The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

An ADVERTISING MEDIUM for Annfield Plain, Blackhill, Consett, Lanchester, Leadgate, Shotley Bridge, &c.

No. 541. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, APRIL 22ND, 1871. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER, FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

☞ PIC-NIC AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED OR CONTRACTED FOR. 685a

JOHN SIMPSON,
CABINET MAKER,
ANNFIELD PLAIN,

BEGS respectfully to inform the public of Annfield Plain and neighbourhood that he has all kinds of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
IRON BEDSTEADS, and
RABBIT DOWN.

P.S.—All Furniture home-made, warranted to stand, and delivered free. 34b

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JOHN JENKINS,
AUCTIONEER, HOUSE AGENT, APPRAISER, AND FURNITURE BROKER,
TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.

PARTIES leaving the Neighbourhood can have their Furniture, &c., turned into Cash on the shortest notice. 660a

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J. W. DAVISON,
CABINET-MAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT, AND CATCHGATE, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in all its different Branches.
IRON BEDSTEADS, very Cheap.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.
HARDWARE GOODS.
PARAFFIN LAMPS.
PARAFFIN OIL and BENZOLINE OIL.
PAPER HANGINGS.
FURNITURE DELIVERED FREE. 859a

PUBLIC BATHS, CONSETT,

NOW OPEN DAILY from 7 A.M., till 9 P.M., and on SUNDAYS from 7 A.M. till 10 A.M.

The extensive Patronage bestowed upon the Establishment since the Opening has convinced the Proprietor that what was formerly an Eastern Luxury, a Hot and Cold Bath, has now become an absolute necessity to the Inhabitants of this District.

First Class .... 6d.
Second Class .... 3d.
Ladies' First Class .... 6d.

Quarterly Tickets for 12 Baths.
First Class .... 5s. 0d.
Second Class .... 2s. 6d.

At the request of numerous Parents, families of Children under Twelve Years will be charged 1d. each during the week till Six o'clock on FRIDAYS.

Licensed dealer in TOBACCO and CIGARS.

E. H. HUTCHINSON,
99b PROPRIETOR.

THOMAS LAMB,
STATIONER, BOOKSELLER, PRINTER, AND BOOKBINDER,
ANNFIELD PLAIN,

BIBLES, Hymn Books, Ledgers, Day Books, and Memorandum Books of every description. School and Prize Books. All kinds of Books, religious and secular, at published prices. Local, Daily, and Weekly Papers. London Weekly Newspapers. Periodicals, Weekly and Monthly, of all kinds. All kinds of Tin and Hardware Goods, Jewellery, &c.

Memorial Cards and Raffle Tickets on the shortest notice. Pictures Framed neat and cheap.

Wood's Indian Pills.

Agent for the *Consett Guardian;* Advertisements for which will receive prompt attention. 953a

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PURE AMERICAN TOBACCO.

DICKINSON,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
22 AND 24, BIGG MARKET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 23b

S. WALKER, HAIRDRESSER, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL (next door to Mrs. Gradon). Periodicals, Newspapers, and Magazines supplied and every description of stationery.

N.B.—Pictures and Mourning Cards Framed and Umbrellas Repaired. 771a

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CLARENDON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

JONATHAN C. WYLIE, MASTER.

Select Evening Class as usual, in English, French, Latin, Greek, and Euclid. One Guinea per Quarter.

THE TEST OF TWENTY YEARS
HAS FULLY PROVED THAT
THE PATENT LEVER WATCHES
MADE BY
JOHN D. CARIS,
20, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD,
AND
1, BROAD CHARE, QUAYSIDE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
ARE THE
BEST TIME KEEPERS ON RECORD,
WHILE THEY ARE ALSO
CHEAPER IN PRICE.

☞ Buyers of the above, within a radius of twelve miles, are allowed third-class railway fare. 235a

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JOHN BRODIE, JUN.,
TAILOR AND WOOLLEN DRAPER,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
(ESTABLISHED 1827),

RESPECTFULLY informs his Patrons and the general Public that he has just received from the best Makers in the Trade, a large and varied assortment of NEW GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching Seasons.

The Stock of Woollens comprises Broad and Narrow Black Cloths (warranted fast dyes), Black and Coloured Coatings, Overcoatings, Fancy Trowserings, and a beautiful selection of Scotch Tweeds for Suits. Also, Silk and Felt Hats, Caps, Ties, Scarfs, Shirts, Collars, &c.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT is under his personal supervision.

Punctuality in the discharge of all Orders may be relied on. 169b

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MR. JOSEPH HOWARD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, VALUER, AUDITOR, AND ARBITRATOR,
6, MEDOMSLEY, ROAD, CONSETT.

TRADESMEN'S Accounts posted up. Balance Sheets prepared. Bankruptcy Accounts in District and County Courts. Draws up Composition Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Bills of Sale, Apprentice Indentures, Agreements, Contracts, &c., &c.

The affairs of Debtors examined into, and reported upon. Executorship and Trust Accounts. Partnership Accounts for Formation or Dissolution. Disputed Accounts Examined and Adjusted. Rents and Debts regularly Collected and promptly paid. Debts Bought.

Shares and all descriptions of property bought and sold on commission.

Any business entrusted to Mr. HOWARD, shall have his prompt and careful attention.

Address—
MR. JOSEPH HOWARD,
6, MEDOMSLEY ROAD,
104b CONSETT, DURHAM.

A CANDID CONFESSION.

WHEN we began to advertise Ten Pounds of the Cheapest TEA in England for Twenty Shillings, we did not expect it to be a profitable speculation unless we created a great demand. It was a daring experiment that has received a favourable verdict from all sorts of people. We are proud to state it has increased our Tea Trade to such an extent that financially it has been a great success. Although we receive large numbers of Post-office Orders by every delivery, we still think if the people thoroughly understood their own interests, we should sell more. Such confidence have we in the quality of the Tea, we offer to return the money should the Tea not please. We repeat, a Post-office Order for Twenty Shillings will secure, carriage paid to any Address, 10lbs. of the cheapest Tea in England. Orders to be made payable to

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 33, SANDHILL, and 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE;
and at our NEW ESTABLISHMENT, CORNER OF FREDERIC ROAD,
HIGH STREET, SUNDERLAND. 937a

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS

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

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 arge 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.

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS.

JOHN WILSON AND SON,
WORSTED AND YARN MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE HOSIERS, AND HABERDASHERS, BLANKET AND FLANNEL MERCHANTS,
35, DEAN STREET, AND 14 & 16, ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCHYARD,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 704

RE-OPENING OF LUTON HOUSE, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

LARGE SHOW ROOM.

GRAND SHOW OF FASHIONS FOR EASTER.

R. W. SHAW

HAVING just visited the Principal Markets, is now in a position to offer Goods cheaper than any other Tradesman in the district; in illustration of these statements the subjoined prices are for the purpose of showing what can be done, and he confidently solicits inspection of the large variety which will be submitted for choice.

MILLINERY.
500 Girls' Beautifully Trimmed Hats, at 8½d., well worth 2s. 6d.
500 Girls' extra trimmed do. at 1s., worth 3s. 6d.
1,000 white Turbans, bound with velvet, at 2½d.
A beautiful assortment of Ladies' Coloured Bonnets, in all styles, from 2s. 11d. to 15s. 6d.
120 black Bonnets, 2s 6d. to 15s., some are worth 5s. more.
Children's Silk Hats and Hoods.
A large stock of Girls' Black and White Straw Hats, from 6d to 3s. 6d. (new styles.)
The newest styles in Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Laces, Bonnet and Hat Shapes, Velvets, &c.

DRESSES.
1,000 Fancy Dress Pieces in Grenadines, Poplinettes, Mohairs, Lustres, &c., in Stock.
75 pieces of French Twills (all colours), at 10½d., well worth 1s. 4d. (French Merino width).
French Merinoes as low as 1s. 3½d., a splendid quality at 1s. 11d., usually sold at 2s. 9d., cheap.
A good assortment of Alpacas, Coburgs, Winceys, Lamas, Tartans, &c.

SKIRTS.
75 Ladies White Tucked and Embroidered Skirts, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., to 6s. 6d. each.
Ladies' Stuff Skirts, in great variety.
A lot of Crinolines, to be cleared out cheap.

JACKETS.
60 Ladies' Black Cloth Jackets, 2s. 9d., worth 4s. 6d.
25 „ Fashionable do., 4s. 6d., worth 6s. 6d.
120 „ Very Fashionable, with Wide Sleeves, from 6s. 6d. to 21s.
30 „ Velveteen, 4s. 6d. to 22s.
Children's Cloth and Velveteen Jackets, all sizes and prices.

STAYS.
Women's Good Drab Jean Stays, at 1s. 3½d., worth 1s. 9d.
„ Extra Quality, at 1s. 10d., regularly sold at 2s. 9d.

Children's drab Jean do., from 10½d. to 1s. 6d.
Ladies' Brown Clasped do., at 1s. 3½d., worth 2s.
120 pairs of Magenta do., at 1s. 11d., sold at 2s. 9d.
Scarlet do., at 2s. 11d.. worth 4s. 6d.

BOYS' SUITS.
Boys' Tweed Suits, 4s. 11d., worth 6s. 9d.
„ Oxford Melton do., at 8s. 6d., worth 11s. 6d.
„ Brown Melton do., at 11s. 6d., worth 15s. 6d.
„ Black Velveteen do., at 12s. 6d. and 15s. 6d.
„ Blue Satara do., at 16s. 6d.
A great variety of other kinds always in Stock.

TROUSERS AND VESTS.
500 pairs of Trousers and Vests, beautiful assortment of patterns, at 19s. 6d., well worth 25s.
250 pairs of Men's Tweed Trousers, at 3s. 11d., worth 6s.
Men's Black Doe Trousers, at 7s. 11d., worth 12s. 6d.
„ Moleskin and Cord Trousers (lined or unlined) at 3s. 11d. to 9s. 6d.
„ Woollen Cord Trousers, good quality, at 10s. 6d., worth 14s. 6d.
Boys' Tweed and Cord Trousers, from 1s. 11d. per pair.
Men's Moleskin Vests, good quality, at 3s. 6d. each.
„ Good Black Cloth Vests, at 3s. 11d., worth 5s. 6d.
Boys' Vests, all sizes and qualities.

COATS.
75 Men's Black Cloth Coats, fashionable, at 14s. 6d., worth 20s.
Men's Fashionable Tweed Pea Jackets, at 16s. 6d. to 25s.
„ „ Velvet Coats, beautiful quality, at 25s.
„ Grey Suits, fashionable for Summer, at 33s., worth 50s.
Boys' Coats, in great variety.
A large assortment of Hats, Caps, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Collars, &c., for Easter.

R. W. SHAW, PROPRIETOR,
LUTON HOUSE, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT; FRONT STREET, CONSETT;
and FRONT STREET, LEADGATE. 224b

WINES (Foreign) on which duty was paid in London by some of the principal firms during the year 1868 —(*Wine Trade Review, 15th Jan.,* 1869)

	Gallons
W & A Gilbey ...	620,994
Sandeman, Sons & Co	154,622
R Hooper & Sons ...	139,655
Dingwall, Portal & Co	137,307
H R Williams & Co ...	132,616
F W Cosens ...	115,814
Boyes & Beckwith	113,476
Lightly & Simon	99,008
Cunliffe & Co ...	93,285
Tod-Heatley & Co ...	83,674
Litre Bottle Wine Co ...	82,551
J Allnut & Co ...	82,264
Dent, Urwick & Co	78,884
Bond, Forbes & Co	77,277
D Taylor & Sons	71,943
Max Greger ...	71,475
Secretan, Campbell & Co	67,969
Boord & Son ...	67,587
Findlater & Co ...	66,243
Polak Bros & Co	66,074
Brooks & Oldham	63,859
C Kinlock & Co .	60,683
Robertson Bros ...	59,347
Lemon Hart & Son	59,213
Domecq & Co ...	58,129

SPIRITS (Foreign) on which duty was paid in London by some of the principal firms during the year 1868 —(*Wine Trade Review, 15th Jan.,* 1869)

	Gallons
Twiss & Brownings	242,436
W & A Gilbey ...	231,354
J & W Nicholson	165,605
D Taylor & Sons	144,608
Trower & Lawson ...	121,512
Dingwall, Portal & Co	110,263
R Hooper & Sons	106,043
Bond, Forbes & Co	95,855
Seager & Evans	87,328
Boord & Son ...	86,200
C Webb ...	73,947
Burnett & Co ...	64,910
E S Pick ...	60,253
Lemon Hart & Son	58,594
Bishop & Son ...	56,933
Bowerbank & Son	50,180
J Allnutt & Co ...	49,245
G Orme & Co ...	48,541
J & J Vickers & Co	48,357
Hills & Underwood	47,638
Marshall & Elvey	45,568
T H Furze ...	45,342
B Field & Sons ...	40,667
Osmond & Co ...	38,502
Pickford & Co ...	38,460

Gins and Whiskies (W & A Gilbey 279,682 gallons) are not included in the above returns.

Total quantity of Wines and Spirits paid Duty on by W & A Gilbey in the year 1868 ... 1,182,030

W & A GILBEY—WINES & SPIRITS Agent in CONSETT, from whom Single Bottles or larger quantities can be obtained:—

W AYNSLEY
Grocer,
CONSETT

These SPIRITS are selected as being of the finest quality, and it should be observed that the variation in price is chiefly caused by the difference in strength, viz. 33 *under proof,* 17 *under proof,* and *proof.* Exceptions to this rule are the Castle SO Whiskey, Castle DO Whiskey, Castle F O Cognac, and Castle JO Rum, which are of the same fine quality as the other descriptions, but being more matured by age are slightly higher in price

For full description of each see Book of Prices

GINS

			Per Bottle	Page
Castle UP	GIN	33 *under proof*	2/0	20
Castle OE	GIN	17 *under proof*	2/5	20
Castle Proof	GIN	*proof*	2/10	20

The above can be had either Sweetened or Unsweetened.

COGNAC BRANDIES

Castle D	Cognac	33 *under proof*	2/10	22
Castle E	Cognac	17 *under proof*	3/4	22
Castle F	Cognac	*proof*	4/0	22
Castle FO 33	Cognac	*Old* 33 *under proof*	3/2	22
Castle FO pf.	Cognac	*Old. proof*	4/8	22
COGNAC BRANDY (L'Or Extrait du Vin)		*proof*	5/6	23

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

BRANDIES (*not Cognac Brandies*)

Castle UP	Brandy	33 *under proof*	2/2	23
Castle UV	Brandy	17 *under proof*	2/7	23
Castle Proof	Brandy	*proof*	3/0	23

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

SCOTCH WHISKIES

Castle UP	WHISKEY	33 *under proof*	2/1	24
Castle UV	WHISKEY	17 *under proof*	2/6	24
Castle Proof	WHISKEY	*proof*	2/11	24
Castle SO 33	WHISKEY	*Old* 33 *under proof*	2/3	24
Castle SO pf.	WHISKEY	*Old. proof*	3/1	24

IRISH WHISKIES

Castle UP	WHISKEY	33 *under proof*	2/1	25
Castle UV	WHISKEY	17 *under proof*	2/6	25
Castle Proof	WHISKEY	*proof*	2/11	25
Castle DO 33	WHISKEY	*Old* 33 *under proof*	2/3	25
Castle DOpf.	WHISKEY	*Old. proof*	3/1	25

JAMAICA RUMS

Castle UP	Rum	33 *under proof*	2/1	20
Castle UV	Rum	17 *under proof*	2/6	20
Castle Proof	Rum	*proof*	2/11	20
Castle JO 33	Rum	*Old* 33 *under proof*	2/3	20
Castle JO pf.	Rum	*Old. proof*	3/1	20
Castle White	Rum	*Old. proof*	3/1	20

QUALITY — As described in Book of Prices
STRENGT. —Specified with all Spirits
MEASURE —Six Bottles contain one gallon

Each Cork will bear W & A Gilbey's patent Seal with the name and distinctive mark thus:—

The signature will be on the side of each Cork thus:— W & A Gilbey

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Business Announcements.

NEW GOODS FOR EASTER.

VARDY & CO.'S
FIRST-CLASS CHEAP DRAPERY
ESTABLISHMENT,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

NEW SHAWLS AND JACKETS.
NEW STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.
NEW MILLINERY BONNETS AND HATS.
NEW DRESS PRINTS.
NEW FANCY DRESSES.
NEW CORSETS AND STAYS.

A CHEAP and Well-assorted STOCK of SILK and LACE TIES, COLLARS, CUFFS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, HEAD DRESSES, SKIRTS, CRINOLINES, &c., &c.

A Splendid Selection of MEN'S HATS, CAPS, TIES, SCARFS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, PANTS, COTTON and WOOLLEN DRAWERS, UMBRELLAS, CARPET and LEATHER BAGS, &c., &c.,

AT

VARDY & COMPANY'S
FIRST-CLASS CHEAP DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.
157b

BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
91 and 93, BLACKETT STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

JAMES JOHNSON, FAMILY GROCER AND TEA DEALER. Teas, Coffees, and Spices of the Choicest Quality. Good Useful Teas from 2s. per pound. Coffees 1s. per pound. Household Soaps from 3d. per pound. All kinds of Drysaltery Goods cheap and of the best Quality. Hotels and families supplied at wholesale prices.

TERMS—CASH. 879a

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES AND HANDBOOK.

300 *Pages; Bound,* 1s., *or by Post for* 14 *stamps.*

THE HOMŒOPATHIC 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, and prescribed for.

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

CAUTION.—The medicine supplied by agents are secured by a band over the cork, and which band bears the signature, "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London," without which none are genuine.

AGENTS:—Tow Law, Rutherford; Crook, Wilkinson; Durham, Scawin and Wortley. 827a

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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. 692a

REID AND SONS
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS TO THE QUEEN,
CHRONOMETER MAKERS TO THE ADMIRALTY.

SILVER TEA SERVICES, from........£20 to £40
SILVER COFFEE POTS, from ....£14 to £20
SILVER SALVERS, from ....£4 to £50
SILVER CAKE BASKETS, from ......£10 to £35
SILVER INKSTANDS, from ....£4 to £25
SILVER CLARET JUGS, from ....£14 to £35
SILVER MUGS for CHILDREN, from..45s. to £6
SILVER KNIFE, FORK, & SPOON, in Case, from ....24s. to £5
SILVER PORRINGERS and SPOONS, from ....£5 to 8gs.
ELECTRO-PLATED CORNER DISHES, from 8gs. the Set of Four; the Handles remove, and Covers form four extra Dishes if required.
ELECTRO-PLATED DISH COVERS, from..........................8gs. per Set
ELECTRO-PLATED TEA SERVICES, from..........................70s.
ELECTRO-PLATED DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, 12 Pairs, in Case, from ....63s.

REID AND SONS,
41, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Poetry: Original and Select.

SPRING SONG IN THE CITY.

Who remains in London,
  In the streets with me,
Now that Spring is blowing
  Fresh winds from the sea;
Now that trees grow greener,
  And the sun shines mellow,
And with moist primroses all
  English lanes are yellow?

Little barefoot maiden,
  Selling violets blue,
Have you ever pictured
  Where the sweetlings grew?
O the cool sweet forest,
  Deep in dewy grasses,
Where the wind-blown shadow drifts
  Scented as it passes!

Pedlar breathing deeply,
  Toiling into town,
With the dusty highway
  You are dusty brown,—
Have you seen the meadows
  Dark with flying breezes,
Downy blow-bells flying fast
  Where the wild wind pleases?

Out of yonder waggon
  Pleasant hay-scents float,
He who drives it carries
  A daisy in his coat:
O the English meadows,
  Sweet beyond all praises!
Freckled orchards blowing bright
  'Mid the snow of daisies!

Now in busy silence
  Broods the nightingale.
Choosing out a dwelling
  In a dimpled dale;
Round the bower she buildeth
  Rose trees wild are growing;
Under her the brooklet sings
  Thro' the green haze flowing.

She is still and silent
  As a bird can be,
For the red buds only
  Fill the red rose tree—
Just as the buds blossom
  She begins her tune,
When all is sweet, and roses blow
  Underneath the moon.

Nowhere in the valleys
  Will the winds be still,
Everything is stirring,
  Wagging at his will:
Blows the maiden's kirtle,
  With her hand prest on it!
Lightly o'er the leafy ledge
  Blows the ploughboy's bonnet.

O to be roaming
  In an English dell!
Every nook is wealthy,
  All the world looks well;
Tinted smile the heavens
  Over earth and ocean,
Waters flow, fresh winds blow—
  All is light and motion!

—*Robert Buchanan, in Good Words for April.*

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

ART DOGMA.—An artist's wife never admires her husband's work so much as when he is drawing her a cheque.

CRUELTY.—A gentleman was observed the other day beating a retreat. On being caught, he said, by way of an excuse for his conduct, that it had struck him suddenly. The matter is still under investigation.

CALLING OVER THE ROLL OF FAME.—*Sergeant:* "Tugal M'Tavish!" *Tugal* (hurrying up, too late for parade): "Here!" *Sergeant* (indignant): "Here! Where? You'll always cry 'Here!' when you're absent."

"RULING PASSION STRONG IN SLEEP!"—Bad habits are hard to overcome. How true this is, is shown in the case of those who live too rapidly, for even when they go to rest they are often known to be fast asleep.

MORE FROM MRS. MALAPROP.—Our esteemed friend has been spending a few days in the country, which she says is looking dutiful. Spring flowers are springing up in most luxurious confusion. Bandylions are abundant in the meadows at the back, and her front garden is full of scarlet agapemones.

BAD ADVICE.—How hostile to temperance and teetotalism Pope seems to have been! Not content (as we have before pointed out with the finger of scorn) to urge his readers to "drink deep," he must needs go on to inculcate the pernicious doctrine that "drinking largely sobers us again." Monstrous!

Extracts from JUDY.

A Pretender to the Crown.—A chignon.

A Noose-paper.—A marriage certificate.

The Teetotaler's Cry.—All hands to the pump.

Tradesmen often get their living by various weighs.

Whatever is is right, except your left hand and foot.

A young man with a plump sweetheart may call her lump-sugar.

Curious.—If twice eleven are twenty-two, how can twice ten be twenty too?

What word may be pronounced quicker by adding two more letters to it?—Quick.

The man who knows the most, smells a rat easier than he who has most nose.

A carpenter is seldom as handsome as his wife, because he is generally a deal planer.

To cure toothache, you should hold a certain root in the hand—the root of the tooth, you know.

Milk is good for babes. Curd is not; neither should you let them have their whey.

To be Looked Into.—What becomes of the hints people keep on dropping, so few are picked up?

A Hint to Braggarts.—What can be more useful than a clock? yet it always runs itself down.

The happiest age for young women.—Marriage: at least so they think.

Ladies who faint in church are like good resolutions, they want carrying out.

ONLY RIGHT SHE SHOULD.—*Reverend Gentleman:* You don't come to church as often as you used to, Mrs. Chops. *Mrs. Chops:* No, sir, I knows I don't, but I oughter, I'm sure, 'cause you has a deal o' meat of us.

Extracts from Fun.

How does Spring come in?—Like a bud.

A man cannot well be accused of cutting his acquaintance because he drops the "h"s. He has probably never been on speaking terms with them!

