the sheep and weather dry during the process, and to lave

let	Class				
- 100		yds			T
T: 01 1	F - 1247	- T-T-	S. Parket	1.70	Total.
Lieut. Sherlock	14	8	10	6	38
Ensign Graham	10	13	8	6	37
Sergt. French	13	11	9	9	42
Corporal Watson	12	8	11	4	35
" Cameron	15	7	11	6	39
Private G. Forster	14	12	6	8	40
Corporal Mallison	9	7	10	7	83
1st Class,-	-2nd	Section	D.	113	E1 (S)
Private Joseph Lee	12	11	11	8	42
" John Raine	13	8	7	4	32
" John Bell	11	11	9	2	33
Sergt. McKenzie	9	9 -	10	7	35
Private R. Lee	11	9	4	11	35
Corporal J. Pinkney	14	12	10	9	45
Th. 1 (10) Th. 1	8	8	6	2	24
4 0 0	12	6	11	9	88
G. Auriter	9	7	9	11	36
o. Hatton, and	-571		100		
Ar. Wideland	9	6	.9	7	81
Corporal R. Bell	10	11	11	6	38
Private M. Coltman	. 9	10	8	•	81
" J. Wall	7	2			out
" G. Watson	10	2		Hijtx	do.
2nd	Class	110		Day	t-jeff.
Private W. Hardy	. 8	6	9	5	28
" J. Bell	11	11	9	2	33
" T. Gowling	7	2		17.5	out
" T. J. Clark, 3rd Clar		6	11	2	29
a		-		-	

At Kelton, Mickleton, on the 2nd the wife of Mr

Valentine Baine, of a daughter. At Mount, Lunedale, on the 23ult, the wife of Mr Shield, of a daughter.

At Hill, Middleton, on the 13th inst., the wife of Mr Isaac Wethrell, of a son. At Mount Pleasant, Middleton, on the 28th ult.

the wife of Mr Thomas Bussey, of a daughter At Lane Side, Forest and Frith, on 11th inst., the wife of Mr Matt. Dowson, of a daughter.
At Ettersgill, Forest and Frith, on the 3rd inst., the wife of Mr H. Bainbridge, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE, At Kirby Hill, on the 14th ult., Mr. William Bland. of Newstam Mill, to Mrs Mary Iveson, of Low Start-

DEATHS. At Street Head, Barnard Castle, on the 20th inst.,

Mr Thos. Rob-on, sen., aged 88 years, much respected.
At Steindrop, on the 10th inst., Eliza, the beloved wife of Mr Austin Malowny, seed 54 years; on the 11th inst., Annie, wife of Mr John Trotter, mason,

At Roug's Rigg, Forest and Frith, on the 16th ult. Gibson, son of Mr W. Raine, aged 6 years.
At High Dyke, Middleton, on the 5th inst., Matthew, son of Mr. Walton.

At Appleby, on the 20th inst, Mr William Naisbitt, watch maker, aged 32 years. At Darling on, on the 12th inst., Mary, relict of the late Mr John Edmonson, of the Golden Cock Inn, and sister to the late Mr T. Barker, of Barnard Castle,

aged 63.

Sold by all Chemists.

Newcastle, Tuesday .- The supply of beef comprised 1,082 head. The number of sheep was 4,170. Pigs. 684. Prices:—Beasts, prime heifers, 8s 0d to 0s 0d

AUSTRALIA AND ITS PROSPECTS.

A very interesting letter from a correspondent at Melbourne, dated January 26, on the present state and future prospects of Australia, appeared in the columns of a morning contemporary. We extract the following:

Until within the last fortnight, which has brought us two or three refreshing rains, we have been suffering from the very severest drought the colony has known for many year. An almost unprecedentedly dry summer has succeeded to as unprecedentedly wet a winter. Unlike previous visitations of the same kind, which have almost invariably, been merely partial in their operation, this drought has more or less afflicted the whole of Australabla. Very decided symptoms of its breaking up have, however, shown themselves in Queensland and in New South Wales, in both of which colonies some fine rains have fallen, but not before the live stock had suffered much from want of water. The crops in Victoria and in South Australia are much lighter than usual from the same cause; miners' operations have been retarded; the fruits even in our suburban orchards and gardens are shrivelled up, and our vintage itself will be but scanty unless we are soon blest with copious rains. Our "the and conner sky" has been frequently overcast, retarded; the fruits even in our suburban orchards and gardens are shrivelled up, and our vintage itself will be but scanty unless we are soon blest with copious rains. Our "hot and copper sky" has been frequently overcast, a deluge of rain has frequently seemed impending; but, as is characteristic of these droughts, the clouds have passed away, the steady sky has resumed its eternal blue, and we have been again and again remitted to patience and hope. Perhaps there is a good even in this evil. A drought comes to us with a certain regularity on the average about every ten years, and had we not this drawback, so much would be found done to our hand, that, like some of the South American communities Mr. Darwin describes, we might be liable to fall into a too indolent acceptance of the bounty of nature, and do next to nothing for ourselves. It is an ascertained meteorological fact that the rainfall here is greater than in England, but it is too irregular, and much of it runs to waste. Here is something for human industry to master and correct. Water storage, which up-country people are now so energetically discussing, would make Australia the most productive country in the world—a fact already proved by the strikingly successful experiments in irrigation already made in different parts of the colony.

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General business at this holiday season is always languid, and transactions in the commercial world appear from the published reports to be of a very desultory character. The liveliest part of commerce still consists of shipments to New Zealand, and as the most glowing accounts continue to come from various newly-discovered gold fields in that colony, the departures of diggers for the new El Dorado continue to continue to continue to return the entire stress are said on here for Dunedin—a fact which must be taken as indicating that their owners expect to fill them, or they would be taken off the berth. But that horses are somewhat in request for that country just now they would be would be taken off the berth. But that horses are somewhat in request for that country just now they would be almost unsaleable in Victoris, as they already are in some parts of New South Wales. At Braidwood, in the western district of the sister colony, several serviceable horses were the other day knocked down at suction for 12s. 6d. each, and one colt at 9d. A ninepenny colt no doubt sounds strangely; but the ridiculous price shows, not scarcity of money, but superabundance of horsefish. When a community like ours posseses many more animals of any kind than it can either cooksume or export, they become little better than a larger and more expensive kind of vermin; and, as poor Richard, says, "What a man does not want is dear at a penny."

Gold Returns.

From our Customs returns I find that the total shipments of gold for the year 1862 amount to 2,019,839 ounces, including 308,831 cunces of New Zealand gold transhipped in our bay for England. The shipments of Victorian gold alone for the past year amount to 1,712,508 cunces, which, although a considerable falling off from the previous year, is partly explained by the late large withdrawal of working hands from the Victorian mines to those of the sister colenies, and partly by the keeping back of gold from shipment until this month, for the sixpenny reduction of export duty commencing on the 1st of January. New discoveries are being made almost daily in our own territory, and improvements are constantly occurring in the process of extracting the gold from quartz. In a London paper of the 17th of September last, our home friends are informed that one cunce of gold from the ton of quartz yields a profit. This, true as it is, is so much within the truth, as to fall very far short of showing what miners by their present means and appliances can now do. At the Black-hiil Quartz Mining Company, Ballarst—the extensive and coatly machinery of which I have seen in full play—they have been paying for months past thirty per cent. on capital invested, and this frem only about two pennyweights and a half of gold to a ton of rock. This must appear almost incredible to some of the early diggers who have returned to the mother country; for at one time it was thought that nothing less than two ounces to the ton of quarts could possibly pay. But the change diggers who have returned to the mother country; for at one time it was thought that nothing less than two concests to the ton of quarts could possibly pay. But the change is easily explained. The prime object (and, therefore, the constant study of miners) has always been to reduce to the lowest point the cost of labour. The Black-hill Company have placed their works (which, large as they are, look but a small patch) on and about half-way up the side of a very large hill, which is veined irregularly with rests and leaders of quarts. A long adit is cut into the hill immediately behind the hoppers and stampers; all the rock, good, bad, and indifferent, without going to the expense of picking it, isput through the mills—the crashed stuff is washed along other portions of the machinery called "ripple tables" (one steam engine working the whole), the gold is precipitated into locked boxes, and every week the accounts of expenditure and return are taken, with, on the average, the resulting profit I have stated. I feel, therefore, that between quarts-crashing and deep cliuvial sinking together, regular gold mining (however the gross produce may, and must, diminish from year to year) will be an occupation of a more lasting character than might be supposed; for every reduction of the cost of working is in itself the same thing as the positive discovery of profitable new ground.

General Products and Probable Exports.

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Notwithstanding the drought, I collect from the South Australian newspapers that the harvest will yet be heavy enough in that colony to allow of their exporting some diffy thousand tons of flour. The flour of that part is so good that it commands always the highest price in the Melbourne market. Wine-making seems this year to have received in all these colonies a considerable impulse, probably from the favourable seports on South Australian and New South Wiles wines, pronounced by the tasters at the Great Exhibition of 1862. The demand here for colonial wines has become great, and is rapidly extending; and every wine-merchant in our colony is now obliged to keep them. At Albarry, on the Murray River, one maker got last year 18s. a gallon on the spot for all he could produce; a result which has caused propriators of vineyards to open their eyes, and to maspect that a hundred acres or so of good and well-tended vines may be as paying as a good some. Well-constructed cellars, and other necessary preparations for winemaking in a large way are coming into existence wherever a vineyand is planted.

Want of Small Change and the Difficulties General Products and Probable Exports Want of Small Change and the Difficulties attending it.

Before I guit that portion of my letter which more pesticularly relates to our social state, let me shortly notice a matter which will perhaps only amuse you in England, much as it has annoyed some of us here. A few slays before the late adjournment of the Assembly for the Christmas reces, the Government were called apon to answer a question, which is curiously indicative of our rapidly-altering circumstances. "I wish," says a member, "to sak the treasurer whether he has had his attention sealed to the subject of small change? "Trifling as the question seems to be, it glanced at a real, and to poor people, a sertuse difficulty. When gold came in in such producing quantities some ten years ago from the mines, copper swant out, and for years the baser coinage was seldom seen. Competition, however, and diminished cost of production having since made many thing obtainable at the price of a penny, the want of pennies became falt, and an unavoidable small barter began to afflict the poor. A man at the gold-fields walked into a shop to buy something price two pence or three pence, and he put a sixpence on the counter. The shop keeper had no abange, the customer had no coppers. What was to be done? The riches or more improvident customer would walk away, leaving his sixpence behind for his purchase. The customer to whom pence were of more consequence would beginter, and then he would be offered a bad cigar or a dram, in actilement of the difference. This absent alternative, then so frequently occurring, or the huyer either giving up his change or smaking or swallowing something which must disagree with him, at issa brought about a sort of rumedy. Our society, possessing a it does geniuses for every axigoner, numerous volunteer for this branch of the royal perceguitive sprang up, and ton