VERY ACCOMMODATING.—*Porter:* "Werry sorry, sir, but this yere's the ladies' compartment. *Calm Being:* "Delighted ah'm shaw! And, I say, *(aside)* the youngest for preference:"

CUTTING.—There is something in a name after all, despite the divine Williams! An American paper tells that last year Connecticut beat Indiana on divorces by eighty-nine. This is cutting connections with a vengeance.

A NEW SOLUTION OF THE OLD DIFFICULTY.—*Papa* (filling up Census, to maiden of sixteen summers): "Rosie, my love, you're not three and twenty!" *Rosie:* "No, pa dear, but you add it all up, don't you? And as Aunt Jane has returned herself—well, quite six years younger than she is, I thought it would bring the total nearer the truth!"

WALKER!—A Canadian paper expresses its surprise at the fact that more than a dozen offers of marriage have been lately made to a "learned girl in Montreal, who has lost both legs above the knee." The reason is obvious. In these times a fellow is naturally on the look out for a wife who can't run through his money. Besides when he makes her an offer he is not called on to lay his heart and fortune at her feet.

Correspondence.

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

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I feel sure your columns are ever open to suggest matters having for their object the improvement of all classes of society in everything calculated to be of service in advancing them morally and intellectually. Having resided here for several years, and having seen Consett during the last commercial depression, I am delighted on looking around now to see the great change which has taken place in trade and commerce; but yet, with our increasing prosperity, we might ask, Where is the corresponding improvement in our morality and temperance as a town? The crowded houses in John Street—the drunkenness and desecration we have witnessed—speak for themselves. I much regret, and am very sorry to say, that such places is more a refuge for vagabonds, than honest working men. Much has of late been put forth through your paper, sir, about a police-court. It is most astonishing the numerous friends the working men have; it is also astonishing how little good those friends do for him in the end. If more respectable and convenient houses were erected, a better class of citizens might be expected. I venture to say two or three missionaries in the district would be a greater benefit than a court, in Consett. Say what we may, immorality is fearfully on the increase in this town, and a temperance missionary not necessarily confined to temperance work, but who could preach and visit as well or try to redeem the drunkards who are seen daily in our streets, would I believe do much good. Hoping some one will take up this question.

I remain yours truly,
A CITIZEN.

THE VACCINATION COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—The interest now felt by all classes in the Vaccination question induces me to send you a digest of the Parliamentary Committe which is now sitting. Authorisation was given by the Chairman (Right Hon. W. E. Forster) who said:—"It is not customary to let the evidence of the committees be given to the public; but we are exceedingly anxious that there should be every opportunity of carefully judging this evidence, and therefore I shall be willing to ask the speaker for a copy of the evidence to be given to Mr. Gibbs, and a copy to Mr. Pitman."

Mr. John Candlish, M.P. for Sunderland, was the first witness. The hon. member, who is also one of the Committee, said:—

"I introduced my Bill, last session, to limit the penalties for non-vaccination because of the conflicting state of the law, and because magistrates have fined and imprisoned non-vaccinators repeatedly for the same offence which I believe to be against the intention of the Committee of 1866, of which I was a member. I have evidence of at least fifty cases of repeated conviction for the same child. The first is that of James A. H. Toulson, of Leeds, who has been summoned twelve times in fourteen months for refusing to vaccinate his child. James Lawton, of North Whittington, near Chesterfield, who is now in Derby jail, has been summoned ten times in twelve months for two unvaccinated children. His effects being exhausted by repeated fines and distraints, he has been sent to prison. Mr. Lawton is a man of good repute and fair education. I believe it is almost impossible to produce a stronger case of a man enduring pains and penalties for conscience sake. W. C. F. Lane, of Grantham, has been three times fined for the same child. He writes:—'I cannot afford to pay £1 14s. 0d. every two or three months.' Another case, which has special features, is that of Charles Washington Nye, of Chatham. Mr. Nye, has been four times imprisoned for the same child. He says that two of his children were killed by vaccination." Mr. Candlish adduced other facts to show the oppressive nature of the law, and continued:—"If vaccination is no protection at all, it ought to be abolished. Even if it is complete protection it ought not to be enforced with repeated penalties, because there would be no danger from the un-vaccinated. The law as it now stands really comes to this—there is perpetual imprisonment for conscience sake. There is a conscience at work in resistance to this law in the case of a large number of intelligent and respectable persons. I think no House of Commons would dare to pass a law to take children by violence from their parents and vaccinate them. Even if vaccination were absolutely protective in the majority of cases, I do not think it would be the duty of Government to enforce it by repeated penalties against conscientious and intelligent disbelief in its efficacy."

HENRY PITMAN.

Manchester.

THE HET WETTOR WESH HOOSE.

Tiv th' Edditur ov th' Consitt Gardynn.

DEER SOR,—Wad ye jist allou me te say a fue words aboot this new het wettor wash hoose. Awl jist let ye knaw hou aw gat to find it out. Aw was gannen alang the road yen day an aw met a very desent chep, so we gat on talkin aboot het an caud wethor, and wettor an sic like, so he sais howay alang we me, an awl show thou plenty iv het wettor every day. So he and me gans alang an thir wis lots iv het and caud-wettor, an shure aw gat a surprise. Wi maun, aw sais, its jist the thing its wanted here, its a reel het wettor wesh hoose, an awl hev a soom, its such a furst-rate place man. Awd Billey Purvis used te say its clivvor, its worth awl the money, an ef he had been here he wad ha gyen every week, ey an yung Billey tee, ey aws shure he wad. Aw haddent much time, so aw sais, marrow, awl cum back next week, an aw went an seed throu the place, an its weel fit up, an if wor Toon Counsil wad fit us up sum urinals throo the toon it wad be anuther gud job for canny Consett. Eftor aw gat a luik rood, the chep sais te me, ef thou likes awl giv tha a Torkish bath. A what, sais aw, ma lad nee Torks for me. Aw divvent mean Torkish men, ma lad, aw mean a Torkish wesh; its the best thing in the world for the hilth. So aw thout aw wad try the thing, so aw went throu the prosess as he called it, an when aw cam out, wey man, aw diddent naw whare aw was, aw felt se clivvor, aw thout aw wis a yung man agyen, an cud hae loupt ower the muen if she had been in ma rode. Wey lads, it's one of the best things it ivor cam tiv Consett, an aw wad advise every boby te gan and hev a try of the new wesh hoose, at Newmarkit Street, an they'l find it's good for them. Maw frind it hes the consarn waddent let me cum out till he had letten me see throu, so aw seed the greet swoomin pound, an aw jist thout what a fine thing it was to be yebbel to save yor life if ivor ye fall intiv a greet wettor pyul. Aw kinda think thor'll be a day set for women foaks te gan, an am shure they'll gan back agyen if they once git a dook for thor such canny foaks it keeps the consarn, an it's such a grand place, it's weel worth plenty of custom. Thor was a puddler cum in the time aw was there it ave knawn a lang time, an he sais he gans every week, cas it myeks him work evor se much bettor, so if it's gude for him it cannot be bad for hus pitmen, an aw wad advise maw marrows it Leedgate to gan an get the dort washed off them at the place, becas they hevvent the chance at hyem. Aw wonder if that ramilen chep it rites for your paper has ever been there; if he hes he dissent knaw se much aboot it as aw de, or else he wad hev teld us iv yor papor, an not left us to find it out for worsels. Aw herd when aw gat hyem that neet it Raffy How had been there wiv his iron horse to get washed but aw think he might hev stopt it the trow it the end of Middel Street, it wis gud enuef for an iron horse to drink at. But am gettin off me subject now, so aw mon dropt. So wishen suxsess to the wesh hoose, an trustin you'l giv is a bit room iv yor papor for the expearence of

AN AWD PITMAN IT LEADGATE.

April 17th 1871.

PASTOR GORDON'S LECTURE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Please allow me space for a few remarks on the above. As stated in your issue of the 1st inst., a lecture was delivered at the Highgate Baptist Chapel, on Monday evening, the 27th ult., by the above named individual, under the auspices of the Liberation Society.

The party furnishing your report styles the lecturer, "the well-known champion of the Liberation Society." It is, however, a pity that champions do not make a point of carrying their belts with them wherever they go, so that they may be easily distinguished; it is difficult to distinguish them otherwise.

Although, I am entirely opposed to the principles advocated by the lecturer, I listened with due attention to what he said, and was quite open to conviction by any logical argument, but I am bound to say that he departed so much from the avowed subject of his lecture that he might almost as well have been lecturing on race-horses or something of that nature; indeed both the Chairman and the proposer of the vote of thanks to the lecturer delighted in the "racy" character of the recture.

Let us notice what the title of the lecture was, namely, "The Church of England as by law established, viewed in the light of the New Testament." I beg to suggest that a more proper title would have been, "The Church of England as by law established, and the New Testament made light of by Pastor Gordon," and I am certain there are others of the same opinion. I would simply appeal to christian men, of whatever denomination, and ask if the New Testament to be made light of, or whether it is not a sacred book to be opened with reverence.

I can quite appreciate the difficulty your reporter laboured under in furnishing an abridged report of a lengthy lecture, so I will not be hard upon him with reference to one or two errors that have crept into his account of the proceedings: I will therefore pass on to what took place at the close of the meeting.

Mr. Paton rose and said that the manner in which Pastor Gordon had spoken was objectionable, egotism, spleen, vulgarity, and sophistry having been observable throughout." Indeed nothing could be more true than this. This, amongst other facts mentioned by Mr. Paton somewhat stirred up the lecturer's wrath, for he at once said that the opportunity to speak had been wilfully, deliberately, and designedly abused Evidently he did not expect at such a place as Highgate Baptist Chapel anyone had an opinion contrary to his own.

Now I come to a point where your reporter has made a very great blunder. Mr. Paton having said that the sovereign was not the "spiritual" head of the Church of England, your report says "Mr. Gordon then read the articles to show that they were spiritual &c."

I did not hear the lecturer read any of the articles, what he did read was a part of the declaration of the king giving effect to the articles after they had been agreed upon in convocation. I would recommend that the articles of religion be read by your reporter, he will find no mention whatever made of the sovereign of these realms in them except articles 21, 23, 36, and 37, none of which the Lecturer read, and if he had done so he would have shown that royalty was brought into them, simply for the purpose of giving effect to what might be done by Parliament and the governing body of the church. Where then is the "spiritual connection of the sovereign with the church in the sense that the lecturer tried to make his hearers believe? Perhaps he himself is a spiritualist. It could not have been necessary for the lecturer to read the articles to shew that they alluded to spiritual matters, because they are principally extracted from the new Testament and are, in the main, necessarily spiritual. Mr. Paton did not say that the articles were not spiritual.

I will give a short defination of the connection of the sovereign with the church. In the year 1562 the archbishops, and clergy generally having accepted the doctrine of the New Testament, the king says to them "Go spread it abroad amongst my subjects." This is what I take to be the broad interpretation of our state church.

Pastor Gordon treated the office of a Bishop as a mere sinecure. I am glad to see our friends, the Wesleyans, by far the most influential of the dissenting bodies, have not thought in this wise, but have in the United States of America elected Bishops to assist in the government of their affairs. I am not at all certain that the title of "Pastor" is not as great a sinecure as any that can enter the imagination of man, especially when "pastors" are allowed to leave their proper sphere of labour—I won't say what for. I leave your readers to decide for themselves as to the self-denying, self-sacrificing nature of Pastor Gordon. One thing I know, is, that the Liberation Society have recently made a very earnest appeal for funds lest their movement should fall to the ground.

I must just notice an illusion made by the lecturer to the name of Dr. Johnson. He said some time at the end of the last century the learned doctor was walking in the garden of a baronet in London when the latter threw some strawberry stalks over a neighbour's walk, whereupon the doctor remonstrated with him, upon which the baronet say, "he's only a dissenter," then says the doctor "throw them over then." It will be seen how far back Pastor Gordon had to take his little audience to find grievances against churchmen; this of course in his opinion was all a part of the system of church and state. I am surprised your reporter did not notice this little anecdote. In concluding the story the lecturer says "you all know what sort of a fellow Dr. Johnson was." If the lecturer possessed but a tithe of the brains that the great lexicographer had, he would have more respect for the man in spite of the little tale he related concerning him.

I feel satisfaction in believing that all denominations are not filled with that spirit of envy, hatred, and malice evinced on Monday week by the party who lectured at the Highgate Baptist Chapel, and remain,

Yours obediently
JOHN DENNINGTON.

Blackhill, 3rd April, 1871.

[Our reporter has neither time nor inclination to reply to this letter; he confidently leaves the question raised by our correspondent to those were present on that occasion, and has no fear of the result.—ED. *C.G.*]

The Siam papers report the fortunate news of the capture of an albino, or white elephant. He had been brought to the capital in state, and will in due time succeed to the highest dignities of state, the chief white elephant ranking next the queen, and the heir-apparent ranking next only to this elephant.—*Nature.*

LABOUR.—It is labour, and to labour only, that man owes everything possessed of exchangeable value. Labour is the talisman that has raised him from the condition of the savage; that has changed the desert and the forest into cultivated fields; that has covered the earth with cities, and ocean with ships; that has given us plenty, comfort and elegance, instead of want, misery and barbarism.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are admirably adapted for curing diseases incidental to females. At various periods of life women are subject to complaints which require a peculiar medicine; and it is now a demonstrable fact that there is none so suitable as Holloway's Pills. For all the debilitating disorders incidental to the sex, and in every contingency perilous to the life and the health of woman—youthful or aged, married or single—this great regulator and renovator of the secretive organs and the nervous system is an immediate cure. Their purifying qualities render them invaluable to females at all ages. They are searching and cleansing, yet invigorating; a few doses will speedily remove every species of irregularity in the system, and thereby establish health on a sound and firm basis.

A HUNDRED YEARS SINCE.—The longevity of our ancestors was really remarkable. Not a month passes without obituary notices of persons deceased at the age of 104, 106, 110, 113, and even of 127 years. James Caslett, gent., "formerly bottle-groom to George I.," dies at the age of 104. John Vickers, Esq., who had distinguished himself "at the famous battle of the Boyne, in Ireland," quietly draws his last breath in Berwick-street, Soho. At Barnsley in Yorkshire, Martha Preston, aged 123, pays the unavoidable debt of nature, after being married to five husbands, and bringing twenty-seven children into the world. A ship carpenter, too, dies at the age of 105, who had been a journeyman in the yard at the same time with Peter the Great. The old folks appear, also, to have been singularly vigorous, and prone to connubiality. Mr. Boys aged upwards of 80, marries Mrs. Air, aged 70—each having been twice previously married. Robert Judge, Esq., "who served in King William's wars," is united at the green old age of 95 to Miss Ann Nugent, only 15. On the other hand, Mrs. Jane Bebb, aged upwards of 65, attaches to herself Mr. Thomas Lamb, a lad of 18. "Married at Tunbridge Wells, Mr. Edmund Wood, aged 77, to Miss Goldstone, a fine young lady of 25; they were first lawfully asked three different Sundays in the church, and after married with a license." Again: "Married lately Mrs. Rochiel Bisset, aged 73, who had acquired nerr £6,000 by keeping a pawnbroker's shop near Rotherhithe, to a journeyman wheelwright near Peckham, about 23 years of age." A man enjoying the *cruda viridisque senectus* of 78 takes to himself a woman aged 69, whose mother, aged 102, was present at the wedding. Mr. Balsh, at Stratford in Essex, aged 73, is bound in holy wedlock to Miss Hannah Spencer, aged 18; and this suggestive remark follows:—"This is his third wife within these twelve months." As a pendant to the case of the thrifty Mrs. Racheal Bisset may be mentioned that of Margaret M'Dermot, who died worth £1,000, which she had amassed by lending money to the market people by the day.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

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, 3	P.M. 1, 2, 3
Benfieldside	dep.	6·55	4·25	....
Cold Rowley	„	7·3	4·35	....
Burnhill Junction	„	7·12	4·45	....
Tow Law	„	7·24	4·58	....
			1, 2.	
Crook	arr.	7·35	5.10	....
	dep.	7·40	5·20	....
Bishop Auckland	„	8·5	5·50	....
Darlington	„	9·0	6·40	....
Stockton	„	9·30	7·10	....
Middlesbro'	„	9·42	7·22	....

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M. 1, 2, 3.	P.M. 1 & 2.	P.M. 1, 2, 3.
Middlesbro'	dep.	6·22	5·15	....
Stockton	„	6·34	5·23	....
Darlington	„	7·15	4·30	....
Bishop Auckland	„	7·48	5·0	....
			1, 2, 3.	
Crook	arr.	8·10	5·22	....
	dep.	8·12	5·25	....
Tow Law	„	8·23	5·35	....
Burnhill Junction	„	8·35	5·48	....
Cold Rowley	„	8·45	5·58	....
Benfieldside	arr.	8·58	6·10	....

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·55	10·0	2·5	5·20
Scotswood	„	6·2	10·7	2·12	5·27
Swalwell	„	6·9	10·14	2·19	5·34
Rowland's Gill	„	6·19	10·24	2·29	5·44
Lintz Green	„	6·25	10·30	2·35	5·50
Ebchester	„	6·38	10·43	2·48	6·3
Shotley Bridge	„	6·44	10·49	2·54	6·9
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	„	6·50	10·55	3·0	6·15
Knitsley	„	7·4	11·9	....	6·29
Lanchester	„	7·13	11·18	....	6·38
Witton Gilbert	„	7.20	11·27	....	6·47
Durham	arr.	7·35	11.40	....	7·0

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2 G. P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.
Durham	dep.	8·10	12·0	....	7·55
Witton Gilbert	„	8·25	12·14	....	8·9
Lanchester	„	8·36	12·25	....	8·20
Knitsley	„	8·47	12·36	....	8·31
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	„	9·2	12·50	3·25	8·43
Shotley Bridge	„	9·7	12·55	3·30	8·48
Ebchester	„	9·10	12·59	3·34	8·52
Lintz Green	„	9·20	1·9	3·44	9·3
Rowland's Gill	„	9·25	1·14	3·49	9·8
Swalwell	„	9·34	1·23	4·1	9·17
Scotswood	„	9·40	1·29	4·8	9·24
Newcastle	arr.	9·50	1·40	4·20	9·35

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	4.0
Scotswood	„	8·7	4·9
Swalwell	„	8·13	4·15
Rowland's Gill	„	8·21	4·23
Lintz Green	„	8·27	4·29
Ebchester	„	8·40	4·42
Shotley Bridge	„	8·45	4·47
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·55	4·56
	dep.	9·10	5·10
Knitsley	„	9·21	5·21
Lanchester	„	9·34	5·34
Witton Gilbert	„	9.46	5·46
Durham	arr.	10·0	6·0

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Durham	dep.		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.	9·20	6·20
Shotley Bridge	„	9·25	6·24
Ebchester	„	9·30	6·30
Lintz Green	„	9·39	6·39
Rowland's Gill	„	9·46	6·46
Swalwell	„	9·57	6·53
Scotswood	„	10·3	7·7
Newcastle	arr.	10·15	7 15

Tell not your secrets to your servant, for he will then be your master.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite.—The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations 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.' Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London. 828a

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ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken off your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately; it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It has been long in use in America, and is highly recommended by medical men; it is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child; it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, and see that "Curtis and Perkins. New York and London" is on the outside wrapper, No mother should be without it.—Sold by all medicine dealers at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle, London Depot, 205, High Holborn.

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OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Saddening and disheartening is the news from Paris. It would seem that that devoted and ill-fated city, still beautiful in its tears, is doomed to be martyred by its own people. The Parisians are injuring their own capital more than the beleaguering Prussians did during a long seige, and the citizens appear to be more afraid of their fellow citizens than they were of their avowed enemies. Marshal Macmahon, it is said, has promised to "put an end to the insurrection in a month;" but in that month what horrors and atrocities may not be committed, what misery and devastation may not be caused? Meanwhile, the inhabitants of Paris are—perhaps wisely, but certainly very naturally—flying from the capital; and the return of the Prussians is an event, sad to say, that a large proportion of the Frenchmen must be now contemplating as the lesser of two evils. The little control which the Commune is able to exercise over the turbulent blackguards which have been enlisted under the Red flag in Paris is obvious from the late reports which show that not even such a self-denying philanthropist as Mr. Richard Wallace is spared by them. A band of the National Guard, says a correspondent, threatened to pillage this gentleman's house — this gentleman who probably more than any Frenchman in unhappy France deserves well of the country. While reading the disastrous news from France, it is impossible to turn to the accounts of the Hyde Park demonstration without feelings of disgust. But I will say nothing of the so-called "political" aspects of that demonstration, and will merely add that the opinion, so far as I can judge, is now becoming stronger every day that such demonstrations as these ought not to be permitted. The right of public meeting, of which we hear so much, has really nothing whatever to do with the prohibition of such dangerous and destructive gatherings as these. They are simply occasions for the display of ruffianism and the destruction of public property, and, as such, they become affairs with which the Commissioners of Police ought to deal with a vigorous hand.

The delightful April showers with which we have been favoured during the last few days have brought out the brightest spring green in our gardens, squares, and parks of the Metropolis. I have just returned from a pleasant visit to the Horticultural Gardens. The progress made towards the completion of the International Exhibition during the last few days is very marked; but the ceremony of the 1st of May will not be anything like so imposing or interesting as the one observed when the Albert Hall was opened. Neither the Queen nor the Prince of Wales is to be present, and the fair-haired Lorne and his bride will not put in an appearance. Princess Christian is to be present, and the Count and Countess of Flanders are to be among the royal personages present. I should, upon more grounds than one, advise the bulk of country friends to reserve their visit till June. In the first place, the prices of admission will be lower, and, in the next, in addition to the usual London attractions the Handel Festival is to be held at the Crystal Palace in June. The season will then be at its height, and the weather doubtless fairly settled.

I shall not bore your readers by recounting the facts of fancies, the sham and bombast, in connection with the actual "demonstration" in Hyde Park last Sunday, but will just point out the extraordinarily inflated style in which these demonstrations are always spoken of before they take place. In respect to this particular sorry affair, for example we read of "the Council of the International Democratic Association," but considering this association itself is but a miserable affair, what must the Council be? This Council met at "the Bath Coffee House" (pray give it the benefit of capital letters), but this is a dirty little establishment. We read of "the various branches of the Law and Labour League and other democratic associations," but it is almost doubtful whether any such league exists, and as the "various branches," why, they are twigs at the most. An address to "the men of London" was agreed upon, but perhaps not one in ten thousand of the men of London would take the trouble to read it, even if they saw it, which is very doubtful. It was arranged that "the democrats of the eastern districts" should assemble so and so, and "march in procession," &c. What pitiful bombast all this now appears after reading the accounts of the "demonstration" itself!

I have noticed a decidedly strange advertisement considering other circumstances bearing upon it. The Government advertise that they want twenty writers for the Civil Service. A very agreeable fact this in itself, but it is certainly mysterious taken in connection with the fact that a number of junior Civil Service clerks, who entered Government offices on the faith of their situations being permanent and progressive as to salary, are now under notice to quit. Why could not some of those junior clerks be made writers?

Mr. Friswell has, much to his honour, repaid Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton the £500 they had to pay to Mr. Sala, "honestly criticised" by the first-named gentleman, who also had paid his publishers their law costs—together about £1,000. This is a terribly heavy penalty to pay for a few pages of writing; but I must say that Mr. Friswell deserved to be mulcted heavily. But still let us give him his due. It was the publishers who were legally responsible, and the author need not have paid a penny; therefore he deserves praise for voluntarily taking the whole burden upon himself.

I clip the following from the *Choir*, having seen no statement of the fact previously; and I make no comment upon it except just to add that the Church alluded to is part and parcel of the Church of England:—"The details of the observance of Good Friday were so strictly carried out at S. Paul's, Walworth, that not only was the sanctuary hung in black, the alter denuded, the lamps extinguished, and the organ partially silenced, but the service notices given to the choristers were made out upon black-edged notepaper." The *Times* gave the Ritualists a hint which they do not like in its leader upon the Irish Church on Monday, when the writer describes candles, crosses, processions and elevations "comparatively harmless exhibitions which merely afford religious amusement for the educated and unemployed."

PRINTING IN JAPAN.—The Japanese are making progess in the art of printing. Hitherto they have only been acquainted with the Chinese mode of printing, from engraved wooden blocks. Lately, however, they have engaged the services of an English gentleman, to set up for them an establishment for typefounding, electrotyping and printing on the Western method, and to give them such instruction in these arts as will enable them afterwards to carry on the business. Type-founding and electrotyping have now for the first time been introduced into Japan.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BEAMISH AND PONTOP AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Beamish and Pontop Agricultural Society was held on Wednesday evening week, at the house of Mr. J. Seymour, Puddlers' Arms Inn, Consett. There was a large attendance, and Mr. N. Clark was called upon to preside. After making a few brief remarks he called upon Mr. George Ridley, one of the secretaries, to read the report, which is as follows;—The committee are happy to be able to report the continued prosperity of the society. The society has had three prize competitions in the post year, viz., a ploughing and hedge-cutting match at Pontop High Stables on the 28th June, 1870; an agricultural stock show at Beamish on the 28th September last; and a turnip crop competition throughout the district on the 9th November last, all of which were very successful. The finances of the society are in a healthy condition, the receipts during the year have amounted to £133 3s. 10d., and the payments have been £104 5s. 9½d., thus leaving a balance in favour of the society of £28 18s. 0½d. The thanks of the society are due to the gentlemen who have officiated as judges at the society's competitions during the year. The committee rely upon the members generally for their continued assistance in furthering the interests and objects of the society whereby its sphere of usefulness may be still further extended. After the reading of the report, the chairman remarked that as the next show in connection with the society was to be held at Consett, there should be a greater proportion of gentlemen residing near Consett on the committee, and as the suggestion was concurred in several gentlemen were added. The prize list was then revised and several extra prizes were decided on, amongst which were prizes to be given for leaping by horses. A committee was also appointed to procure a suitable place for the show; such committee to report to a future meeting of the society. It was also decided that the name of the society in future should be "The Beamish, Pontop, and Consett Agricultural Society." A vote of thanks to the chairman, and to the secretaries, Messrs. G. Ridley and J Richards, concluded the business of the meeting.

LECTURE AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

On Thursday evening, the Rev. E. A. Telfer, of Glasgow, delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture in the Town Hall, at Shotley Bridge, the subject being "London—the City of Contrasts: England's Glory and her Shame." The Rev. R. Stepney occupied the chair. After devotional exercises had been performed, the Chairman introduced the rev. lecturer to the meeting.

Mr. TELFER referred to the year 1665, when the city of London was visited with the plague, and when two-thirds of the population perished during the pestilence. He mentioned a case where a family of ten persons had been swept away. The mother was desirous of giving her last child a Christian burial, and on the way to the churchyard she was herself stricken with the malady, and when found she was clinging with one arm to he railings of the churchyard, and with the other she held the body of her dead child. When they looked at the sanitary condition of London at that time it was no wonder that the plague was created. But he was glad to say that the sanitary arrangement was being worked on a scientific principle in our own day, and that the death-rate of London became less and less every year, and he reminded them that cleanliness was next to Godliness. Then followed in 1666 the great fire in London, when £12,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. This led to great improvements in the way of architecture. The different religious bodies in London had done much for the heathen in foreign countries, but he thought that there were plenty living in a state of heathenism in our own metropolis. In the east of London he had heard men blaspheme and talk in a manner that made his flesh creep and blood run cold—men wishing for a time to come when the blood of their fellow-creatures would run along the streets like streams of water. It was computed that the population of London was at present about 3,200,000, and if the whole of these were to take hold of hands and stand side by side in single line, each person taking three feet, it would form a human chain of 2,000 miles in length. He found that in London the people managed to consume a terrible quantity of food. 25,000 sheep, and 6,000 bullocks were slaughtered in London alone every day, together with smaller animals. The Londoners were great drinkers. The lecturer then related the story of a woman who bought some tea when it was first introduced into London. She boiled the tea a long time with water, and tried it with a fork to see if it would get tender, and afterwards served it up to her husband with melted butter. (Laughter.) This great city also consumed a great deal of milk, but he was afraid that a portion of it was not what it was represented to be. Theodore Hook had once gone to a milk vendor with two large jugs in his hands. On being interrogated by the farmer as to what he was to do with both the jugs, he was told to put the milk in one and the water in the other, and he himself would mix it to his own liking. (Laughter). People had said if London be so rich, how came it to pass there was so much poverty. Some persons had attributed it to drunkenness, and this no doubt was one of the chief reasons, as he believed public-houses were injurious to the morals of the people. There were in London 10,000 public-houses, which, if put side by side, would make a line forty miles in length. Mr. Telfer referred to the London thieves, of whom there were about 16,000 preying about the streets nightly, and it was calculated that these stole yearly £1,000,000 worth of money and jewellery. In London there were 15,000 fallen women, whose lives only averaged four years and three-quarters after they got upon the stream. The rev. lecturer said he had heard of a girl thirteen years of age, who had been kicked into the streets of London by her own father to get her living. We had need to warn all young girls against the temptations which at every turn beset them. He could not understand English society: there was no pity shown towards the poor neglected woman, who was left to sink deeper and deeper into vice and misery; but he hoped the day was not far distant when the man that injured a woman would be shunned by his fellow-men. Mr. Telfer then turned to the bright side of the picture, and showed how the worst thieves of London might be won. He had once invited six young thieves into his parlour, and amongst them was one who delighted in the *cognomen* of "Jim Slim," who, on being asked how long he had been a thief, replied ever since he could lift anything. This boy could neither read nor write, but he would steal anything that was not too hot and heavy to carry away. Wishing to try if it were possible to win this boy's heart to Christ, he placed his purse within the boy's reach, and left the room for a short time. On returning and seeing that the purse had never been touched, he asked the boy why he had not taken it; but he answered that he could not pray and steal both at once. Shortly after, this same young boy was taken in hand by a pious Churchman and sent to college, and now he was a clergyman in the west end of London. The rev. gentleman was frequently applauded during his lecture, which was made very interesting by the startling statistics which he brought forward.

A vote of thanks having been accorded to Mr Telfer and the Chairman, the doxology was sung, and the audience dispersed.

As the prickliest leaves are the driest, so the pertest fellows are generally the most barren.

The *Railway News* understands that some very important discoveries have recently been made in the treatment of the iron ores of the Cleveland district. By the use of an inexpensive composition the sulphur and phosphorus are got rid of, and iron of a very fine quality is obtained from the ores. The process has been tested during the last three months at Palmer's shipbuilding works on the Tyne, and with the most satisfactory results.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT DERBY.

A dreadful accident, seriously injuring at least a dozen people, and endangering the lives of a great number, occurred at the Easter Pleasure Fair, which was opened at Derby on Friday. Amongst other attractions in the fair was a swing boat, which had been in work all day, and early in the evening, when the fair was becoming crowded with people, a bar of iron gave way, and the huge machine fell to the ground amidst shrieks from the bystanders. The boat at that time was filled with a score or more of young people, who were all dashed to the ground with terrific force. The utmost consternation prevailed, but it was soon discovered that there were at least a dozen persons injured more or less. Two children, named respectively Ellen Beeson, 12, and Ann Bradley, 14, residing with their parents in Eagle street, were picked up for dead, but it was found that, although they had received most severe injuries, they were still alive, and were consequently conveyed to the Hospital. Two other children, named Knight, of London street, were carried off home, where it was also found they had received dreadful injuries. The other persons who met with injuries were also conveyed to their respective homes, and their hurts attended to. No hopes are entertained as to the recovery of the two children in the Hospital.

CHARGE OF HORRIBLE CRUELTY TO A STEP-DAUGHTER.

At the Norton Police-court, East Riding, on Friday, Ann Hogg, wife of Francis Hogg, railway guard, living at Norton, was charged before Mr. George Legard, Mr. J. Marshall, and Lieutenant-Colonel Haworth-Booth, with having unlawfully assaulted and caused actual bodily harm to her step-daughter, Hannah Hogg, about 12 years of age. The case caused a great sensation, and the Court was crowded. Mr. Dale, of York, appeared for the defence. Since the occurrence of the alleged acts of cruelty the child has been under the care of a neighbour, a Mrs. Bloodworth, and now appeared in Court looking well, and replied with remarkable clearness during an examination of quite three hours. The following is a summary of the extraordinary evidence of the child:—She had been away nearly a year, and when she came home just before Christmas, her step-mother began to ill-treat her. She was first hungered, and then flogged with a stick (a straight-grown holly, about half an inch of the lateral shoots left on, like spikes) on her arms and body, and anywhere. She had marks and cut skin on her thighs and back, and was flogged with her clothes on and naked, and blood came many a time. Besides being flogged she was burnt every night with the warming-pan, containing hot cinders, as she went upstairs naked, the other children going up dressed. She had frost in one of her feet, and her step-mother struck the place with a hammer and burst it, and also struck at her frost-bit heels and broke the hammer shaft. She wore a chemise at night, in bed; but during the day had nothing on but an old skirt and a frock. The prisoner said she did not like her, and would kill her. She had a large burn on each leg, and was very weak and could scarcely get about. That was from hunger and beating. The skin used to come off her legs, thighs, and back, where burnt and beat. She was struck on the head with a hammer, which cut one place to the bone, and had been cut on the side of the head with a knife. She had been kept without sufficient food, had been offered potato peelings, had had a lighted candle applied to her naked person, had been burnt with a hot flat iron on the arm, had been lifted by the hair off the ground, had been hit on the heels with a poker (because she could not get shoes on owing to bad heels) till the blood gushed out, had been locked up in a coalhouse quite naked for an hour, after having had a bucket of cold water thrown over her, and when let out she fell from exhaustion and cold—(this was during the frost and snow of last winter),—had had hot water out of the kettle on the fire thrown over her, had been knocked down with a zinc bucket, and had various other acts of cruelty put on her by her step-mother. On the 18th of February she was rescued by Mrs. Bloodworth. She thought her father had never seen her ill-used, and when he was at home she had proper food.—A long cross-examination, answered with remarkable clearness, elicited still further acts of cruelty, and a medical man who had examined the child detailed a long list of the scars and wounds he found upon her, and spoke of her emaciated condition through want of proper food. Neighbours and Superintendent Young also gave evidence, after which Mr. Dale asked for an adjournment to consider his defence.—The Bench adjourned the further hearing of the case till Saturday, May 6th. It was found requisite to convey the woman away in a cab to save her from the excited crowd.

At Coventry, on Saturday, a man named Saunders was sent to prison for a month for personating at a municipal election.

SERIOUS THEFT FROM A COTTON MILL.—On Saturday, Joseph Postlethwaite, a weaver, was charged at the Preston Borough Police Court, with stealing 14 pieces of cotton cloth from the mill of Messrs. Swainson, Birley, and Co. Fishwick. The pieces averaged 50 yards in length; and it had been the practice of Postlethwaite to wrap them round his body before leaving the premises. On Friday last he was caught in the act, and was followed to the house of John Salmon and his wife, who were charged with feloniously receiving the goods.—The prisoners were all remanded, bail being refused.

SHOCKING SUICIDE THROUGH DRINK NEAR NOTTINGHAM.—Mr. Coroner Heath investigated a most painful case of suicide at the Wheat Sheaf Inn, Radford, near Nottingham, on Friday evening. The evidence went to show that the deceased man, Wm. Bostock, a framework knitter by trade, has of late been very intemperate, and during the last fortnight he has been more or less intoxicated every day. On Thursday afternoon, whilst in a fit of intoxication, the deceased, procured a quantity of vermin poison, which he took in some water. The deceased died in a few hours after he had taken the draught in the most dreadful agony. The jury found a verdict of "Poisoned himself in an unsound state of mind."

FRAUDULENT ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN NATURALISATION.—At Bow street Police-court, London on Saturday, three men named respectively Stuhmar, Veal, and Ellis, were charged on remand with conspiring to obtain by false pretences from the Secretary of State a certificate of naturalisation for a Russian lady named Werekind. Stuhmar had been paid £100 to obtain the naturalisation, and he bribed four householders to make a false declaration as to the lady's term or residence in England. The lady's husband wished his wife to become a naturalised British subject in order that he might leave her all his property, which he could not do under the Russian law.—A remand was granted to give time for the apprehension of the other two householders who had made the false declaration.

The Rev. Dr. Snape, head-master of the Newcastle Grammar School, has tendered the resignation of his office, which he has held for 37 years.

SUICIDE IN A GAOL.—John Johnstone, who was committed for trial on three separate charges of having robbed betting men at the last Northampton Races, committed suicide on Sunday morning in his cell in Northampton Gaol by hanging himself with a rope of cocoa nut fibre.

SUICIDE OF A BOY.—A singular case of suicide occurred at Cradey, near Stourbridge. A nailer, named Weston, lives at Cradey, and had a son, Arthur Weston, who was 13 years of age. The boy had behaved in a manner unsatisfactory to his father, who threatened to beat him. The boy seemed to have been in some fear of the chastisement he should undergo, and he was missed for a time. Some of his relatives subsequently found him hanging in the kitchen. He was cut down at once, but the body was found to be lifeless.

ACTION AGAINST THE MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, On Tuesday, the case of "Oliver *v.* the Midland Railway Company" was heard. Mr. Holker, Q.C., with whom was Mr Woodward, showed cause against a rule obtained last year calling upon the Midland Railway Company to show cause why a writ *mandamus* should not issue commanding them to take up an award in a claim of compensation made under the Land Clauses Act. The defendants had constructed a railway in the neighbourhood of some cottages belonging to the plaintiff, which fronted Lilly-street, Manchester. The company had not taken any land belonging to the plaintiff, but they had crossed what he called Priestly-street, but which the company denied was a street at all. The plaintiff made a claim on the company for compensation for injury done to his property, upon which the defendants were not liable. The plaintiff then gave notice of his intention to proceed to arbitration, and arbitrators and umpire were appointed. The latter had made his award, and the plaintiff now claimed the right to compel the defendant to pay the costs and take up the award, and furnish him with a copy, no doubt to enable him to bring his action and raise the question. He submitted that plaintiff had no such right. His land had not been touched, and the mere fact of their having made an embankment in the neighbourhood of the plaintiff's property was no ground for compensation. There was not a shadow of pretence for saying that the company were liable. —The Lord Chief Justice said the law put it on the company to pay the expenses and take up the award, and furnish the plaintiff with a copy.—Mr. Holker said it rested with the company to take up the award. After they had done so the plaintiff could demand a copy.—The Lord Chief Justice said it was not optional with the company.—Mr. Justice Blackburn said it had been decided it was not optional on their part.—Mr. Holker said the company's refusing to take up the award did not prevent the plaintiff from doing so.—Mr. Ambrose (for the plaintiff) said the plaintiff complained that what was a public street had been converted by the defendants into a *cul de sac*, which seriously affected the value of his property.—Mr. Holker said the defendant denied that Priestly-street was a public street. It was never anything more than a *cul de sac*.—The Lord Chief Justice said if the Court made the rule absolute there would be nothing to prevent the defendants setting forth the facts on the return so as to raise the question whether it was a case of compensation or not. If it was, the company were bound to take up the award. The Court was not in a position, on the important facts before it, to give a satisfactory judgment in the matter.—Mr. Holker said it would entail great expense.—Mr. Justice Blackburn said the defendants asked the Court on imperfect information to deprive the plaintiff of his remedy on the ground of costs.—The Court made the rule absolute.

ACTION AGAINST A RAILWAY COMPANY.

In the Court of Exchequer, on Monday, before the Chief Baron, and Barons Martin, Channell, and Pigott, the case of "Driver *v.* the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company," was heard. This was an action by the father of a boy who was killed at a level crossing at Gorton, near Manchester. At the trial before Mr. Baron Martin at the last assizes for the city, the learned judge directed a nonsuit, but gave the plaintiff leave to move to enter a verdict for him for £20, in the event of the Court being of opinion that there was negligence on the part of the company. Mr. Pope, Q.C., in now moving accordingly, said the lad only earned 4s. a week, and £20 was admitted to be the whole of the plaintiff's pecuniary loss by his death. The jury were very anxious at the trial to take the case out of the learned judge's hands, and this motion was really made at their instance, as they were extremely desirous that the father should have the £20. The accident happened at mid-day on the 26th of August last. As the lad was trying to pass over the crossing he was knocked down by a luggage train and killed. There had been gates at the crossing, but they had been removed, and the company were erecting at the spot a footway for the people to pass over. It appeared that the crossing was not used as a public carriage way—at least no evidence was given to prove that it was so used. The learned counsel contended that as the company had removed the gates they ought to have taken due precautions to warn the public of the danger of crossing. Assuming it was a public carriage way, he said there was a statutory duty with the company to maintain gates; on the other hand, treating it as only a footway on a level crossing, he argued that being a peculiarly dangerous place they ought to have had some one to warn passengers of the approach of trains, or to have run their trains slowly over it, or whistled, or taken some other reasonable precaution to ensure the safety of the public.—Mr. Baron Martin said if the company had whistled it would probably have been said that it frightened the boy, and so caused the accident.—Mr. Pope added there was a curve and a vast amount of traffic at the spot, and the best proof of the danger to which passengers were there exposed was, that the company were building a foot-bridge at the time of the accident. The boy was about eleven years of age, and was apprenticed to a paperhanger and painter. It was agreed at the trial that if there was any evidence of negligence on the part of the company, the plaintiff should recover the £20.—The Lord Chief Baron said they must treat the level crossing only as a footway, there having been no evidence of its being used by carriages. Looking at the whole case, he had great doubts whether there was any positive evidence of negligence; but it was well worth consideration whether some measures ought not have been taken to apprise people of the approach of trains. The cause was so full of doubt, and so extremely important, that the Court would grant a rule *nisi*; but he could not encourage the plaintiff to think that it would be made absolute.—Mr. Baron Martin said, if it had rested with him, he should have said that there should be no rule. It was simply the case of two boys comming up to the crossing—one stood still, and allowed the train to pass; the other rushed across at once, and so was killed. That was the whole matter. Rule *nisi* granted.

Mr. Justice Lush on Tuesday appointed Monday the 8th May for the hearing of the Brecknock election petition.

It is understood that the important picture which has occupied Mr. Holman Hunt during his sojourn at Jerusalem is now nearly, if not quite, finished.

Commodore Selim E. Woodworth, U.S.N., died in Panama, on the 5th of March. He was a son of Samuel Woodworth, the poet, was born in New York in 1815, and published a volume of his father's works.

ACCIDENT TO AN ACROBAT.—One of a troupe of Japanese acrobats, while performing at Dewsbury on Monday night on a double bamboo trapeze suspended from the top of the building, was by the breaking of a rope precipitated upon the stage footlights. One of the protectors entered his body, making a serious wound. The performer got on to his feet, and, making a bow to the audience, hobbled off the stage.

DEFRAUDING THE WAR OFFICE.—Mr. Clulow, the War-office solicitor, attended at Woolwich Police-court, to prosecute a man who gave the name of Thomas, on a charge of attempting to defraud the Government. While the men of the Army Reserve were being paid their monthly allowance at the pension office, the prisoner represented himself to be one William Lock, and claimed his pay £1 10s 4d. There being an order to apprehend Lock on a charge of enrolling himself twice in the Reserve, and thereby obtaining two bounties, the prisoner was detained, when he said that he was not Lock, but had been sent by a man in the street to draw his pay. He was committed for trial.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

On Sunday afternoon a democratic meeting was held in Hyde Park in favour of the French Communists. The procession was preceded to the Park by a band and Republican caps of liberty and American and other flags were carried. There were several thousand persons present. The rough element largely predominated, but there were also large numbers of the middle class, and many of the foreigners now resident in London present. There were but few police in uniform, but many detectives in plain clothes. The concourse being so great there were three platforms erected, and three distinct meetings held. The speakers all asserted that the French Communists are now engaged in a glorious struggle for the rights of humanity, and especially for those of the working classes, against the monopolies of the despots, and that the time has now come when the masses of the people must wrest the means of wealth from the tight clutches of the time-serving and servile hangers-on of crumbling monarchies, and worthless hereditary aristocracies. An address of sympathy with the French Communists was voted amidst immense cheering. The speakers concluded by urging their hearers to band together to obtain "Liberty in right," "Equality in law," and "Fraternity in interest," and to hoist on the tower of St. Stephen's the English Republican flag.

The following is a copy of the adopted address to the members of the Commune, the Central Committee, the National Guards, and the working classes of Paris: "Brethren,—We send you fraternal greeting in the name of the Universal Republic. We tender you our most heartfelt thanks for the sublime work you are doing in behalf of human liberty, and in defence of your communal rights. We recognise in you the pioneers of progress, and the architects of a new and purer social state, whilst we regard your oppressors—the Men of Versailles—as the worthy disciples of the Man of December, and as the cowardly and mercenary instruments of European despots. Mainly 'elected' by the priest-ridden peasantry, with Prussian bayonets at their throats, to settle simply the conditions of peace, their mission is ended—and that ignominiously, in the sale of a portion of your countrymen to the German brigand. Nevertheless, they still exercise the 'authority' exacted, and arrogate to themselves the right to enslave you. We salute your proclamation of the Commune, or local self-government, as the resurrection of the glorious era of the first French Republic, which, in the Constitution of 1793, Articles 58, 59, and 60 placed direct legislation by the people into the hand of the then existing Communes. * * * We quite approve of your project for liquidating the heavy war indemnity by selling the palace and appropriating the crown lands to national purposes; and we can only regret that our fellow-countrymen are not yet sufficiently educated to imitate your noble example. The 'government' of Versailles, if Republican in name, has evinced its monarchial predilections by not having immediately disposed of the 'Royal' domiciles—the re-imposition of kingcraft is beyond doubt contemplated. We are gratified to learn that you have decreed the separation of Church and State, and hope you will restore the Church property—monopolised by the priests—to the use of the nation; for a *pseudo* religion, which has made itself the willing accomplice of Bonaparte's bloody deeds; whose 'cardinals' have all been decorated and subsidised by that monster, and which has helped to thwart and delay the realisation of the Brotherhood of Nations, stands condemned. We also acquiesce in the wisdom of your decree for the abolition of the conscription and the banishment of a standing army from Paris. We likewise approve of your decree regulating the payment of rent during the siege, inasmuch as we consider that the owners of house property (who fled at the first approach of danger, leaving to you the protection of their property) should not be exempted from mere temporary inconvenience, whilst you alone have had to bear all the horrors of the siege. * * We rejoice that you have indorsed a measure to provide complete education for the future generation, by making instruction free, compulsory, and secular. Your decree abolishing the penalty of death is one eminently Republican. It shows the same aversion to acting vindictively towards criminals as was evinced by your progenitors of 1793 and 1848. May you not be compelled, in self defence, to revoke the same, nor be called upon to witness the re-establishment of the royal institution! We mourn with you the loss of the brave Flourens and the many other worthy men who have been so barbarously murdered by the myrmidons of the rebels of Versailles, consisting of imperial gendarmes, mouchards, and ignorant Papal Zouaves. It now remains for us to abjure the impious lies concerning you, and the motives of your enemies, promulgated by our venal and corrupt press, which is the instrument of despotisms that thrive on monopolies of all kinds. Although our unscrupulous and moribund "Government" may seek, and no doubt are seeking, in collusion with the rebels at Versailles, to precipitate foreign intervention in order to annihilate your rights, we, the people of London, believing you to be fighting for the liberty of the world and the regeneration of mankind, hereby express our profound admiration for the grandeur of your enterprise, and tender you the honest uncompromising hand of friendship and fellowship. Long live the universal Republic, democratic and social!—Signed on behalf of the meeting, JAMES MURRAY, Chairman."

DEATH OF SIR JOHN LISTER LISTER-KAYE, BART.—Sir John Lister Lister-Kaye, Bart., died at 17, Cromwell-road, South Kensington, on the 13th inst. Sir John was the second baronet, and succeeded his father, Sir John Lister, of Denby Grange, Yorkshire, Feb. 18th, 1827, and married firstly Oct. 21st, 1824, Matilda, daughter and heir of Mr. George Arbuthnot, and niece of the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, and of the Bishop of Killaloe, by whom he had issue three sons and six daughters. Lady Lister-Kaye died 4th of April, 1867, and Sir John married secondly in 1869, Elizabeth Margaret, daughter of the late Rev. J. W. Bower, of Barmston, a J.P. and D.L. for Yorkshire. The deceased baronet was the son of Mr. John Lister-Kaye, (who was created a baronet, 28th Dec., 1812), and of Lady Amelia Grey, fifth daughter of George Harry, fifth Earl of Stamford and Warrington, who died Oct. 1849. He was born Aug. 18th 1801, and was consequently in his 70th year. The eldest son, Lister, who married Lady Caroline Pepys, third daughter of the first Earl of Cottenham, died April 12th, 1855, leaving issue two sons, the eldest, John Pepys Lister-Kaye, succeeding.

...US CHARGE OF EMEZZLEMENT.—John Joseph Callister, a young man who for four or five years has been in the employ of Mr. L. L. Kelly, tailor and draper, Peel, Isle of man, is in custody charged with embezzlement. Some time back Mr. Kelly's eldest son left the island, and the prisoner was promoted. Recently, however, he was traveller for Mr. Kelly, and is said to have perpetrated the serious embezzlement with which he is charged. Commencing about December last he appeared to get large orders, and these orders were entered in the usual way in Mr. Kelly's books. It now turns out that the great bulk of these orders were fictitious, and that the goods were being stored by the prisoner in Douglas, Laxey, and other parts of the island. The value of the goods thus obtained amounts to many hundreds of pounds. Fortunately, detection took place before the greater portion of the goods could be so removed as to be beyond recovery. Mr. Kelly, happened to ascertain that Callister had not been going his rounds regularly, sent his son to call upon the customers. It was then found that Callister was wrong in his accounts. Callister was taken into custody and brought before the High Bailiff of Douglas, by whom he was remanded. Upwards of £500 worth of the goods have been already recovered.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

FARMERS, GARDENERS, and others may be supplied with GAS LIME on easy terms, at the Shotley Bridge and Consett District Gas Company's Works, Shotley Bridge.
JOSEPH H. BELL, Secretary.
August 5th 1870. 775b

TO LICENSED VICTUALLERS OF CONSETT, BLACKHILL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, LEADGATE, MEDOMSLEY, ANNFIELD PLAIN, CASTLESIDE, LANCHESTER, AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting will be held at the house of Mr. Richard Murray, Middle Street, Consett, on Wednesday Evening, the 26th instant, at Seven o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Licensed Victuallers Association, to consider the best means of opposing the present Licensing Bill introduced by Mr. Bruce, and of generally protecting the Interests of the Licensed Victuallers in the District.
Consett, 19th April, 1871. 238b

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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 Secretary 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. For the convenience of Persons in the Consett and Leadgate districts, the Secretary can be seen daily at the Rising Sun Inn Offices, Consett, or at the Company's Office, Shotley Bridge, to whom all applications must be made.
By order of the Directors,
JOSEPH H. BELL, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870. 912a

PUBLIC BATHS, CONSETT.

THE TURKISH BATHS are Open Daily, from 7 a.m. till 9 p.m., and on Sundays from 7 a.m. till 10 a.m.

The Turkish Bath is the very best preservative of health, and curative of disease, as evidenced by the extraordinary cures which are daily effected by it, and further corroborated by the most eminent Members of the Medical Profession.

From Dr. Gourlay, Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, London.

"The Turkish Baths have opened out a new era both for man healthy and man diseased."

From Erasmus Wilson, M.D., F.R.S.

"The Turkish Bath is to the individual man, comprising the liver, kidneys, and skin, what the sun is to the world and its inhabitants. I do not ask myself what diseases it can cure, but what disease can resist its powers."

From Dr. Madden.

"There are few diseases in my opinion that would not be benefited by its use."

Charge for Single Bath, 1s.; Quarterly Ticket for 12 Baths, 10s.
175b E. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

UNDER THE SANCTION AND CONTROL OF HER MAJESTY'S PRIVY COUNCIL.

THIRD SEASON.

ART UNION OF KENT.
One Shilling per Share.

£1,000 PRIZES, ranging in value from £100 to 10s, will be Distributed to every 40,000 Tickets sold, being one chance in forty, by the largest proportion given by any Art Union.

The Drawing will take place at the Town Hall, Woolwich, on Saturday, April 29th, 1871. Tickets may be had up to the 22nd of April of the following Local Agents:—

R. Jackson, *Guardian* Office, Consett and Blackhill.
Robinson & Co., Newsagents, Ormonde Street, Jarrow-on-Tyne.
John Elliott, Consett.
John Salter, 77, Sadler Street, Durham.
John T. Purdy, Willington.
Thos. Hepburn, Blacksmith, Northgate, Hartlepool.
Or of W. WOODLEY, Secretary,
Parson's Hill, Woolwich,
184b London, S.E.

EDUCATIONAL.

J. TAIT, Consett, requests his numerous Friends to accept of his most grateful thanks. No effort that industry can accomplish shall ever be wanting on his part to advance "mind" the education of his pupils, and justify the confidence hitherto reposed in him. The success of "Consett Middle Class School" enables the master of same to conduct his classes without calculating on extraneous aid and consequent vexatious and injurious interference, and to adhere to a system which inquiry will show to be the most reasonable of any select school, conducted by a qualified man, in the County. Besides a certificate of merit, J. T. had the advantage of a regular and Professional Education in youth. His practice includes several public schools and engagements, in some instances for years, in ten good families, among whom were a Magistrate and a Post-Captain in the R.N., Capt. Pennyman, Walton Castle, Lmithgow.

Terms—English and Arithmetic complete, 7s. 6d.; Mensuration, 10s. 6d.; Algebra and Euclid, 15s. (privately, one guinea) per quarter. Languages, usual charge.

SURVEYING.

J. T. has now a class with Field Practice and Planning, and will be glad of accessions. Terms—15s. per quarter for Boys; Adults, one Guinea.
April 18th, 1871. 264b

NATATOR! NATATOR!!

THE MAN FROG AT THE PUBLIC BATHS, CONSETT.

THE PROPRIETOR respectfully intimates to the Ladies, Gentlemen, and Public generally of this District, that he has, at an enormous expense, engaged the above Star Artist who will give Two Grand Entertainments on Tuesday, April 25th, Afternoon at Three o'clock, Evening at Eight. See the opinions of the London and Provincial Press.

SWIMMING MATCHES for a Handsome Cup, a Ladies Companion, a Gold Signet Ring, a Gold Pencil Case, and a Grand Duck Hunt.

All Competitors to Swim in Drawers.

☞ THE HIT! ☜

Engagement of the Star Artiste, the Great and Original

NATATOR.

The Champion Swimmer of the World. Surnamed by the London *Times* "The Man Frog" who will give his wonderful performance under water, in the Royal Swimming Bath, containing 30,000 gallons of water. Natator's performance is the most wonderful that has ever appeared before an English public. Nothing like it was ever seen before—nothing like it can be imagined until seen.—The press, the public, and the profession unanimously accord the laurels of victory to Natator as the most graceful, artistic, and clever performer under water in the profession. He has *many imitators*, but no rival; he stands alone—*inimitable*—and is, without doubt, *unsurpassable*.

Admission, 1s.; Reserved Platform, 2s.
262b E. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

Public Notices.

TO LEND, £200 and £400 upon good Building Security at 5½ per cent.—Apply to Mr. Jos. Howard, Shareshroker, Consett. 269b

NOW READY, price 2s., a Reprint of the LANCHESTER COMMON ACT.—Apply to Mr. J. Calvert, Sherburn Terrace, Consett. 8b

COALS.

H. RITSON having recommenced WORKING BROOMHILL COLLIERY (near Ebchester Station) is now prepared to supply the Public with good Unscreened House Coal (Rosty Seam) at 3s. per load of 16 cwt. 85b

WORKING MEN'S HALLS AND SOCIAL CLUBS.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on Saturday Evening, April 22, 1871, in the British School-room, Consett, when addresses having reference to the above will be given by David Dale, Esq., and Mr. J. Kane, of Dipton.
Chair to be taken at Five o'clock by Wm. Jenkins, Esq., Consett Hall. 261b

TO THE ELECTORS OF CONSIDE AND KNITSLEY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to return my grateful and sincere thanks to all of you who supported me in the late Election of Guardians, and to all who would have done so had they been left to their own free will and action, although I freely and fully exonerate Messrs. Siddle, Douglas, and Hamond from all real blame, believing the scheme for my rejection was no conception of theirs; yet, I must admit, the part they took in the matter, will make me blush whenever I am called upon to defend household suffrage after such a striking illustration of its abuse as that lately directed against
Your humble servant,
J. CULLINSON.
267b

A SOLDIER-PREACHER.

COLOR-SERGEANT MASON (soldier-preacher), of Leeds, will preach in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Blackhill, on Sunday, April 30, 1871, at Half-past Ten in the Morning, and in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, in the Afternoon at Two, and Evening at Six.

Sergeant Mason will also lecture in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Consett, on Monday, May 1, and in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Blackhill, on Tuesday, May 2. Subject of lectures—"Soldiership for Christ and my Country. Chair to be taken each evening at Seven o'clock, on Monday Evening by Annandale Towe, Esq., J.P., and on Tuesday Evening by Wm. Jenkins, Esq.

Admission—Gallery, Sixpence; body of chapel, Threepence. 257b

PARISH (OR TOWNSHIP) OF EBCHESTER.

MEETING FOR APPLICATION FOR SCHOOL BOARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, the undersigned, have received a requisition of Ratepayers of the above-named Parish (or Township), in accordance with the Order of the Education Department, dated the 21st day of December, 1870, requiring me, as Summoning Officer under the said Order, to call a Meeting of the Ratepayers for the purpose of passing a resolution that it is expedient that a School Board should be formed for the said Parish (or Township); and that a Meeting of the Ratepayers of the said Parish (or Township) will accordingly be held at the Vestry Room, on Monday, the 1st day of May, 1871, at 7:30 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of considering such Resolution.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1871.

(Signed) W. W. THOMPSON,
Clerk to the Guardians of the Union which comprises the said Parish or Township. 272b

Found.

FOUND, on the 13th inst., a TERRIER DOG.—The owner may have it by applying to Mr. N. Brown, Saddle and Harness Maker, Shotley Bridge, if not claimed within Fourteen Days will be sold to defray expenses. 263b

Business Announcements.

WATSON & RICHARDSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS,
SILK MERCERS,
HABERDASHERS, HATTERS, HOSIERS, &c.,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE. 903a

PERUVIAN GUANO ex ship £13 5 0
NITRATE OF SODA 18 10 0
DISSOLVED BONES 7 10 0
Half-inch Do. 7 0 0
CLOVERSEED, Red, White, Alsyke, Cow Grass, Hop.
GRASSES—Annual Rye Grass, Perennial, Pacoys, Italian, and Oat Grass.
TURNIP SEEDS.
E. C. BALLENY,
SEEDSMAN,
LITTLE GREENCROFT, CONSETT. 244b

ENLARGEMENT OF THE NEWCASTLE READY-MONEY TEA AND PROVISION EMPORIUM

THE above Establishment has become so popular with the public of Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, and vicinity that the Proprietor has been necessitated to take the large premises adjoining, which were used as Auction Rooms by Mr. Henry Brown. He is thus enabled to give more accommodation to his numerous Patrons, and also to have on hand a more extensive and varied Stock of Groceries and Provisions.
JAMES LAKE, Proprietor,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT. 117b

M. C. BIRTLEY,
BAKER, CONFECTIONER, HARDWAREMAN, AND GENERAL DEALER,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

IN returning his sincere thanks to his friends and customers of Leadgate and the neighbourhood for the liberal patronage accorded to him since commencing business, respectfully informs them that he has removed to the premises lately occupied by Mr. W. Rowe, No. 55, Derwent Street, Blackhill, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its branches, and trusts by strict attention to business and moderate charges, so merit their continued support.

N.B.—M. C. B. having employed a practical Baker is in a position to supply Pic-Nics, Tea Parties, and Funerals on the shortest notice. 266b

STATIONERY in PACKETS, at 1d., 6d., and 1s. sold at the STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, Derwent Street, Blackhill.

JACKSON'S (No. 2) PENNY PACKET OF STATIONERY, containing 3 Sheets of superfine Note Paper, and 3 Envelopes of superior quality, at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

JACKSON'S SHILLING BOXES of NEW FANCY NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES —Five Colours, at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

Business Announcements.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THOMAS LEWIS, Hairdresser, begs to announce that he has REMOVED to more commodious premises—Next Door to Mr/ J. S. Murray, grocer, &c., —top of Front Street, Consett. 240b

LOFFODEN COD LIVER OIL, at greatly reduced prices, warranted the best. Forwarded to any Railway Station, Carriage Free, on receipt of Post-office Order. Half gallon, 7s.; or one gallon, 11s. 6d. Imported direct by
J. E. ROBSON,
Trinity Chambers, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 227b

JOSHUA HETHERINGTON,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
RESPECTFULLY announces that he has lately visited various manufactories in Sheffield, Birmingham, and Staffordshire, and has purchased largely of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASS, CHINA, and JEWELLERY, which he is prepared to sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest remunerative prices. 213b

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MILLER, and SEEDSMAN,
GROCER, DRAPER, & PROVISION MERCHANT
HARPERLEY STORE & WATER CORN MILL,
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,
Has always on hand a large STOCK of Pure Linseed and Cotton Cakes; Indian Meal; Pea Meal; Barley Meal; Boxings, Sharps, and Bran; Oats whole and crushed, and feeding stuffs of every description.

G. H.'s Mixture of Permanent Clover and Grass Seeds has been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturists of the District upwards of Twenty Years.

Fine Seed Peas, Spring Tares, Seed Barley &c., &c., on hand. 146b

EDWARD WOOD,
NEWSAGENT, &c.,
DOWLAIS COTTAGES, CONSETT,
TENDERS his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Dipton, Tantobie, White-le-Head, Hunt Law, and surrounding district for the favours bestowed on him during the past eight years, and hopes by strict attention to the requirements of his customers to merit their continued favours.

Orders for Printing, Framing, &c., promptly attended to.

Funeral Cards to order on the shortest notice.

Agent for all the London, Provincial, Local, and Catholic Newspapers.

Travelling agent for the *Consett Guardian*. 254b

NEW TAILORING AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

DANIEL HARRIS
HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Inhabitants of Blackhill, Consett, and neighbourhood that he has secured the Good-Will and STOCK-IN-TRADE of Mrs. E. Spencer, and is determined to dispose of the entire Stock at such low Prices as must command the attention of the Public.

D. H. intends Purchasing an extensive New Stock from the best West of England and Scotch Markets with Ready-money, and by such means will be enabled to offer the best and most Fashionable Goods at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. Having been engaged for several years in some of best and most Fashionable Tailoring Establishments in London and Newcastle, D. H. may be trusted to turn out Clothing, not only Fashionably and Strongly made, but also Well-Fitting, a point upon which comfort and durability so greatly depends.

All Orders will Receive Prompt Attention.

D. H. has also Opened his Back Shop as a Shaving and Hair-dressing Establishment, and trusts it will meet with the patronage of the Public.
Blackhill, January 19th, 1871. 82b

NEW GOODS.

WE beg to intimate our return from the

various MARKETS with a CHOICE

SELECTION of GOODS in every Department.

Mantles in nearly every Style.

Silk Mantles from 8s. 11d. to 30s.

Black Cloth, elaborately trimmed, from 3s. 11d. to 21s.

White Serges, from 3s. 11d. to 21s.

Children's Jackets in various styles.

Beautiful Assortment of FRENCH FLOWERS

and LONDON BONNETS.

Fancy Dresses in great variety.

New Prints from 3½d. per yard.

Large assortment of Lace Shawls, from 3s. 11d.

to 30s.

GLOVES, LACE, and FANCY TIES, &c.,

&c., in abundance.

ROBERT HEDLEY & CO.

BLACKHILL. 207b

Business Announcements.

HAVANNA HOUSE, STANLEY.

GRAND RE-OPENING OF BUSINESS PREMISES.

MR. JAMES SCOTT

HAS very great pleasure in informing his numerous Friends and the Public generally that he has now completed the Exensive Enlargement and Improvement so long needed in his Shop, and hopes that, as every possible convenience will now be given to Purchasers in the various Departments of his Extensive Business, they will continue that patronage with which they have in the past so greatly favoured him; and as a First-class STOCK of NEW SUMMER GOODS which cannot fail both in quality and design to please, has just arrived from the best and cheapest Markets of Paris, London, and Manchester, he intends RE-OPENING his SHOP on SATURDAY, April 8, 1871, and is confident that, by the superiority of the Goods and the attention which will be given to the comfort of Customers, they will say, which will be quite true, that they have now at J. Scott's, Havanna, a house equalling the very best in the North of England.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Black and Coloured Millinery Bonnets.
A large assortment of Black and White Straw Hats, in the Newest Styles, from 6d. upwards.
Children's Silk Hats, the choicest in the trade.
Children's Turbans, 3d.

SUNDRIES.

A splendid selection of Men's Silk Hats, 8s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. Ties, Scarfs, Shirts, Collars.
Men's Cloth Trousers and Vests. Men's Drawers.
Men and Boys' Corded Trousers.
Boots of all kinds.
Lady and Children's Jackets, Corsets, and Stays.
A cheap assortment of Silk and Muslin Ties.
Feathers, Flowers.
Ladies' White Tucked Skirts, Crinolines, Baby Linen, &c.

J. SCOTT'S FIRST-CLASS CHEAP DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, HAVANNA HOUSE, STANLEY.
234b

PHOSPHO GUANO.

DR. VOELCKER, consulting Chemist of the Royal Agricultural Society of England thus points out the difference between Phospho Guano and Peruvian Guano.—The Phospho Guano being much richer in Phosphates, and not containing so much Ammonia as to cause too luxuriant a development of leaves at the expense of the bulb, is much superior to Peruvian Guano.

Equally emphatic is the opinion of Baron Justus von Liebig, who says—That the result of his researches proves that no Manure has as yet come to his knowledge so rich in soluble Phosphates and other efficacious soluble ingredients. The Phospho Guano surpasses most certainly by its more correct and constant composition the best sorts of Peruvian Guano, and of its superior efficacy there cannot be the slightest doubt.

ENGLISH SILVER WATCHES of very superior make and finish, from £4, warranted.

EIGHT-DAYS' SPRING CLOCKS of first-class make, from £1 1s.

Clocks and Watches repaired, and performance guaranteed.

Watch Club—Hardware Club. 65b

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

JOSEPH MURRAY is now offering in the Shop, lately occupied by Mr. Carrick, Middle Street, Consett, every article in the GROCERY, PROVISION, and FLOUR TRADE at PRICES which will command the attention of Families that wish to have the Best Quality of Goods at the lowest remunerative Prices. He is now Selling

Teas at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per lb., the very best in Consett at any price.
Sugar, 3½d. and 4d. per lb.
Soap, 3d., 4d., and 4½d. per lb.
Butter, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 2d., very best Kiel or Irish 1s. 3d., per lb.
Bacon, 6d., 6½., and 8d. per lb.
Superfines, and Best Fines, Flour, at Newcastle Prices all the year round, and every other Article equally Cheap, according to quality.
Muller's Cod Liver Oil.
Thorley's Food for Cattle and Pigs, in 1d. Packets, will fatten pigs in a very short time. 853a

METROPOLITAN LINEN PROTECTOR; or, Indelible Marking Ink, for Writing on Linen with a common Quill or Steel Pen. The Proprietors of the above Article beg to inform the inhabitants of Consett and neighbourhood that, on account of the many enquiries they have had for their Linen Protector from parties residing in the district, they have appointed Mr. George Atkinson, Stationer, Middle Street, Consett, agent for the above article. Sold in Bottles at 1s. and 2s. each. Agent for Blackhill, Mr. Rutter, Draper, &c. Wholesale Depot, Aldgate, London. 166b

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HAT SHOP IN NEWCASTLE.

THOMAS COCHRANE is now selling the BEST SILK HAT in the Trade at 10s. 6d.

THOMAS COCHRANE,
19, GRAINGER STREET,
(corner of nuns' street)
118a NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

THOMAS PUMPHREY
Respectfully announces that he has removed his TEA AND GROCERY BUSINESS
to his
NEW AND COMMODIOUS PREMISES,
ON THE OLD SITE,
No. 48, CLOTH MARKET, NEWCASTLE.
122b

NORTHUMBERLAND TURKISH BATHS (near the Cricket Ground), Northumberland Street.
OPEN
Daily from 7 0 a.m., till 9 0 p.m.
Saturday ... 7 0 a.m., till 10 0 p.m.
Sunday.... 7 0 a.m., till 10 0 a.m.
CHARGES.
First-class Bath ..2s. 0d.; Do., with champooing. 2s. 6d.
Second do.....1s. 0d.; Do., do. 1s. 6d.
Third do.....0s. 6d.; Do., do. 1s. 0d.
Ladies—First-class only open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 7 a.m., to 11 a.m.
Ladies—Second-class open on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Large Swimming Bath open Daily; also, Vapour and Warm Baths for Ladies' and Gentlemen. 17a

"REID'S CELEBRATED EIGHTPENNY MILD ALE (Leazes Brewery) is the best sample of heavy-bodied Ale brewed in Newcastle, and is well-known for its fine flavour."—From "Innkeeper's Trade Circular," for Feb., 1866. 493

"MELVIN'S NOTED EDINBURGH MILD and BITTER ALES are as good Ales as can be purchased, . . . and we do not wonder at the immense sale of these Ales."—(See "Innkeeper's Trade Circular" for Feb., 1866.) 494

McEWAN'S
CELEBRATED EDINBURGH ALES
AND INDIA PALE ALE,
Are daily rising in public estimation.
Newcastle Stores and Offices—
Fountain House, Charlotte Square.
843 JAMES C. McINTOSH, Agent.

J. & J. PARKER,
JEWELLERS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

PORTRAITS TAKEN.
PORTRAITS COPIED.
CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c., Repaired on the Premises, and in
FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL.
WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED. 176b

WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,
County of Durham.

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

A. RICHARDSON,
BUILDER, CABINET-MAKER, & GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHER,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL.
Feathers, Flocks, Rabbit Down, and Mattresses. 892a

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY single and double Furrow Ploughs; Zigzag, Chain, and Flexible Harrows; Grass and Grubbing Hoes and Seed Drills; Chaff Cutters; Corn Crushers; Oilcake Mills; Turnip Cutters and Pulpers; Sheep Racks; Tinkler's Fore Carts; Washing, Wringing and Mangling Machines; Sewing Machines, &c. For particulars and prices apply to

HOBSON & LIDDELL,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT, MANURE, AND OILCAKE MERCHANTS,
HARPERLEY MILLS,
AND
5, RYEHILL STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Town Warehouse—South-West corner of Cattle Market.

Agents for the "Northern Fire and Life Assurance Co." Established 1836. 889a

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JOHNSON ROBSON,
PAINTER, GLAZIER, GILDER, AND PAPERHANGER,
RETURNS his sincere thanks to his numerous Friends for the liberal patronage accorded to him since commencing Business, and respectfully intimates that he

HAS REMOVED

to the premises lately occupied as a Temperance Hotel by Mrs. Sinton, and next door to Mr. Strachan, Plumber,

DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,

and trusts by strict attention to Business and moderate charges to merit their continued support.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF PAPERHANGINGS ALWAYS IN STOCK. 63b

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.
Poplar Cottage, Shotley Bridge. 25

SUPERIOR ALES.

IN thanking the Trade for that liberal support bestowed on my Agents, I respectfully solicit a continuance of such favours, through him, assuring our friends that nothing shall be wanting on our part to retain their confidence.
J. & J. MORISON & THOMSON,
BREWERS,
EDINBURGH.

D. HEANEY, SOLE AGENT,
North of England Offices, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Whitehaven. 113b

EXTRA STRONG and other STEEL PENS, with every article of Stationers' Sundries. Also, Thos. Lowe's celebrated Steel Pens. John Heath, George Street, Parade, Birmingham. Agent for Consett and District—Robert Jackson, Consett and Blackhill. 894a

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. John Murray.

ON WEDNESDAY, April 26th, JOHN MURRAY will SELL BY AUCTION, at Pontop, about 60 Irish and other CATTLE. Same day, will be LET, from May 1st, 1871, to March 26th, 1872, the EATAGE of about 55 Acres of rich old Grass Land. 261b

By Messrs. Murray and Jenkins.

TO OWNERS AND INTENDING PURCHASERS OF PROPERTY.

MESSRS. MURRAY AND JENKINS will sell about the end of May several lots of House Property. Parties desirous of selling can have their Property entered on application to the auctioneers—Pontop and Consett. 259b

By Mr. R. Jackson.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 27th April, 1871, on South Shields Farm, near Tow Law. Mr. R. JACKSON, instructed by Mr. THOMAS WILLEY, who is declining farming, will offer for PUBLIC COMPETITION the whole of the FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY, &c., on the above Farm.

For particulars see handbills.

Durham, 13th April, 1871. 253b

By Mr. John Jenkins.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

MR. JOHN JENKINS will SELL BY AUCTION on or about the 13th day of May, at the house of Mr. R. CHRISTOPHER, North-Eastern Hotel, Blackhill, CATTLE, SHEEP, AND LAMBS, &c., &c.—For further particulars see Bills and future Advertisements. 271b

FREEHOLD COTTAGES AND BUILDING GROUND FOR SALE.

MR. JOHN JENKINS is honoured with instructions to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION in the house of Miss DODDS, Innkeeper, Tantobie, on MONDAY, May 1st, 1871, all those Seven substantially-built FREEHOLD COTTAGES and BUILDING GROUND, situate at White-le-Head, near Tantobie, in the County of Durham, the Seven Cottages now in the occupation of Messrs. Blenkinsop, Grey, Cadey, Pearson, Park, &c., will be sold in three different lots. Also, about 500 square yards of Building Ground adjoining the same. The above property is situated in a thriving colliery district, and affords a very desirable investment to capitalists. On application, Mr. THOMAS BLENKINSOP will show the premises, and further particulars may be had on application to the proprietor, Mr. FENWICK SLATER, Rowland Burdon Arms, Sunderland, or the Auctioneer, Trafalgar Street, Consett.

Sale to commence at Four o'clock in the Afternoon.

Trafalgar Street Sale-rooms,
Consett, April 13th, 1871. 250b

By Mr. W. Nicholson.

MR. WILLIAM NICHOLSON'S AUCTION SALE CARD.

Spring 1871.

April 25.—Mr. Robson's Farm Stock, at Eliza near Butsfield.

April 26.—Mr. Hope's Household Furniture and Stock-in-Trade, at Royal Oak Inn, Satley. 246b

ELIZA, NEAR BUTSFIELD.

MR. W. NICHOLSON, favoured with instructions from Mr. JOSEPH ROBSON, who is declining Farming, will SELL BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, April 25, 1871, the whole of the Valuable FARMING STOCK, FARM IMPLEMENTS, &c., comprising 1 powerful Black Colt, by "Dusty Miller," two years old; 1 Grey Pony aged.

CATTLE—2 Milch Cows; 4 one-and-a-half-year-old Steers and Heifers; 2 finger Calves.

SHEEP—10 grey-faced Ewes and their followers, by a Leicester Tup; 8 grey-faced Hogs; 14 black-faced Wethers; 1 Leicester Tup.

IMPLEMENTS—1 Long Cart; 2 Coup Carts; 1 Wheel Plough; 2 Iron Ploughs; 1 pair of Slide Harrows, nearly new; 2 pairs of three-bulled Harrows; 1 pair of Lap Harrows; 1 Seed Harrow; Scuffler; large Wood Roller; 2 sets of Iron Swingle Trees; Winnowing Machine; Sack Barrow; Stubble Rake; Grindstone; 2 sets of Cart Harness; 4 sets of Plough Harness; Side Saddle; Bridle; Cow Tubs; Pig Troughs; Cow Bands; Sweep Chains; Cart Ropes; Rakes, Forks, Spades, Shovels, Grapes, Pinch, Ladder, a quantity of old Iron, Pokes, Sacks, a few loads of Seed Potatoes, Milk Barrels, an excellent Mangle, and 20 Hens.

Eliza is situated half-a-mile from Butsfield, and one mile from Cold Rowley.

Sale to commence at One o'clock.

Hermitage, Satley, April 12th, 1871. 247b

By Mr. Joseph Oley

TO TILE AND BRICK MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Barlow Hill, Minsteracres, on MONDAY, May 1st, 1871, all the BRICK AND DRAINING-TILE PLANT belonging to Mr. WILLIAM DINNING, who is declining business,

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer.

Comprising 1 Tile and Brick Machine, by Pattinson and Davison, Hexham; 1 do. do., by Bradley and Co., Wakefield; 7 Wheelbarrows; about 60 feet of 3-inch Battens; 1 large Tarpauling, 11ft. by 15ft., nearly new; 1 Sheave-chain, with Sheaves; 1 Warwick Chain; 2 large Iron Kiln Pokers; Spades and Shovels; and a large quantity of old Metal and Iron. Also, an excellent Coup Cart with Wheels nearly new, with one set of Cart Harness nearly new.

Six Months credit for sums above Five Pounds will be given upon approved security.

Sale to commence at One o'clock in the Afternoon. 265b

TINKLER HILL FARM.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Tinkler Hill, near Shotley Bridge, on WEDNESDAY, May 3rd, 1871, the Valuable FARMING STOCK and FARM IMPLEMENTS, belonging to Mr. ROBERT TELFORD, who is leaving the above Farm,

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer.

Comprising 1 powerful Draught Bay Horse, five years old, 16 hands high; 1 do. do. Horse, ten years old, 15½ hands high; 1 Brown Mare, aged; 1 Black Pony, three years old, got by Silvertop's Arabian Horse; 1 do. Pony, two years old, by the same sire, both very promising; 1 Milch Cow, newly calved; 1 fat Kyloe; 3 Geld Cows, forward in condition; 8 two-years-old Steers and Heifers; 6 one-year-old do. do.; 5 Stirks from six to nine months old; 15 half-bred Ewes and their Lambs, by a Leicester Tup; 46 horned Ewes and their Lambs, by do.; 68 Cheviot Wedder Hogs; 1 bred Tup Hog; 1 do. Gimmer do.; and 30 Hens.

The IMPLEMEMTS comprise 3 Coup Corts; 2 excellent Iron Ploughs; 1 Iron Scuffler; 2 pairs of Harrows; 1 four-horse Harrow; 1 four-horse Grubber; 2 sets of Cart Harness and 2 sets of Plough Gears; Winnowing Machine; Turnip Cutter; Grindstone, and other Farm Implements; a lot of old iron; also, an excellent Gig.

Sale to commence at One o'clock in the Afternoon. 260b

Wanted.

WANTED, Four good WOODMEN.—Apply to C. WATSON, Blackhill Sawmill. 270b

WANTED Immediately, an Active and Intelligent BOY,—Apply at the *Guardian* Office, Consett. 181b

DRAPERY.—WANTED, a respectable YOUTH, as an APRENTICE.—Apply to R. W. SHAW, Luton House, Middle Street, Consett. 236b

WANTED to PURCHASE or LEASE, good PUBLIC-HOUSES or BEERHOUSES. State Price or Rent to "Malt," *Guardian* Office, Consett. 218b

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the Blacksmith Business, one who has served a year or two preferred.—Apply to Mr. MCDONALD, Durham Road, Blackhill. 180b

WANTED, by the Shotley Bridge Co-operative Store, an APPRENTICE in the GROCERY and PROVISION DEPARTMENT. Application to be made to the Committee, at the Store, on SATURDAY, April 29, at Seven o'clock p.m. 243b

To Let.

TO LET, a HOUSE containing three Rooms and Dairy, situate at Oliverford, near Rowley.—Apply to JOHN SANDERS, Knitsley Grange, near Consett. 273b

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, in Middle (or Shakspeare) Street, Consett, at present in the occupation of Mr. GEO. PROUDLOCK, Game-dealer. The situation is excellent, and the conveniences for doing a large business are ample.—Apply to Mr. J. H. HUDSON, Castle Dene House, Consett. 229b

TO BE LET,

A DWELLING-HOUSE, containing Six Rooms, Shop, Back-shop, Warehouse, Garden, &c., situate at Blackhill, now in the occupation of Mr. ROBT. CHRISTOPHER.—For particulars apply to Mr. W. RAW, Blackhill. Rent £24. Entry on the 13th day of May next. 232b

TO LET, the Excellent FAMILY RESIDENCE, at present in the occupation of JOHN BOOTH, Esq., Solicitor, containing 3 Rooms and Kitchen, with 5 Bed-Rooms above, with every convenience for a respectable family. Possession in May Term.—Apply to Mrs. BELL, 4, North Bailey, Durham; or, Mr. G. W. HUDSON, St. Bede's Terrace, Sunderland. 208b

Contracts.

TO BUILDERS.

TO LET, the MASONWORK required in the BUILDING of a FARM ONSTEAD, at Whinney House, near Shotley Bridge.

Plans, Specifications, and Conditions may be seen on and after MONDAY, April 17, at the office of F. SNAITH, Shotley Bridge, from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M. Tenders to be sent to CHARLES WILSON, Esq., Shotley Park, not later than the 25th inst.

No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

CHARLES WILSON, Esq., Shotley Park,
April 13, 1871. 255b

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for the whole or any part of the Works required in the ERECTION of the NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL and SCHOOL, at Blackhill, are informed that the Drawings and Specification may be seen from April 12th, 1871, to April 26th, 1871, both inclusive, at the Office of JOHN SMITH, Architect, Shotley Bridge, by whom Tenders will be received until April 26th, 1871. Office open from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

JOHN SMITH, Architect.

Shotley Bridge, April 4th, 1871. 235b

TOW LAW LOCAL BOARD.

TO CONTRACTORS, &c.

THE LOCAL BOARD of Tow Law is prepared to receive Tenders for DRAINING a part of the District with Sanitary Pipes, amounting to about 800 yards.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Office of the Board, High Street.

Tenders endorsed "Draining" will be received up to TUESDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1871.

No pledge is given to accept the lowest, or any Tender.

By order,
JOHN EMERSON,
Clerk to the Local Board.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1871. 268b

For Sale.

FOR SALE, 19 NEW CONSETT WATER SHARES.—Apply to ROBERT HEDLEY, Middle Street, Consett. 252b

SAND FOR SALE.

SAND to be delivered at Carrhouse Station at 3s. 6d. per ton.—Orders to be sent to Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, Castleside, or Mr. JOSEPH HOWARD, Consett. 256b

LANCHESTER AND NEWHOUSES.

FOR SALE, Two COTTAGES, FARMING STOCK, &c., early in May. Particulars in future Advertisements, &c., unless otherwise arranged. 274b

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, that commodious HOUSE and SHOP, situate in the Front Street, Leadgate, and occupied by H. HETHERINGTON, who has carried on the Boot and Shoe Trade for the last eight years. It is well adapted for either the Boot and Shoe or Drapery Trade, having a good Workshop behind, newly built. Satisfactory reasons given for leaving.—Apply to H. HETHERINGTON, Post-office, Leadgate. 197b

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES.

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES for SALE on the Delves Estate, situate near the Consett Ironworks and the town of Consett.

These Building Sites are outside the district of the Consett Local Board, and are therefore free from all Rates, Building Regulations, and other control of that Board.

Applications to be made to JOHN DOLPHIN, Esq., or Mr. T. R. DOLPHIN, Delves House, Consett; or to Mr. J. P. DOLPHIN, Solicitor, Wolsingham. 199b

The three great conquerors of the world are Fashion, Love, and Death.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1871.

A WORTHY MOVEMENT IN CONSETT.

CONSETT has been the theatre of many a movement in its brief existence, some of which have deserved well of all classes, while others can only be remembered with regret. This is not a state of things peculiar to us by any means, for it can admit of almost universal application. It is to be regretted, however, that there has been such a singular fatality attending those movements which have sought the general good of the neighbourhood: for scarcely ever has there been a really worthy project set on foot here but the day of its birth was immediately succeeded by the day of its death. Of course there are honourable exceptions to this rule, and one of the most prominent of these is the Consett Floral Society; but the general experience has been so unfortunate that the few in our midst who were desirous of promoting the public weal, intellectually and otherwise, were sickened and disgusted, and we despaired of ever seeing another effort being put forth to secure a place of public resort for the advancement of social and intellectual pursuits. Notwithstanding our fears, another effort is being made to attain that object, and on this occasion it has originated in a widely different quarter from any other like project that has been launched amongst us: it has come from without, the old idea—the old movement in a new garb—revives, backed by a prestige hitherto unknown to it in this locality. The fusion of the ironmasters and operatives in the North of England Iron Trade Arbitration Board is doing something more than settling trade disputes and obviating strikes, though that is a work that cannot be estimated; it is silently and surely modifying and re-modelling the previous opinions held by the separate classes toward each other and awakening sentiments and feelings that had no existence before. We somehow regard this philanthropic movement as one of the offspring of that wise coalition of the representatives of the capital and labour interests, and the time seems now to have arrived in the history of the working men of Consett and neighbourhood when they will have an opportunity of demonstrating whether they have any desire to improve their moral, social, and intellectual condition. The tide has risen up to them, and it is for them to take advantage of the flood. Failure in the past will not be without its influence upon the minds of many at the present juncture, and we honestly confess that it makes us not very hopeful of the success of the present enterprise. One thing only can dispel all doubt, and make the effort a complete success—the co-operation of about 1,000 working men; this is a *sine qua non*, and unless it be fulfilled, the affair, we fear, will end in smoke. Whatever may be the alleged causes of failure in the past, there can be no doubt the most influential in every instance was the indifference with which the public generally received them. The class for whose special benefit they were inaugurated either did not know anything at all about their existence, or, knowing, had no inclination to support them. What is required now, therefore, is to create an interest among the working men themselves in the scheme—to get them to take it up as a body, and to push it on with unanimity and enthusiasm. Given this, failure is impossible, success certain. We refrain from saying more at present as the public will have an opportunity of hearing the matter thoroughly discussed this (Saturday) afternoon, in the British School-room. We have never had DAVID DALE, Esq., who is so officially connected with Consett Ironworks, and who is chief of the capitalists in the Board of Arbitration, nor Mr. J. KANE, who is chief of the working men in the same body, among us on such a mission, viz., to stir up the minds of the labouring classes in this district to provide for themselves a suitable building in which to meet to promote their social, moral, and intellectual well-being, and a fenced patch of ground to spend an hour or two of an evening in healthy and innocent games. We bespeak for the gentlemen a hearty reception.

CRIME AND CHLOROFORM.

IT is a great pity that there should ever be any element of romance in crime. Were criminals all of one dead level, crime would not possess that fascination that it is to be feared some descriptions of crime now have over the minds of the young and the weak, and our criminal annuals, becoming less interesting, would be voted a bore, and passed over with contempt. But there is no possibility of anything of the kind; we must have great rogues and criminals as well as ordinary law-breakers. It is, at all events, matter of great satisfaction when a criminal is brought to trial, and when any romance that may have attached to his career culminates in the solid matter of fact of a verdict of guilty and consequent punishment. The Central Criminal Court is a very unromantic place. If a criminal previous to his entering those portals has been encircled, as it were, by a halo of romance, it quickly fades in the atmosphere of this tribunal. Mrs. TORPEY, it is true, contributed a somewhat romantic episode to its annals. During her recent trial she was carefully got up to produce a sensation; and the young mother performing her maternal offices with an interesting little innocent at her breast made a very effective tableau. How she managed to turn the heads of the jury, and how that venerated institution "twelve men in a box," the palladium, &c., was thus brought into contempt, we all know, and are heartily ashamed of it. That she was partly under the influence of her husband is universally admitted; but though this fact ought never to have induced the jury to acquit her, it caused all the deeper vexation and annoyance considering that her husband had escaped the officers of justice. General satisfaction, therefore, is now felt that this man has at last been apprehended. The circumstances of the alleged crime we all know. We all remember how TORPEY, under another name, called at the shop of Mr. RYDER, and ordered a quantity of jewellery to be sent to his residence; how the jeweller's assistant went alone—a great oversight—to the house with between five and six thousand pounds' worth of jewels; how Torpey and the wife admired the jewellery; how the latter chloroformed the luckless assistant; how TORPEY was said to have used violence when the chloroform did not take sufficiently rapid effect; and how the accused man and his too faithful partner made their escape with their valuable prize. The escape of the man, the arrest of the woman, and her trial, with its marvellous anti-climax, are also fresh in the memory; but now comes another scene in this drama of crime, and we may fairly anticipate that the *denouement* will be of a very different character. Inspector JOHN SHORE has proved himself worthy of his appellation of "detective." Detectives appear to be generally so called on the *lucus a non licendo* principle, for they really detect very little; but there is no rule without an exception, and Mr. SHORE has played his part with great skill. As to TORPEY and his wife, who gained a fictitious reputation for the boldness and cleverness which they displayed in committing crime, they now prove themselves very sorry criminals after all. That a woman who ought to have known she would be watched, in the hope of tracking her husband through her, should take up her residence in such a place as the Marylebone Road, and there hold communication with her husband, is certainly strange; but stranger still that TORPEY, a man who knew the Continent and Continental languages well, and who had fairly escaped from the myrmidons of the law, should rush back almost to the very scene of his exploits, and there place himself within the grasp of the detectives. It would seem as though London had a fatal fascination for him. It may be that he actually contemplated other jewel robberies, and that, pleased with his own rather clever escape and the marvellous acquittal of his wife, he looked forward to a long career of plunder. Be this as it may, we cannot but rejoice that he is now under remand on a charge which will be thoroughly and fairly investigated, with no fear of such an extraordinary failure of justice as that which characterised the recent trial. Meanwhile, Mr. TORPEY has already given a valuable lesson to any that may have felt almost inclined to admire him for his daring and his skill. This marvellously clever man turns out to be an arrant fool, and the wife who erewhile escaped on the plea that she was under the influence of her husband has proved a decoy duck to ensnare a man who might never have been entrapped had he not been so much under the influence of his wife. Conjugal affection is a most admirable thing, and this is not the first time that the officers of justice have availed themselves of it. It has been the indirect cause of the amiable Mr. TORPEY's capture, but he may rest assured that it will not avail him, as it did his too fortunate wife, on the day of his trial.

LOCAL NOTES,

BY "A RAMBLER."

It will be gratifying to drunkards, infidels, and others of that class to know that there is a rupture between some of the teetotalers and a body of Christians at Dipton. The temperance society will not have the blame, and the Christians, so far as I know, are not at fault: some of the refractory teetotalers took the law into their own hands, I hear. It is to be hoped that they have not burned their fingers with it, as the law is often a very hot article when wrong hands take it.

A rumour is afloat that the manure pot at the Brick Works has decided the locality of the new police-court. The stench of that otherwise useful article of manufacture is too much for the olfactory organs of some people, hence the court-house will be erected at Blackhill. This change will, of course, free the Consett Iron Company and the generous public of Conside and Knitsley, Iveston, and Medomsley from contributing towards its erection. They must not be too hasty, though, in rushing to the collectors for their donations, as I don't know whether the rumour has its foundation in fact. The pot, nevertheless, seems to be an insuperable obstacle to the court-house being here, seeing that its removal is impossible. If any of my readers doubt my last statement, I will refer them to the Local Board for corroborative evidence.

The Local Board requests that the telegraph posts in the Front Street of Consett be painted white. I would suggest that the person to whom the work is entrusted, before commencing with it, make inquiries of the *savans* as to whether there is not a mixture to render the posts invisible and harmless in the event of pedestrians coming against them, they at the same time retaining their efficiency. This would be a great improvement.

A copy of the balance-sheet of the Shotley Bridge Co-operative Society, for the quarter ending, March 11, has been sent to me. They do things very quietly at Shotley, but they have managed to take £2,000 during the quarter, and pay a dividend of 2s. 4d. in the pound. That's not to be scoffed at whatever we may have to say against co-operation. I am aware that there are several ways of making a dividend, but I expect my Shotley friends can't be chargeable with any tricks. Folk will talk and the gossips are saying some not very complimentary things as to how a certain co-operative establishment has been "manufacturing" its dividends lately. But one should not heed such naughty speeches.

The high rate at which property in Consett has lately been sold at is a grand proof of the commercial prosperity of the place. Here is another gratifying fact: there are 888 householders who have been in their habitations twelve months.

A still larger portion of the field opposite Sherburn Terrace, Consett, has been devoted to gardens this year; in fact, the piece left for agricultural purposes is now very small, and by another year the whole of the ground may be expected to be given up to working men. Amid so much that looks dark in our social life, this is a very cheering sign, and those who devote their leisure to amateur gardening deserve to be encouraged.

It grieved me exceedingly to hear that it has been decided to hold the show of the "Beamish, Pontop, and Consett Agricultural Society" at Blackhill. I understood all along that the show was to be held at Consett, and I was also under the impression that negociations had been carried on between that society and the Consett Floral Society to have their exhibitions on one day. The change will cause considerable disappointment. I do hope, however, that this arrangement may be altered. I do not know how the resolution fixing Consett as the place for the next show may be worded, but I humbly submit that its spirit can't be carried out if the show be held at Blackhill, and ere it can be held there, the former resolution must be rescinded, which can only be done by a special general meeting.

When all the licensed victuallers in the nation are awakened out of their sleep, it is not likely that those in our district are going to continue their nap. That awful Licensing Bill of Mr. Bruce's has stirred them up here also, and they are going to have a solemn consultation about it. Well, they are perfectly justified in looking after their interests, and they must try all they can to "sprag" the wheels of the car of destruction. But it cannot now be stopped; they have smiled contemptuously too long at the sayings and doings of the teetotalers.

The other forenoon a messenger called upon the relieving-officer at Consett, with a medical certificate, which stated that a Mrs. So-and-so, who possessed a too limited supply of this world's goods, and who resided at Blackhill, was afflicted with chronic bronchitis. To give swiftness to the feet of the dispenser of the public bounty, the messenger added that the said Mrs. So-and-so was dying. On that day the clouds were distilling copious showers of their treasure upon the earth to the joy of the tillers of the soil, but to the discomfort of all travellers; the functionary hied forth, however, on his benevolent errand, and knowing that the good lady had "no visible means of subsistance," her husband being a pauper, and her sons being so devoid of natural affection as to refuse her anything to help her to live, he armed himself with a dose or two of the elixir of life in the shape of essence of beef, so that the poor woman might have a chance of being restored to a state of sound health. On arriving at the domicile he found to his surprise that the spirit had departed; but, on making inquiries, he found that it had taken the body with it also, and discovered that both were enjoying a gossip in a neighbour's house. If being able to gossip is a sure sign of dying, woe betide the bulk of womankind! What a fearful mortality we will be having soon of the female gender.

Cricket.

All cricket communications intended for insertion must reach this office before mid-day on Thursdays.

THE LIZZIE v. TANFIELD.

A match was played at Tanfield on Saturday, April 8th, between eleven of the Lizzie and eleven of Tanfield, this being the first match for the above-named clubs this season. The Lizzie proved victorious by 19 runs in one inning. The batting of Messrs. R. Bell and R. Forster was a fine display of cricket, as was also the bowling of Messrs. Forster and Maddison. Appended is the score:—

LIZZIE.	
J. Dawson, run out, b Henderson	0
R. Bell, run out, b Pringle	11
E. Simpson, run out, b Henderson	0
T. Stobbart. c Henderson, b Pringle	0
R. Forster, run out, b Pringle	8
N. Freak, b Pringle	0
P. Hunter, c Henderson, b Pringle	4
T. Forster, c Dundas, b Pringle	1
G. Maddison, b Dundas	5
W. Stobbart, b Pringle	3
J. Stobbart, not out	4
Byes	8
Total	44

TANFIELD.	
M. Beck, c Simpson, b Forster	2
W. Whin, run out, b Maddison	3
J. Henderson, not out	15
R. Robson, b Forster	0
T. Dundas, c Freak, b Maddison	0
S. Smith, c and b Maddison	0
T. Pringle, b Maddison	0
W. Twaddle b Forster	1
J. Anderson, b Forster	0
M. Goodwin, b Forster	0
J. Robson, b Maddison	1
Byes	3
Total	25

Near midday on Wednesday, a young girl named Ann Wearmouth, between seventeen and eighteen years of age, and of weak intellect, went on the line of railway leading from the Wearmouth pit to the river, gathering coals, when a train of laden waggons, passing down, struck her and her dress becoming entangled she was dragged a considerable distance, during which she received injuries which have caused her death.

THUNDERSTORM.—On Wednesday evening, about half-past five o'clock, a severe thunderstorm broke over Chester-le-Street and neighbourhood. For about an hour the peals of thunder and flashes of lightning followed each other in rapid succession, accompanied by a heavy shower of rain. The storm was also very violent at Durham and Bishop Auckland, where also the rain fell in torrents. The thunder was heard at Consett, and a large quantity of rain fell.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday.

Madame Patti arrived at Lima, in Peru, in January, and was rapturously received.

The Birmingham papers report that Mr. Bright is recovering from an attack of erysipelas.

The election of the Duke of Montpensier to the Spanish Cortes has been confirmed without opposition.

Mr. Darwin's "Descent of Man" has been translated into Netherlandish, at Delft, by Dr. Hartogh Heys Van Zouteveen.

A smart shock of earthquake was distinctly felt along the coast of Argyle on Saturday night, a few minutes after eight o'clock.

"The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein" has been produced for the first time at Melbourne, where the performance excited great interest.

The Sultan is about to send Edkem Pasha to Berlin, to congratulate the Emperor William on his acceptance of the Imperial dignity.

A Gotha telegram states that the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha has had an attack of gastric fever, from which he is, however, recovering.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Glasgow Union Railway, held on Monday, the report was adopted, and a dividend of 5 per cent. on preference shares was declared.

There is a chance of the speedy publication of the one unprinted Cornish drama from the copy of the Rev. R. Williams, of Rhyd-y-croesau. It is said to be exactly like the old Cornish dramas edited by Mr. Edwin Norris.

THE AFFAIRS OF MESSRS. JEFFERY AND CO.—The stock of Messrs. Jeffery and Co. Compton House, Liverpool, bankrupts, was on Tuesday sold by tender. The stock was valued at £120,000; it realised about half that sum.

Among the many Japanese students sent to foreign countries are three princes, one of whom is studying in England, another in Germany, and the third in the United States; a fourth prince will soon proceed to Russia.

For her benefit recently, at the Fourteenth Theatre, New York, Madame Seebach played Fanchon, in "Die Grille." This was the one hundred and fortieth appearance of the actress, who will, it is said, play for twenty nights more.

Lord Algernon C. Gordon Lennox, Grenadier Guards, will shortly succeed Captain H. B. H. Blundell as aide-de-camp to Major-General his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C.B., commanding the home district.

In the Lord Mayor's Court, London on Tuesday, Mr. Roe, engineer, recovered £112 damages against Mr. Jackson, merchant, as compensation for commission, due to him on a transaction for supplying arms to the French during the war.

A NOBLE DONATION.—The committee of the Home for Little Boys have received the generous contribution of £1,000, by H. L. B., to the funds of that institution, through their bankers, Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 1, Lombard-street, E. C.

Four of the rioters who attacked the Germans during the peace celebration at Zurich—Didier, Rimond, Poviel, and Peyre—have been sentenced by a court-martial to three months' imprisonment, the payment of costs and compensation to the sufferers.

A serious riot is reported to have occurred in Assam, vaccination being the cause to which it is ascribed. It is supposed that the vaccinators must have pushed their operations with undue pertinacity to have created so unprecedented and unlooked-for excitement.

It appears from a parliamentary return just issued that 24,698 men enlisted last year in the army, of whom 14,927 were finally accepted. The number of volunteers enrolled for the militia was 16,969, and the number of militiamen who volunteered for the regular army, 4,733.

In playing Othello at Booth's Theatre, in New York, Mr. Booth presents the Moor as a man of Caucasian race, darkened, but not blackened by the sun. For this complete violation of Shakspere's intention, he is loudly commended by a portion of the New York Press.—*Athenæum*.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The congress of the present year will be held at Weymouth, under the presidency of Sir Wm. Medleycott Bart. It is expected that the locality, overflowing as it is with Roman as well as more recent remains, will yield highly interesting results.

The *Augsburg Gazette* contradicts the reports of the Ultramontane press that Bishop Hefele has reconsidered his position. It has good authority for asserting that he still finds it impossible to reconcile his conscience to the new dogma, and the great part of his clergy agree with him on this point.

On Tuesday Mr. John Baker, a contractor's agent appeared to answer the complaint of Messrs. Peter Holt and Co. timber merchants, who charged him with having committed perjury in certain examinations at the London Bankruptcy Court. Defendant was committed for trial, but was admitted to bail.

The subject of M. Gounod's original composition for the opening ceremony of the International Exhibition of 1871 is the 137th Psalm. He has chosen the Latin version. Mr. Arthur Sullivan's production on the occasion will be a cantata on a Moorish subject, the words of which have been supplied by Mr Tom Taylor.

The new German Imperial eagle will be represented with only one head and spread wings; wearing on the place of the heart the Prussian eagle, which again will wear on the same spot the Hohenzollern eagle, the notion being, it would seem, that the three eagles will form a concise compendium of German history.

The Rev. Canon Birch, on resuming his ministerial duties at Prestwich Church on Sunday morning after absence on duty as canon of Ripon, said that it was not his intention to act contrary to the wishes of his parishioners; but for the present he should wear the surplice in the morning and the gown in the afternoon and evening.

The Viscount de Valcourt, late private secretary to M. Gambetta, delivered the first of a series of lectures in the Willis Room, London, on Monday. There were not more than a hundred persons present. He narrated his experience in running the German blockade at Metz, and gave his reasons for fixing on Bazaine the stigma of treachery.

FATAL RESULT OF A QUARREL.—On Friday evening the engineer and the fireman of a tug boat at Queenstown commenced quarrelling, and came to blows. The captain interferred, but was assaulted by both the men, who then proceeded to the fore part of the vessel to fight it out, and in the course of their struggling both fell overboard and were drowned.

The Bridgwater vestry have been called upon to deal with a case of unauthorised bell ringing, and they have discovered that the sexton permitted the church bells to be chimed at the instigation of a publican, to celebrate the failure of certain proceedings taken against him for an alleged illegal sale of liquor. The sexton has been ordered to give up the keys of the church.

FOUNDERING OF A VESSEL AT SEA.—At half-past two o'clock on Saturday morning the coastguard at Tynemouth picked up a bottle containing a piece of paper on which was written the following:—"Foundered in the Mediterranean, the barque Alne, of Yarmouth, 7th of November, 1870. The captain, myself, and five seamen saved; starving, and not sighted land." There is no signature attached to the paper.

An order has been despatched hence to England for 600 sparrows. They are specially for the use of the city of Montreal.

DISTURBANCES AT THE ROYAL ARSENAL.—Six workmen of the Royal Arsenal, including two of the office writers, have been summarily dismissed for being engaged in a riotous affair last Friday evening. At six o'clock, when work ceased for the day, a mob of about five thousand men and boys remained in the square which fronts the Arsenal main gates until the Laboratory warder, a man named Newton, came out, when he was assailed with threats and execrations, and had to retreat into the Arsenal, under the protection of the police, who had some difficulty in afterwards getting him home by a circuitous route.

RECOVERY OF DAMAGES BY A GIPSY FOR DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER.—At the Sheriff Small Debt Court, Paisley, Alfred Reynolds, a gipsy, whose encampment is at present located in the neighbourhood, sued David Forrest, spirit dealer, for £13, as solatium and reparation for the loss, injury, and damage sustained by the pursuer in consequence of the defender having, in his shop at Greenbank Terrace, in the presence of Robert Whde and others, falsely, maliciously, and without probable cause, asserted that the pursuer was a thief, and that he had stolen defender's watch and chain. Sheriff Cowan found that he did make false and malicious statements as to pursuer which were utterly unjustified, and he awarded £5 damages, with expenses.

There was a Conservative demonstration at Hanley on Monday night, the principal speakers being the Earl of Shrewsbury, Sir C. Adderley, M.P., and Mr. S. S. Lloyd. Sir C. B. Adderley expressed himself highly satisfied with the aspect of the reformed Parliament. Its great achievement was the Education Act, which had united them all in a common effort. He observed that while School Boards represented all varieties of opinion, there was a unanimous verdict that education must be religious. With regard to the question of army organisation, we ought to present to the world the spectacle of a nation prepared to defend its own. He did not believe the abolition of purchase would deteriorate the character of the officers, because fewer would enter the army for mere amusement.

ACTION AGAINST SIR W. P. GALLWEY, M.P.—At the Scarbro' County Court, on Tuesday, the action brought by Mr. Chas. Hill, outfitter and draper, Malton, against Sir W. Gallwey, M.P., of Thirkleby Park, to recover £21 19s. for clothing supplied to his son, who is a minor, was re-heard by Mr. Raines, judge. At the first trial, in the County Court, Malton, on the 16th Febuary last, before the deputy-judge, Mr. J. J Smith, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, and this new trial was granted on the application of the defendant. After hearing the evidence, his Honor said the law was that if a child obtained articles when away from his parents, even if the things were necessaries, the parent was not liable for them if they were procured without his authority; and it would be monstrous if he were. He must nonsuit the plaintiff. Mr. Dale, who appeared, gave notice of appeal. His Honor allowed costs to defendant.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF A SHOPKEEPER.—A most remarkable freak of a respectable tradesman having a place of business at Chester and Birkenhead, was disclosed on Tuesday before Mr. Preston, stipendiary, of that town. John Alcock, locksmith and whitesmith, was charged with burglary and theft, under the following extraordinary circumstances. Under the Birkenhead Market-place are a succession of capacious vaults rented by various persons, amongst whom are Messrs. Allsopp and Sons, brewers; C. J. Cunningham, the Amalgamated Brewery Company, and Boddington and Hart, brewers, Manchester. Alcock on Saturday night entered all these premises with skeleton keys, and appears to have occupied himself boozing about as long as he remained sober, for on Monday he was found in Messrs. Allsopp's cellar insensibly drunk, with bottles of wine in his pocket and strewn about him. The defence was that it was a drunken freak. He was sent for trial.

OVERCROWDING STEAMERS.—At Greenwich on Monday, Richard Goodburn, master of the steamboat Martin, belonging to the Woolwich and Waterman's Steam Packet Company, was charged with having taken 129 passengers on board the vessel in excess of the number for which a certificate had been granted by the Board of Trade. It appears that on Good Friday some police officers were instructed to watch the steamers as they arrived at Greenwich. The Martin came to the pier about four o'clock in the afternoon, and was crowded exceedingly, the passengers standing on every available spot. Although the children on board were not counted, the police took note of the adults on board and found that there were 129 more than allowed for. Mr. Maude, while mentioning that the company's boats were, as a rule, well conducted, said the Act of Parliament for the safety of the public must be attended to, and he should fine the defendant £5 and £12 18s, the latter sum being 5s for each passenger carried in excess.

THE CASE OF CLERICAL WILL MAKING.—In the Probate Court, on Tuesday, the cause of "Goss v. Hill's" was again mentioned. It will be remembered that a Mr. Samuel Moreton, a Liverpool solicitor made a will, leaving a large amount of his money to Dr. Goss, the Roman Catholic Bishop of that town. Some relatives contested the will, and it was upset. A subsequent cause was that in which persons alleging themselves to be the next of kin of the deceased claimed his property, and certain persons were then proved to be entitled as next of kin. Dr. Deane moved to condemn Dr. Goss in the costs of the different suits. Mr. Charles Russell opposed the application, on the ground that the parties who now asked for costs as next of the kin were not the parties who contested the will with the defendant, Bishop Goss. Lord Penzance did not see how that made any difference as far as costs were concerned. Dr. Goss had chosen to propound the will and to contest it with the parties as to whose relationship to the testator he raised no question. Having failed in his suit he must be condemned in the costs.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A WOMAN IN LEEDS.—A married woman, of the name of Maria Young, who resides in Shepherd's-fold, Meadow-lane, Leeds, was on Tuesday charged before Mr. Bruce and Mr Middleton, in the Borough Court, with having attempted to commit suicide. George Newton, a young man lodging in the neighbourhood, went into the prisoner's house about seven o'clock on Monday evening and found her in low spirits. She told him that she was going to bed, and that she would poison herself and her son, a child five or six years of age, before morning. After remaining a few minutes Newton took his departure, and as he went away he heard Mrs. Young fasten the shutters and lock the door. Afraid that she was about to carry out her threat, he very promptly went in search of a policeman. He returned with an officer named Nicholson, and after the lapse of some time a man effected an entrance into the house through the window, and the door was opened. Mrs. Young was then found lying in an insensible condition with a bottle near to her which had evidently contained laudanum. Mr. G. S. Taylor, Surgeon, was called in immediately, and under his treatment the woman recovered. She then admitted that she had had the laudanum in the house for some time for the purpose of poisoning herself, and declared that she "would do it again." From what she said to Mr. Taylor it appeared that she had offered the child the poison, but it had refused to take it. Her husband, it would seem, has been away from her for some time, and she has said that he was in France. In remanding the prisoner for a week, in the hope that in the meantime she may be brought to a better state of mind, Mr. Bruce complimented Newton for the promptitude with which he had acted, remarking that the woman owed the saving of her life entirely to him, and directed that he should be paid 10s. in addition to his expenses.

A Calcutta paper says Serjeant Ballantine is going out to India as counsel for Ameer Khan and the other prisoners to be arraigned with him. Mr. Anstey will be the learned serjeant's colleague in conducting the defence.

Mr. Whitley Stokes, the secretary to the Legislative Council of India, is expected in England about the 12th of May. During his term of office he has, besides doing much other work, drafted about 200 acts, and thus recast nearly the whole of the written law of British India.

The very valuable library of Baron Seymour Kirkup, of Florence, has been consigned to London for sale by auction during the present season. The collection is particularly rich in Dante literature, and comprises several MSS. of the "Divine Commedia" of great importance. It includes also several very important MSS. of French romances of chivalry, and an extraordinary assemblage of rare books of all kinds.—*Athenæum*.

The Musical Society of Brussels has given a very successful performance of Handel's "Samson," to a crowded and appreciative audience. Amongst the artists who contributed to the success were Mdlle. Hamaekers and Fraulein Asmann, of Breman, the latter a pupil of Herr Stockhausen, a contralto. Signor Agnesi, as Samson's father, and M. Warrot as Samson, were much applauded. The King of the Belgians, who was present, gave a thousand francs towards the objects of the society.

Switzerland too, it seems, has her Dollingers. Mr. Egli, pastor at the penitentiary of Lucerne, has dared openly to defy the Infallibility dogma. Instead of reading out the passage regarding it contained in the episcopal emanation forwarded to him, he spoke to his congregation of its futility, having first made it as clear as possible to his hearers what this dogma meant in reality. At the same time he informed his bishop of this step, telling him among other things that he had never been false to his principles in his whole life, and that he intended to take his honour spotless to the grave.

DR. DOLLINGER.—The excitement in the Southern States of Germany on the subject of the dogma of Infallibility appears to be increasing and threatens important political consequences. The *Vaterland*, a Roman Catholic journal, warns the King of Bavaria that in supporting Dr. Dollinger he incurs the risk of being included in the sentence of excommunication, and adds, that all who attended the anti-infallibility mass meeting are *eo ipso* excommunicated. The King has resolved, it is said, under all circumstances to retain the professor in his position at the Chapel Royal, whether he is excommunicated and suspended from his other offices or not.

At a meeting of the Dublin City Council, on Monday, Sir John Gray, M.P. moved that the Corporation should petition Parliament to give to the Catholics of Ireland perfect equality in all matters relating to education, and that an address to the Queen should be adopted and a deputation to the Premier appointed on the question.—Alderman M'Swiney seconded the motion.—Alderman Plunkett thought that this question could be much more easily settled if they had a parliament in College Green. Alderman Campbell said that if they had a legislature in Ireland the question would be settled in three months.—The motion was adopted unanimously.

At the April meeting of the Royal Historical and Archæological Society of Ireland, Mr. Graves announced that the work of opening the windows of St. Francis's Abbey, Kilkenny, which had been long closed, the choir being used as a racket court, had begun. The subscriptions were not however, as yet of sufficient amount to enable the association to secure the haunches of the tower arch. Mr. Graves also made a statement of the preparations for repairing and preserving the ruins at Monasterboice, co. Louth. The chairman of the meeting, Mr. Walters, exhibited some further documents, selected from the records of the Corporation of Kilkenny. Mr. Kenehan read a paper "On the Exploration of Cranoges," and Mr. Wakeman one "On some Iron Tools and other Antiquities found in the Cranoge of Cornagall."

Best known as a revolutionist, M. Gustave Flourens was also a writer of merit. The son of the well-known secretary of the Academy of Sciences, he was himself a lecturer at the College of France; and his course on "Ethnography," delivered in 1863, attracted much attention at the time. His work on "The Science of Man," published in 1864, was, we believe, his only non-political book; and in 1865 he left France for Crete, where for three years he fought in the mountains against the Turkish troops. The best-known of his later writings is his "Paris delivered," published last month, a work which is well worthy of being read at the present moment. Whatever view may be taken of his politics, even his opponents never failed to admit his great courage and perfect honesty. Killed, near Nanterre, by the cavalry of the Marquis de Gallifet, his death is deplored in Paris by many friends who were far from being revolutionists.—*Athenæum*.

THE RELIGIOUS HOUSES, &C., IN PARIS.—The various religious houses of Paris are now abandoned, and the inmates, men and women, dispersed. Some have left the capital, whilst others—the smaller number—have taken refuge with their friends. In several churches the religious ceremonies, so solemn in their character each year at this period, have not been celebrated, and in no case has any ecclesiastic dared to preach a sermon. On the door of Saint Sulpice an irreverent jester wrote in chalk, *Relache pour cause de Commune*. The various colleges have been closed, and the pupils sent home, the directors having received orders to that effect from M. Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction. The greater number of private establishments have followed that example, so that education has been completely arrested. The inhabitants of the left bank are greatly affected by such a state of things, as the greatest number find themselves deprived of the means of existence by the departure of the thousands of pupils who inhabited that quarter.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERS.—Three men entered the Central Park Savings Bank, at No. 723, Third Avenue, New York, on the morning of April 3. One of them locked the street door. The other two leaped over the counter, and while one secured a pistol kept within the reach of Anthony Ellison, the teller of the bank, the other seized Mr. Ellison, and with the aid of his companions threw him to the floor and securely bound and gagged him. His hands were tied behind him, and a portion of the handkerchief which was used as a gag also covered his face and prevented him from seeing his assailants. Mr. Ellison is nearly 70, and was therefore unable to cope with his antagonists; and the attack was so unexpected that he had not presence of mind to give an alarm. Before the thieves had time to examine the place and ascertain what plunder could be secured, Dr. James Haddon came to the bank and attempted to enter. Finding the door locked, he kicked in one of the plate glass windows, and entering found Mr. Ellison lying on the floor, and the gang surrounding him. On seeing Mr. Hadden the thieves fled through the rear door into the yard, scaled the fence, and ran. A confederate was waiting with a horse and light waggon. Into this they leaped, and were driven rapidly away. Near fourth Avenue their waggon was stuck in the mud, and they abandoned it and escaped. The horse and waggon were secured by the police. The horse is a handsome bay, and was evidently selected for his speed. Mr. Ellison can give only a general description of the men, and it is accordingly doubtful if he can recognise any of them. He was yesterday in a very nervous condition. His face was scratched, and he had received a slight scalp wound. The thieves, so far as can be ascertained, secured between 300 and 400 dollars, taken in during the morning. It is conjectured that they expected to obtain a much larger amount, thinking that the safe would be opening during business hours.—*New York Tribune*.

The Marquis of Normanby, the newly-appointed Governor of Queensland, received a joint deputation on Monday from the Aborigines Protection Society and the Anti-Slavery Society, in reference to the exportation of natives from the Polynesian Islands to Queensland. The Noble Marquis promised to give the matter his serious attention, and undertook to sanction nothing in the least akin to slave trading, or which would permit the Aborigines to be subjected to cruelty in transit from their native islands to the mainland.

RECKLESS COLLIERS PUNISHED.—At the Newcastle (Staffordshire) petty sessions, on Monday,—Thomas, a collier, in the employ of the Crewe Coal and Iron Company, who was working in an independent pit where a terrible explosion occurred in January last, was fined 40s. for having in his possession a key to open his lamp; and William Wood, who has only recently recovered from injuries received by the explosion, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for having lucifer matches in his possession.

SOUTH NORFOLK ELECTION.—At the declaration of the poll, on Monday, the High Sheriff declared the numbers to be: Buxton (C) 2,868; Gurdon (L), 2,547; majority for Buxton, 321. The new member in returning thanks, said his success was a proof that his, one of the greatest of agricultural constituencies, had no sympathy with the present Government which had refused to remove any of the burdens pressing unduly on the land, and had equally no sympathy with the party of disorder in Europe with whom English Liberals were indirectly allied.

ACTION AGAINST THE GOVERNOR OF A GAOL.—At Manchester, on Monday, a young man named Moss brought an action in the County Court against Captain Lane, governor of the city gaol, for false imprisonment. Plaintiff was some time ago employed as second warder in the gaol. One day he was superintending some prisoners who were cleaning a corridor. Another warder reported Moss because one of the men went into the warder's office for a scrubbing brush. Moss was consequently detained in the gaol after the usual hour, and was forced back when he attempted to leave. Subsequently Moss broke a window and was handcuffed. He was taken to the Police Station on a Sunday morning, and next day was fined 40s by the magistrates. After hearing the evidence, the jury on Monday awarded Moss £40 for false imprisonment and loss of character. There was much cheering in the court, and Captain Lane was hissed by a number of loiterers on leaving.

DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.—Mr. Dunstan, coroner, held an inquest on Monday at Wilmslow, on the body of Frederick Thomas Chadwick, son of Mr. Thomas Chadwick, estate agent, and nephew to Mr. David Chadwick, M.P.—Mr. John Bride, surgeon, Wilmslow, said he attended the deceased from the middle of December, up to last Thursday. In December the deceased was seized with rheumatic fever, and towards the end of February witness found that from inflammation he had a stiff joint. To set the joint right it was necessary to extend it forcibly, and deceased wished to have the consequent pain relieved. Witness suggested chloroform, and in the early part of March he administered it to Mr. Chadwick every day. He afterwards administered chloroform every other day, and latterly only at intervals, as Mr. Chadwick felt sufficient confidence to go to Manchester to business. On Thursday evening last witness administered one drachm and a half before the intended operation, but unconsciousness followed; and notwithstanding the application of various restoratives deceased sank and he died in about three quarters of an hour.—The Jury found that death resulted from the effects of chloroform properly administered by the deceased's medical attendant.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.—The second report of the House of Commons' Committee of Public Accounts has been issued. It is devoted to an examination of the expenditure on the army and navy services in the financial year 1869-70, and of the Controller and Auditor-General on the accounts. The expenditure from the army vote was £14,825,205, being £328,420 less than the vote, and leaving that surplus to be surrendered to the Exchequer. The expenditure on the navy amounted to £10,102,641, being £106,000 more than the vote, and that deficit was met out of the vote of credit for the Abyssinian Expedition. The expenditure on both services includes charges incidental to that expedition. Various points noticed in the report of the Controller and Auditor-General on the army expenditure led to examination and a satisfactory explanation from the War-office; where it was not so, the committee have pointed out the proper course to be adopted to avoid irregularity. In reference to his statement that under the 29th section of the Exchequer and Audit Act of 1866 he has admitted the certificate of the examination and allowance by the departmental officers as proof of payment, the committee state that they have ascertained that the system of internal audit in the War-office has undergone considerable alteration since the passing of the Act, and they feel it incumbent on them to inquire how far such alteration has affected the operation of the section in question. They reserve their judgment upon this point for a future report.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will of the Right Hon. Heneage Finch, Earl of Aylesford, of Packington Hall, Coventry; Aylesford, Maidstone; Offchurch, Bury, Warwickshire; and 48, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, was proved in London on the 31st ultimo, under £120,000 personalty, by his brother, the Hon. Daniel Greville Finch, and his brother-in-law, the Right Hon. William Walter Legge, Earl of Dartmouth, the joint acting executors, the guardians appointed to his children being his widow and his brother, and the Hon. Daniel G. Finch. The will bears date 1857, signed "Guernsey," his then title, previous to his succession to the Earldom, in 1859. His Lordship was Deputy-Lieutenant for Warwickshire, and Major of the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and died January 10th last, at the age of 46, and is succeeded by his son, Heneage, in his 22nd year and recently married. The testator has bequeathed to his Countess all the furniture and household effects in the family mansion, Offchurch, together with the Knightley plate formerly belonging to her family, her Ladyship being the heiress and only child of Mr. J. W. Knightley, of Offchurch; these bequests, on the decease of her Ladyship, will pass to their son or successor, who may become possessed of the Offchurch mansion and estate. His Lordship leaves his personal estate to the first of his sons who may attain the age of 21. The will of the Hon. James Frederick Henry Stuart-Wortley, third son of the second Lord Wharncliffe, was proved in London under £4,000 personalty. The will of Mr. Samuel Petrie, C.B., late of Ebury-street, Eaton-square, dated June, 1859, with two codicils dated 1861 and 1870, were proved in London on the 17th ult., under £25,000 personalty, by the executors, Mr. Alan John Lee, of Southampton, and Mr. Wm. Petrie, his (testator's) cousin. The testator died on the 2nd ult. He has left legacies to several of his relations, and also to the families of Bosvil and Granet, and to his servants. To his executor, Mr. Lee, he bequeaths £500, and appoints his said cousin, W. Petrie, residuary legatee. The will of Abraham James Nisbet Connel, M.D., was proved in London under £60,000, by which he has bequeathed to the Royal Bucks Infirmary £500, and to the Glasgow New College Building Fund a like legacy of £500. The will of Mrs. Martha Bless Pugh was proved in the London Court, on the 30th ult., under £50,000, and contains the following charitable bequests—namely, to the Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary, Margate, £500; to the Governesses Benevolent Institution, the London Fever Hospital, the School for Indigent Blind, Samaritan Society, St. Thomas's Hospital, the Asylum for Female Orphans, the Royal Medical Benevolent College, Epsom, and the Hastings and St. Leonard's-on-Sea Home for Invalid Gentlewomen, each £100, free of legacy duty.—*Illustrated London News*.

At a great meeting of working men at Utrecht, called together by the International Association, a resolution was passed unanimously that, however desirable and necessary improvements in the condition of the working classes may be, the International Association does not deserve their confidence for effecting those improvements.

The Hudson River Railway has for some time been infested by thieves. The company employed detectives to ferret them out, and the detectives on Thursday evening made a raid on a gang who were operating on some cars on a siding at Dobb's Ferry, twenty miles from New York. The thieves resisted, and there was a sharp contest, in which two of them were fatally shot.

Father Hyacinthe has arrived in Rome, and intends to deliver a series of discourses. There is some difficulty about a fitting locality, as the cardinal vicar will object to his being heard in any of the churches of the city. The Colosseum was suggested, but that is also a consecrated spot, and full of station chapels, so that the Dantesque Concert Hall will probably be resorted to by the eloquent Carmelite.

GENERAL DOMBROWSKI.—The *Journal Officiel* of Versailles publishes the following brief memoir of the new commander of the Communist forces in Paris: "Jeroslas Dombrowski was born at Cracow. He is 45 years of age. In 1863 he served as colonel in the insurrectionary Polish army. In 1865 he was charged with being engaged in the forging and uttering of false Russian notes, but was released in consequence of the withdrawal of the prosecution. He, however, appeared a second time upon the same charge before the Assize Court of the Seine, and was acquitted. Jeroslas Dombrowski dealt in forged passports and false certificates, in which he attested that certain of his countrymen whom he honoured with imaginary rank, had taken an active part in the insurrection, while, in fact, they had had no share in it. These certificates were used to obtain for the holders certain pecuniary benefits as refugees. In the month of February last Dombrowski endeavoured to provoke an insurrection at Bordeaux, and a warrant for his arrest was issued. He, however, escaped into Switzerland, where he remained until the end of March. During the siege of Paris, being suspected of communication with the Prussians, he was several times arrested. He had even passed through the enemy's lines with a forged pass. Very shortly before the recent outbreak he was arrested at a moment when he was expressing his desire that the whole French army might be destroyed. Such is the man to whom the insurrectionary Commune has intrusted the command of Paris."

"THE PERMISSIVE BILL" IN VICTORIA.—The *Melborne Argus*, of February 27th, says:—One of the most prominent questions under discussion just now in both political and social circles, is that relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors. As the holders of moderate views pointed out all along, it has been impossible to put a stop altogether to Sunday trading in drink, and although strenuous efforts are being made by the police to enforce with strictness the provisions of the Licensing Act in this respect, their exertions have only been partially successful. On the other hand, the enactment which prevents the sale of liquor during any portion of Sunday, and prohibits the supply of refreshments even to travellers on that day, has been complained of as inconvenient and oppressive, while amusing stories have been told of legislators, lawyers, and others, arriving at country inns on Sunday, and being referred for refreshments to the pump and the well. By a section of the community, however, consisting chiefly of the total abstainers, this step in the restriction of the liquor traffic is considered to be in the right direction, though falling short of what is required. A Permissive Bill is what advocates of total abstinence demand, and an association, formed under the title of the "Permissive Bill Association," with Mr. Higinbotham at its head as president, has obtained a good many adherents. The object of the association, as explained at a meeting the other night, is to obtain the sanction of the Legislature to an enactment similar to that which has been introduced into the House of Commons by Sir Wilfred Lawson, enabling two-thirds of the ratepayers in any district to absolutely prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor within the limits of that district.

A SCENE IN THE SENATE.—The *Washington Patriot* gives a graphic account of a recent occurrence in the Senate Chamber, which was thereby thrown into a state of very natural excitement. Mr. Butler, who is termed by the *Patriot* "Beast" Butler, acting offensively on his right as a Member of the House of Representatives to take any vacant seat in the Chamber of the Senate, "plumped himself into Mr. Thurman's chair," Mr. Thurman himself having risen from it for a moment. That Mr. Butler had a malicious purpose in his behaviour is inferred from both the fact that the seat he appropriated was next to that occupied by Mr. Davis, and from the "insolent sneer playing on his (Mr. Butler's) lips." Mr. Davis appears to have been by no means slow to take offence; for he is said to have accompanied with "earnest gesticulation" a few remarks to the general effect that certain "vile and slanderous stories emanated from the brains of political scoundrels and ruffians." The "earnest gesticulations" of Mr. Davis waxed from the mild form of "contemptuously pointing his finger" at the intrusive Mr. Butler to the more emphatic earnestness of shaking his fist in that gentlemen's face. At the same time "Mr. Davis, in a mingled tone of concentrated defiance and contempt, addressed Butler as a——— scoundrel twice in succession, and asked him what he meant by attempting to browbeat him." The interposition of Mr. Wilson, whose conciliatory process of "patting the Beast on the back and uttering soothing words" did not in the first instance persuade Mr. Butler to vacate the seat of Mr. Thurman, was in the end successful. The Massachusetts Member followed Mr. Wilson to a position more respectfully distant from that of Mr. Davis, and took his revenge as he went "in an immoderate fit of laughter."

PROSECUTION FOR BLASPHEMY IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* at Sydney sends an account of a prosecution for blasphemy which has caused much commotion in the colony. In January last a Mr. Wm. Lorando Jones, who is described by his friends as "a sculptor and member of the Royal Society of Arts," entered into an argument one Sunday afternoon with an open-air preacher in the "public domain" at Parramatta. Mr. Jones undertook to prove that the Old Testament was "an immoral book, not fit to put into the hands of women and children," and spoke of Moses as "a robber and a murderer," and as "a cruel old wretch;" and of other characters in the Bible he expressed his abhorrence in similar terms. For this he was indicted at the quarter sessions on a charge of blasphemy. Two local preachers and the police sergeant of the town were the witnesses as to Jones's utterance of the blasphemous words, the constable testifying, however, that he spoke of God with reverence, and of Jesus Christ as "a good man." The jury without a minute's consultation, returned a verdict of "Guilty," and Mr. District Court Judge Simpson immediately sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned for two years with hard labour, and to pay a fine of £100. This severe sentence was given, to use the judge's own words, "to check infidelity." Jones (the correspondent hears) has already been cropped, and put into the ordinary prison dress, with the prison brand. Public meetings have been held in Sydney during the week to consider the case, and a petition to the Governor for the remission of the sentence is now being signed. Dr. A'Beckett, a brother of Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett, presided at one of these meetings. The Unitarians, headed by their pastor, the Rev. James Pillars, are the most active in the matter. Mr. Pillar put the case very pointedly in his own chapel by asking, "Why he himself was still at liberty while Mr. Jones was in gaol?"

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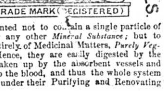
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Local and District News.

"NATATOR" AT THE CONSETT BATHS.—Our readers will observe in our advertising columns that "Natator" the champion swimmer of the world, is to give his wonderful performances at the Consett Baths, on Tuesday next.

ACCIDENT AT EAST CASTLE COLLIERY.—On Tuesday evening, Anthony Robson, a miner employed at East Castle Colliery, had his foot severely lacerated by being run over by a waggon. He was removed to Newcastle Infirmary on Wednesday.

Yesterday (Thursday), the marriage of Capt. Williamson, younger brother of Sir Hedworth Williamson, M.P., of Whitburn Hall, with Miss Shipperdson, only daughter of the Rev. E. H. Shipperdson, of The Hermitage, Chester-le-Street, was solemnized in London.

TANFIELD CO-OPERATIVE STORE.—The quarterly meeting of the above store was held on Saturday night last—the president in the chair. From the report it appeared that during the quarter 37 members had been enrolled and 18 withdrawn, leaving 485 on the register. The sales during the quarter had amounted to £4.402 16s. 5d., which have produced nett profits amounting to £355 16s. 10d., by which the committee were enabled to declare a dividend of 1s. 10d. in the pound. The report was adopted.

SECOND DERWENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.—The second monthly meeting of the Second Derwent Benefit Building Society was held in the Blackhill Reading-room, on Wednesday evening. In the absence of the president, Mr. Robt. Marshall was elected to the chair. There was a large attendance of members, and several more joined the society that evening. After the subscriptions had been received a sale of shares took place—Mr. Fitzpatrick being the purchaser.

ATTENDANCES OF GUARDIANS DURING THE PAST YEAR.—The following is the attendances of the Guardians of Lanchester Union during the past year:—Messrs. J. Alder, 16; D. C. Balleny, 21; J. Bowey, 18; J. Calvert, 17; J. Collinson, 21; E. Charlton, 13; W. Cumming, 19; N. Clark, 26; R. Dickinson, 11; T. Elliott, 6; J. Gledstone, 11; G. Hobson, 19; T. Humphrey, 12; W. J. Joicey, 12; E. Leybourne, 12; *T. Robinson, 9; W. Ritson, 21; H. Ritson, 9; G. Shotton, 9; J. Wilkinson, 23. In these returns the attendances of Guardians at the Consett Committee meetings are not included. *Mr. Robinson was only recently elected.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY OF DURHAM.—Besides the name of Mr. I. L. Bell, that of Mr. Edward M. Perkins, of Birtley Hall, is mentioned as likely to be out forward in the Liberal interest at the election for the City of Durham, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Davison, Q.C.. It is stated that there is no doubt that Mr. J. L. Wharton, of Dryburn, will again contest the seat on Conservative principles, and we understand that Mr. Thomas Charles Thompsor, late of Sherburn Hall, who unsuccessfully contested the borough of Sunderland at the last Parliamentary election, on Wednesday consented to stand as a Liberal candidate for the city of Durham.

PROPERTY AT CONSETT. — We have had another instance of the increasing value of property in Consett this week. At the Queen's Head, Consett, on Monday evening, about £2,000 worth was disposed of by Messrs. J. Murray and J. Jenkins, auctioneers. —The property is situated in Consett, Blackhill, and Leadgate; and the auctioneers displayed great tact while executing their arduous duties. The principal lot was "Luton House," which has recently been renovated internally by Mr. R. W. Shaw, and stocked with a magnificent supply of draperies. A few years ago this property was sold for £250, and on Monday night it brought £870. There was a numerous gathering of capitalists, and the bidding was brisk.

BLACKHALL MILL WESLEYAN CHAPEL.—It will be in the recollection of many of our readers that when this beautiful place of worship was to have been opened in November last, the Rev. E. A. Telfer of Glasgow, had consented to conduct the services on that occasion. He was prevented from doing this on account of domestic affliction, and a substitute had to be hurriedly obtained, which was done in the person of a most eloquent preacher from Leeds. Pledged, however, to assist the trustees in clearing off the debt on the chapel, Mr. Telfer visited them on Wednesday, the 12th inst., when he preached to a large congregation in the afternoon from Psalms lxix. 19; and so eloquently and impresively did he descant on the "power" and "mercy" of God, and so happily were his words illustrated by incidents in his own experience, that few individuals present could refrain from shedding tears. After the service was over, an excellent tea was dispensed in the old chapel, the tables being gracefully presided over by Misses Willey, Davison, Ward, Newbiggen, Haughan, Lumley, Jemison, and Burn. During the succession of tables, those disengaged strolled about the adjoining woods and fields, and as the weather was beautifully fine, with a clear blue sky and shining sun overhead, we were strongly reminded of that glowing scene enacted on the 22nd June last, when the memorial stone of the chapel was laid by Mr. Ald. Brown, of Gateshead. Amongst those present we noticed Mr. Henry Ritson, of Benfieldside House; Mrs. Wm. Ritson, of Springfield House; Mrs. Ponsford, Miss Jefferson, Newcastle: Miss Longstaffe, Miss Hepple, Miss Hunter, of Winnowshill; and many others from a distance. In the evening, Mr. Telfer again occupied the pulpit, and took for his subject of discourse "The tears of Jesus over the lost," his remarks being founded on that solemn narrative recorded in his concluding paragraph of the nineteenth chapter of St. Luke's gospel. The chapel was crowded to excess, and every one felt that the Most High was present. The visit of the rev. gentleman was highly successful in all respects, and it is hoped much spiritual good may result from it.

TEMPERANCE ENTERTAINMENT AT CONSETT.—An entertainment, consisting of readings, recitations, and part songs, was given in the British School-room, Consett, on Saturday evening, under the auspices of the Consett Temperance Association. There was a sparse but intelligent audience, and the whole programme was gone through very creditably. We have heard the choir do better, and also Mr. Charles Stephenson and Miss Proudlock, but they added to the pleasure of the evening, and all their pieces were well received. The readings of Messrs. H. Rogers (who presided in the absence of the president), Thos. Carrick, and W. M. Patterson were of a grave character, and were read with good effect. "The Truant Husband," by the Rev. J. Nicholls, was a humorous reading, and was much appreciated by the audience. The same gentleman recited a poem near to the close of the programme. A lenthy piece entitled "Britain's curse" was gone through in a praiseworthy manner by Miss E. Unsworth, who is a mere girl, but is no stranger to temperance audiences, and is always well received. Mr. J. Lax, of Shotley Bridge, gave a reading and two recitations in a manner that he never before equalled that we know of, and during which he thrilled those present. His selection from Macaulay's "Virginia" was a piece of first-rate declamation, while an ironical poem, "The Women of Mind," was given in a happy style. The company disposed of their obligations to Mr. Lax by rounds of hearty applause. At the close of the meeting the petition from Consett in favour of the Permissive Bill was exhibited. The length of the scroll, 19ft., surprised and delighted the friends of temperance, and it is undoubtedly the largest that has ever been sent from this locality for the same object. This society has also got a tolerably lengthy petition sent from Leadgate and an astonishingly large one from Lanchester. We think it our duty to add that it is entirely owing to the indefatigable efforts of the excellent secretary, Mr. T. L. Gledstone, that the petition work has been so successful.

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

On Wednesday, the usual monthly meeting of this Board was held in the Board-room, Town Hall, Shotley Bridge. There were present—Messrs. E. O. Tregelles, Wm. Wilson, H. Carss, J. Annandale, jun., T. Muse, W. Ritson, and Jon. Priestman.

In the absence of the chairman, Mr. MUSE proposed that Mr. William Wilson be appointed chairman of the meeting, which was seconded by Mr. TREGELLES, and carried.

After Mr. Priestman, one of the recently elected members, had made his necessary declaration, he took his seat in the Board, after which the CHAIRMAN read over the minutes of the previous meeting, which were passed and signed.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The CHAIRMAN then read the above report, which was as follows:—The cost in removing the ashes and nightsoil from the several occupiers of houses in Blackhill, mentioned in last report, has been paid with the exception of three in Silver Street; a summons has been granted to try one of the cases on Monday next. Two months have elapsed since the completion of Blackfine drain; the balance of £1 16s. is due to William Green, which I have entered for payment to-day. A sewer pipe having got gorged up behind the shops in Derwent Street, Blackhill, caused a great nuisance by spreading over the surface, and I thought it best to set our own workmen to it and have it put right, although I believe it belongs to the owners of property adjoining. The Consett Iron Company have been cleaning out and removing all the rubbish and refuse from the ashpits and streets in connection with their cottages at Blackhill, which will produce a good effect. If these periodical cleansings were more frequent they would be a great benefit to the place. I should like to have the advice of the Board with respect to completing the improvements to be done by Messrs. Watson, Hay, Dixon, and others, at Blackfine. I have had the sewer laid in, but the channel and edging is still to be done before the order of the Board has been fulfilled.

SURVEYOR'S. REPORT.

The CHAIRMAN also read over the Surveyor's report, which stated that little of importance had been done to the roads with the district during the month. The Cemetery road had been improved by a covering of stone and putting into better form. I have received one tender for the channelling at Shotley Bridge and one for the Blackfine drain, which I lay before you. The stone drain in the Church Bank, mentioned in the last report, has been taken out and replaced by a 12-inch pipe. The bills for street numbering, amounting to £8 9s. 7½d., are included in this month's pay-bill.

MR. OSBORNE'S ALTERATIONS.

The CHAIRMAN then read the report of the Building Committee, which stated that the Committee had paid a visit to Mr. Osborne's house. They found that the Inspector was quite right, and that Mr. Osborne and Mr. Muse were mistaken as to right in building, as no person had power to do so without consulting with the Board.

The Committee recommended that the plans be passed and the work allowed to proceed. The alterations submitted by Mr. Raw, of Blackhill, were also passed by this Committee.

THE BLACKHILL QUARRY SEWER.

The repairing of the sewer running through Blackhill quarry was ordered to stand over for another month.

THE SURVEY.

Mr. TREGELLES stated that a gentleman had been sent down by Mr. Lawson, and as he was in the room he would give any information that might be required.

In answer to a question put to him, this gentleman said that after looking over the district he thought that a plan might be got ready by next meeting.

This opinion was approved of by the members, and the gentleman retired.

TENDERS.

On the motion of Mr. MUSE, seconded by Mr. RITSON, it was agreed that the tender of Mr. George Kell, of Castleside, be accepted.

The specification was then read.

Mr. PRIESTMAN enquired if the Waskerley stone was superior to that at Blackhill?

Mr. MUSE replied that he thought it was much better.

Mr. RITSON suggested that specifications of all work be in future agreed upon by the Board previous to the tenders being advertised.

The Board agreed with Mr. Ritson.

A tender was read from Mr. Charles Scott for the Blackfine drain, but the price was thought too high.

The CHAIRMAN said the Inspector had objected to the price, as he thought it was too high.

It was ultimately agreed to refer the matter to the Highway Committee, with power to act, and if they thought proper, to order the work to proceed.

THE SLAG QUESTION.

A copy of a letter from the Clerk to Mr. Jenkins, of the Consett Iron Company, relative to the price of slag, was read, but that gentleman had not yet replied to the letter.

THE BLACKFINE ROAD.

The matter referred to in the Inspector's report respecting the improvements ordered to be done by Messrs. Watson, Hay, Dixon, and others, at Blackfine, was, on the motion of Mr. CARSS, seconded by Mr. RITSON, referred to the Highway Committee, to report at the next Board day.

DERWENT ROAD TRUST.

A letter from the Clerk of the Derwent Road Trust was read, in which it requested the remittance of the annual contribution of £15 which was subscribed by the township.

Mr. TREGELLES moved, and Mr. MUSE seconded, that the money bs paid, which was agreed to.

MR. TURNER'S WALL.

A letter was read from Mr. Turner asking permission to be allowed to build his new wall close to the footpath at Blackfine.

Mr. MUSE was of opinion that the Board had neither power to grant nor refuse the request of Mr. Turner.

On the motion of Mr. PRIESTMAN, seconded by Mr. RITSON, it was agreed that the matter be referred to the Highway Committee, and to report at the next meeting.

POSTAL INCONVENIENCE.

A letter was read from Mr. M. Coupland, clerk to the Leadgate Local Board, relative to the defective postal arrangements of the district, and soliciting the Board's co-operation in bringing about a more frequent and convenient delivery of letters.

Mr. TREGELLES was of opinion that it was necessary that some decisive step should be taken in the matter.

The CHAIRMAN said the tradesmen of the neighbourhood had to leave Shotley Bridge before they got their letters in the morning, which was a great inconvenience.

Mr. PRIESTMAN was of opinion that under the existing railway arrangements the postal services could not be improved.

Mr. TREGELLES said it took as long to get a reply from Newcastle as it did from London.

Mr. PRIESTMAN said they might get a separate bag for Shotley Bridge.

It was ultimately agreed, on the motion of Mr. PRIESTMAN, seconded by Mr. ANNANDALE, that the Chairman be instructed to confer with the Chairman of the Leadgate Board on the subject.

DEBATE ON THE PERMISSIVE BILL.

Mr. TREGELLES said it was the duty of the members of that Board to watch over the interests of the ratepayers as much as practicable. There was one point on which considerable improvement might be made, without any outlay on the part of the ratepayers, but which would probably be a very considerable saving. He alluded to the sanitary condition of the township, believing, as he did, that the preventible deaths in our township might be reduced seventeen persons per annum. (Applause.) This improvement would, he believed, be effected by checking the use of intoxicating liquors in our township. (Hear, hear.) And notably in the question of disease and death it was important to effect this improvement, but it could easily be shown that eight persons per cent. were taken to the police-court. There were ten paupers for every public-house, and each public-house costs the ratepayers £150 per annum. Under these circumstances, he begged to propose that the following memorial be signed by the Chairman, and forwarded by the Clerk to the Secretary for the Home Department:—

"*To the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, Secretary of State for the Home Department.*

"The memorial of the Local Board of Benfieldside in the County of Durham, respectfully

"SHEWETH,—That your memorialists are deeply impressed with the loss and injury sustained by the prevalence of intemperance. They therefore, beg to urge that in any bill for the regulation of public-houses, a clause be introduced, giving power to the ratepayers in every district a veto to regulate the number of houses to be licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors—such veto to be decided by a majority of two-thirds of the ratepayers."

Mr. CARSS said he rose with considerable pleasure to second the adoption of that petition to the Secretaty of State. If those houses were licensed for the convenience of the public, he thought the public ought to have a voice in their establishment.

Mr. RITSON presumed Mr. Tregelles had referred to the Permissive Bill.

Mr. TREGELLES replied in the affirmative. We were paying more into the Exchequer every year than Germany had wrung from France as indemnity.

The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Bruce in his Bill had admitted the principle of the popular veto, but it was not to come into operation until after the expiration of ten years. He could not see any reason why the principle should not be adopted now.

Mr. PRIESTMAN did not want to object to the motion, but he thought, in justice to the members of the Board who were absent, some of whom might perhaps have strong feelings on the subject, that it would be better to allow the motion to rest on the table until the next meeting.

Mr. TREGELLES objected to the delay on the ground that it probably might be too late by the next meeting to take action in the matter. By abolishing the sale of strong drinks they did not necessarily abolish public-houses. An old lady in Leeds had made an experiment with a free-and-easy house on the abstinence principle It had been so successful, that there were now fourteen in Leeds alone, each house bearing the title of the "British Workman."

Mr. RITSON said that although there was only a small number of members present, yet if they could do anything in assisting to stop the sale of drink they ought to be all the more proud of it.

Mr. CARSS said it involved a very important moral question, and they should not hesitate in giving their sanction.

Mr. ANNANDALE was of opinion that notice of such a motion should have been given.

Mr. RITSON thought the Board was quite competent to entertain such a motion.

Mr. ANNANDALE contended that it was not fair to the absent members, some of whom might have desired to advance something on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN stated that what Mr. Tregelles wanted was that the principle admitted by Mr. Bruce should be put into operation now, instead of ten years hence.

Mr. ANNANDALE said that perhaps the whole of the absent members had not read the Bill, and he thought it would not be right to commit them to its principles in their absence.

Mr. TREGELLES said that if they were not acquainted with the principles of the Bill it was not their fault, as all pains had been taken to give them publicity. If they had read the papers it was scarcely impossible to resist the temptation to aid in the work of reform. The wealthy classes of the country took good care to prevent public-houses from being erected near their dwellings, and as a consequence they were put near the houses of the working classes. They had built chapels and churches,but these would be of no avail as long as public-houses were in existance.

The motion was then put to the meeting, and carried, there being only one dissentient, Mr. Muse, who objected to the Permissive Bill because it was not compulsory in all parishes.

The monthly pay-bill, amounting to £29 19s. 4½d. was passed and ordered to be paid.

Mr. CARSS in moving the above payment, said it was very desirable that there should be a meeting of the Finance Committee prior to the sitting of the Board, when all these accounts could be presented to them. They were presented to the Board without the scrutiny that ought to be attached to them.

THE SANITARY COMMITTEE NEGLECTING THEIR DUTY.

Mr. MUSE thought the Sanitary Committee ought to look after the town better than they did. There was a house behind Wood Street occupied by an Irish labourer named Rowney, which was a perfect disgrace. Mr. Mosley, the inspector, had thought fit to stick his privy near the place where they had to sleep. On the other side there was another one within a few yards of the man's window. If it had been anyone else, the inspector would have had the Sanitary Committee there looking at it. The tenant was going to leave the house, as he could exist in it no longer.

The Sanitary Committee agreed to look into the matter.

Cheques were then signed and the Board separated.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The last meeting of the Guardians of the Lanchester Union for the past parochial year was held in the Board-room, Lanchester, on Thursday. There were present Messrs. N. Clark, (chairman), D. C. Balleny (vice-chairman), J. Calvert, R. Dickinson, E. Crarlton, J. Bowey, F. Holmes, W. Ritson, W. J. Joicey, T. Humphrey, and J. Gledstone.

THE TREASURER'S SHEET

showed a balance in hand of £216 2s. 11¼d.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE RATEPAYERS.

The CLERK read a communication from Messrs. Hines and Sons, solicitors, Sunderland, in reference to a pauper lunatic named Reay, who had with his two brothers and a sister, lately become heirs to about £4,000 left by some relative. The Board decided to employ Mr. Middleton, solicitor, to represent them, and, as Reay has been in the asylum for many years, the amount due to the Union will be a large sum.

NUISANCES AT HAVANNA.

The Inspector was authorised to take immediate steps to abate certain nuisances at Havanna.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

examined accounts amounting to £196 9s., which were ordered to be paid.

A VOTE OF THANKS TO THE CHAIRMAN.

This being the last meeting of the Board as at present constituted a vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman for his services, after which the proceedings terminated.

A COLLIERLEY WILL CASE.

COURT OF PROBATE.—WEDNESDAY.
(Before the Right Hon. Lord Penzance.)

AYRE V. AYRE.

This was a suit to establish the will of John Ayre, formerly of Collierley, near Burnopfield in the county of Durham, who died on the 7th of March, 1870, having made his will on the 4th of September, 1867.

Dr. Tristram (instructed by Messrs. Bell and Co., agents for Mr. John Woolston, of Gateshead) appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. F. A. Inderwick was counsel for the defendant.

The plaintiff, John Ayre, was a farmer, living at Collierley, and the executor under the will. The defendant, George Ayre, is also a farmer, residing at Carr Myers, not far from Collierley. The parties are brothers, and notice was given by the defendant that it was only intended to cross-examine the plaintiff's witnesses—thereby saving being condemned in costs if the will should be proved. The testator died at the age of 80, leaving his property to be divided between his wife and his son, the plaintiff. The contention was that the will was not duly executed, and in support of the plaintiff's case the following evidence was called:—

John Ayre, the son of the testator, remembered George Hall, who was surveyor, being at his (witness's) father's house in 1867. Remembered the day the will was made. His stepmother, Hall, and Charlton were there. Hall said, "Now, Peter, you have to see Mr. Ayre put his name to the will." Witness's father signed it, and then Charlton, and then Hall directly after. Hall had now left the country.

Peter Charlton, the other witness, proved the due execution of the will, but did not remember whether he signed it first or Hall. Mr. John Ayre told him to come and sign it, so that if there was any question afterwards about his mind he (witness) could say he was in his right senses.

There was practically no defence, and the Judge pronounced for the will, but made no order as to costs.

THE CLAIMANT TO THE DERWENTWATER ESTATES.

ANOTHER RAID BY THE "COUNTESS."

This report, which is taken from the *Newcastle Daily Journal*, is not the production of an adherent:—The gallant "Amelia, Countess of Derwentwater and Baroness of Langley," "visited" several farmers in the neighbourhood of Consett, on Monday. She was accompanied by her faithful squire, Mr. Henry Brown, lately an inmate of Morpeth Gaol on her account; a man named Sewell, who for a short period was also an occupant of that respectable House of Correction; and several other individuals. They went first to High Field Farm, in the occupation of Mr. John Hare. Here the "Countess" and her agents made a demand for half a year's rent. To this request the farmer seemed loth to comply, and accompanied his refusal with sundry observations to the effect that, if they persevered in their demand, they might possibly depart quicker than they had entered. The "noble" lady and her gallant followers, not anticipating such a reception, waxed wroth, and used hard and bad words to the doughty farmer. After consulting awhile, they thought it best to go away and leave Sewell on the farm to look after the "Countess's" interests. The farmer allowed them to take an inventory of the stock, and they then departed. The party next went to another farm called Fairle, in the possesion of Messrs. Thompson, and made a similar demand. The Messrs. Thompson threatened to kick them out, whereupon the aforesaid Brown produced the warrant of "Amelia, Countess of Derwentwater, and Baroness of Longley." The only effect of this was to make the farmers smile, and they quietly stated they were in possesion of the farm, and intended to remain as long as they could. Thereupon an individual, rejoicing in the appellation of Staffard, was detached from the body-guard of the Countess to take possesion of the farm, and the procession, headed by the Countess and Brown, moved on. The representatives of the Countess at these farms were soon kicked out and thrust on to the highway. Meanwhile, the farmers of the district communicated with the nearest magistrate, and the police, at Hexham, were speedily informed of these performances; but nothing was done on Monday night. The injunction of the Court of Queen's Bench restraining the "Countess" and her followers from such violations of the law, is still in force.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF THE "COUNTESS."

The first meeting of the creditors of Amelia Radcliffe, commonly known as the "Countess of Derwentwater," of Newlands Grange Farm, was held on Tuesday, at the Newcastle County Court, before Mr. Registrar Mortimer. Mr. J. C. Fenwick, solicitor, who is the solicitor acting in the bankruptcy, was present, and represented three creditors. The Countess was adjudicated bankrupt at the last County Court, after fruitless attempts had been made to bring her to the court to answer a debtor's summons for £582, the judgement for which had been obtained in the Court of Queen's Bench at the suit of the Lords of the Admiralty. Mr. Fenwick represented the Commisioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of England, and also two other creditors, Mr. John Hare, farmer, Highfield, and the Messrs. Thompson, of Fairle. the claims of the three, who formed a quorum of the creditors, amounting to £620. The amount of her liabilties is said to be between £2,000 and £3,000, but the largest creditor has not yet tendered any proof. Mr. Thomas Riddel, Grey Street, who has been acting as receiver of the estate, was appointed trustee. The "Countess" did not appear in person, nor yet through any solicitor.

Parliamentary Summary.

MONDAY.

The HOUSE OF COMMONS re-assembled to-day after the Easter holiday. On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, on the army estimates Captain Beaumont moved a resolution declaring that no scheme of army organisation is satisfactory which does not form the reserves from men who have passed through the regular army, but after some discussion, in which Mr. Cardwell took part, the motion was withdrawn. The other resolutions on the notice paper relating to kindred subjects not being persevered with the House went into Committee of Supply, and good progress was made with the army estimates. On the vote of £28,900 for martial law, Mr. Cardwell referred to the sudden and lamentable death of Mr. Davison, the Judge-Advocate General, and stated that the bill for amending the discipline of the army would have to be postponed for a short time. Mr. Rathbone moved an amendment to reduce the vote for the Militia by £237,216, being the charge for 40,000 men added to the army, but it was lost by 92 to 16. The vote for the Volunteers was objected to by Mr. Stacpoole, and an interesting discussion followed. Ultimately the vote was agreed to. The Trades Union's Bill was read a third time and passed, and the House adjourned shortly after midnight.

TUESDAY.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS last night, Mr. W. Fowler gave notice that on the 10th of May he will move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Contagious Diseases Acts of 1866 and 1869. Replying to Sir John Elphinstone, the Home Secretary expressed a doubt whether the second reading of the Licensing Bill could be reached as early as the 1st of May. Mr. Whatman moved for an inquiry into the way in which money has been raised for public works in British North America; but after an explanation by Mr. Knatchbull Hugessen, the motion was withdrawn. A proposal by Mr. Monk to extend the privilege of community pensions to all departments of the civil service, was also withdrawn, after a statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who expressed his willingness to adopt the suggestion. Mr. Chas. Reed then brought forward his motion advocating the abolition of Sunday labour in the Post-office throughout the entire kingnom. Mr. Gladstone whilst expressing his sympathy with the object aimed at by the Hon. Member pointed out that the wires would probably be used instead of the post, and extra labour thus be thrown upon the telegraph department. He suggested that an inquiry should be instituted into the subject, and on the assurance that this would be carried out, Mr. Reed withdrew his motion. Lord Henry Lennox next moved for a select committee to inquire into the circumstances which led to the dismissal of Sir Spencer Robinson from the Admiralty. Mr. Goschen, and afterwards Mr. Gladstone defended the course taken by the Government with respect to Sir Spencer Robinson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY, APRIL 20.
THE BUDGET.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose at a few minutes after five o'clock, to make his annual financial statement. He was received with cheers. He said that notwithstanding the stupendous events which had taken place on the Continent during the past year, the receipts for 1870 and 1871 had exceeded the estimated receipts by £2,311,000 and since 1868 there had been a remission of taxation to the extent of £8,600,000. The Revenue derived from malt and spirits had been, notwithstanding the reduction of the malt duty last year, larger than it had ever been before. The receipts from the telegraphs had been £170,000 less than the estimate. The estimated expenditure of 1870-71 was £69,486,000. The actual expenditure had been £69,548,000, showing an excess over the estimate of £62,000. The surplus of £331,000 estimated last April had been increased by an excess of receipts by £2,642,000, but including £2,000,000 for the vote of credit, the whole of which had not been expended there has been an increase of £2,245,000 in the original estimates of expenditure, leaving an actual surplus of £395,000. Since 1868 the national debt had been decreased by £10,400,000. He thought it was not to be expected that in the coming year they could expect to realise the unprecedented high receipts which they had in the past year. The estimate for the army, including the cost of purchase, was £16,452,000, being an increase of £3,487,000 over the actual grants of last year. The total estimated expenditure of next year was £72,307,000, showing an increase of £2,432,000 over the expenditure of last year. The estimated receipts, £69,596,000, leaving an excess of estimated expenditure over estimated revenue of £2,763,000. Provision must be made to meet this deficiency. He thought it would be unwise to disturb the Customs duties or to increase the national debt by borrowing. His first proposition was to place the probate duty on personal property on a uniform scale for the principle of a 2 per cent. duty, and to make property pay legacy and duty alike, without distinction in case of intestacy. He next proposed to increase the 1st scale of the succession duty from 1 per cent. to 2; the 2nd from 2 per cent. to 3½; the effect of these changes being to give an increase of £1,022,000. In the next place, he proposed to require a halfpenny stamp to be put on every box of matches containing less than 100, a penny on boxes containing more than 100, a penny on boxes containing one hundred wax lights, and one penny on boxes containing 100 fusees. This would produce £550,000. The changes in the probate, succession, and legacy duty would only produce £300,000 to the coming, and as estimating at £800,000 in round numbers, he was still left with £1,950,000 to meet. He proposed to raise this by means of the income-tax, and to increase the present rate of 4d. in the pound, or £1 12s. 4d. per cent., to £2 4s. per cent., which was estimated to produce £1,950,000. He concluded by moving a resolution confirming the stamp duty on matches.

A very protracted discussion ensued, in which the increased expenditure was very generally condemned, and the proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were by no means favourably received. The alterations in the assessment in the income-tax, it was urged, would cause inconvenience, and a tax on matches was condemned as an impost on an industry affecting a large and very poor class. On a division, the resolution was agreed to by a majority of 201 to 43.

The House adjourned at 12·45.

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.
WEDNESDAY, April 19th.—Before A. TOWN, Esq.

DRUNKENNESS.

Edward Fenwich, Cronewell, was fined 5s. and costs for being drunk and brawling at Shotley Bridge.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.
THURSDAY, April 20th, 1871.—Before M. KEARNEY (chairman), A. H. TALMADGE, and E. T. SMITH, Esqs.

GAME TRESPASS.

William Simpson, James Ridley, Robert Bell, and *Robert Fenwick*, four miners, were charged by William Fichburn, game-keeper, with trespassing in pursuit of game, on lands in the occupation of Mrs. Surtees, of Hamsterley Hall, on the 13th inst.—P.C. Farnaby proved the case. The defendants had nets and dogs in their possession.—Simpson and Fenwick were fined 10s. and costs each, and Ridley and Bell 20s. and costs each.

DAMAGING A BEEHIVE.

Thomas Hogarth, miner, Oxhill, was charged by John Errington with destroying a beehive belonging to him, on the 27th of February. It appears that the defendant and other two young men had been running after the hounds on the day in question, and on returning home in the evening they had occasion to pass the complainant's beehive. After amusing themselves by playing at "Aunt Sally" with the beehive, they knocked it off the stand and threw it into the gutter, and then stole the honey out of it. The other two men had paid their share of the damage.—Defendant was ordered to pay 9s. 4d. damage and costs, amounting in all to £1 2s. 4d.

PISCATORIAL PLEASURE AND ITS RESULTS.

John Atchison, miner, was charged with having trespassed in a grass field belonging to E. T. Smith, Esq., on the 7th inst. It appears the defendant is a disciple of Izaak Walton, and had been practising the "gentle art" in the brook running through the field, when he was disturbed in his contemplation by Mr. Gibbon demanding his authority for being on the estate. —Mr. Kearney said Mr. Smith merely wished to stop people from trespassing, and they would therefore only fine him 1s. and costs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

James Morland, miner, Dipton, was charged by P.C. Morland with having been drunk and riotous on the 8th inst. From the evidence of the officer it appeared that the prisoner and another man had been drinking together, but the other man having lost half-a-crown he accused the defendant of knowing something about it. This impeachment, it appears, the defendant denied, and the consequence was that defendant and the other man soon got to blows.—Defendant admitted being rather drunk. —Ordered to pay costs, 6s.

ASSAULTING A DOMESTIC SERVANT AT CONSETT.

George Routledge, and *Elizabeth Routledge* were fined 5s. and costs for having assaulted Mary Waugh, on the 12th inst.

BIRTHS.

CONSETT—At 10, Melbourne Street, on the 20th inst., the wife of Mr. Charles Stewart, of twins—son and daughter.

BLACKHILL—At 26, Bottle Bank, on the 15th inst., Mrs. Hamill, of a son.

On the 15th inst., the wife of Mr. Joseph Eltringham, joiner, of a daughter.

At Tin Mill Row, on the 16th inst., Mrs. Henderson, of a son.

KYO—On the 10th inst., the wife of Mr. John Castle, of a daughter.

On the 7th inst., the wife of Mr. John T. Coverdale, innkeeper, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HENDON—At St. Paul's Church, on the 10th inst., Mr. George Little, of Wolsingham, to Bella, youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph Smith, of Sunderland

DEATHS.

CONSETT—At 236, on the 13th inst., aged 10 months, Catherine Colemar.

At Harvey Street, on the 12th inst., aged 80, Hannah Siddle.

At Delves Lane, on the 15th inst., aged 7 weeks, Elizabeth Temperley.

At 243, on the 16th inst., aged 6 weeks, James Donachey.

At 5, Thomas Street, on the 16th inst., aged 1 year and 1 month, Martha Louisa Oldfield.

At Raglan Street, on the 18th inst., aged 8 years, Mary Jane Patterson.

BLACKHILL—At Ridley's Buildings, on the 13th inst., aged 5 months, Matilda Johnson.

At Blackfine, on the 3rd inst., aged 9 weeks, Joseph Johnson Gleghorn.

On the 6th inst., aged 1 year and 9 months, Rachael Kidd.

At Benfieldside Lane, on the 19th inst., aged 3 months, Jane Beckwith.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE—At Wood Street, on the 14th inst., aged 5 years, Stephen, son of Mr. John Judge.

At 20, Cutlers' Hall Road, on the 7th inst., aged 13 weeks, Mary Ann Thompson.

At 38, Cutlers' Hall Road, on the 17th inst., aged 66, Hannah Huddlestone.

ANNFIELD PLAIN—On the 13th inst., aged 57, Isabella Hope.

WHITE-LE-HEAD—On the 13th inst., aged 36, Owen Curley.

HOBSON COLLIERY—On the 17th inst., aged 38, Isabella, wife of Mr. Joseph Cook.

TANTOBIE—On the 18th inst., aged 70, Margaret, widow of Mr. John Wheatley, farrier.

SUNNISIDE—On the 8th inst., aged 59, Barbara, wife of Mr. Ridley Bewick.

Same day, aged 22, Ridley Bewick, son of the above.

MARLEY HILL COLLIERY—On the 9th inst., aged 4 years and 11 months, Isabella Hannah, daughter of Mr. Ralph Forster.

TANFIELD—On the 6th inst., aged 49, Mr. Martin R. Watson, postmaster.

EDMONDBYERS—On the 9th inst., aged 58, Mr. Chris. Urwin.

BLANCHLAND—On the 11th inst., aged 66, Mary Wilson.

At Garden House, on the 17th inst., aged 17, Hannah Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. Geo. Davidson.

NEWCASTLE—At 56, Hinde Street, on the 16th inst., aged 53, Thomas Ellerington, boot and shoe maker, formerly of Burnopfield.

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