# The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 490. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} CONSETT, SATURDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1870. PRICE ONE PENNY.


## Wanted.

WANTED, TWO First-Class JOURNEYMEN TAILORS. — Apply to A. E. TURNER, Blackhill. 540a

WANTED immediately, a Steady Young Man, accustomed to Farm Work.—Apply to Mr. R. ARMSTRONG, Great Eppleton, near Hetton House. 544a

TO TAILORS.

WANTED, 20 JOURNEYMEN.—Apply to J. POTTS, Middle Street, Consett. 545a

WANTED TO BORROW £4,000 upon ample security. £6 per Cent. will be given.—Apply to Mr. JOSEPH HOWARD, Consett. 561a

TO LET, a HOUSE, containing Four Rooms, situate in Medburne Street, Consett.—Apply to Mr. I. MURRAY, Consett. 550a

## Lost.

LOST, from WOODLANDS, on the 1st April, Ten Scotch HOGGS, marked P.B. on the horn and keeled on the near shoulder. Any information will be thankfully received by JOSEPH THOMPSON, Woodlands, or FRANCIS BROWN, Greenhead, Stanhope. 536a

## For Sale.

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES for SALE, at DIPTON.—Apply to Mr. JOHN MADDISON. 167a

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE HOUSE AND SHOP situate in Consett, at present occupied by Messrs. M. and J. McNALLY, Grocers and Provision Merchants.—For particulars apply to DANIEL OLIVER, Bigg Market, Newcastle. 508a

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, Surveyer, and Commission Agent, Blackhill.
Sale Office, Blackhill, April 29th, 1868. 316

TO BE SOLD BY TENDER all those COPYHOLD ALLOTMENTS belonging to the Estate of the late JOHN HENRY, situated near Ivenston, and containing between Five and Six acres of land, in the occupation of Mr. THOMAS REED. All particulars will be given and Offers for the same will be received by Mr. WILSON, of Woodside, near Ivenston, or Mr. BALLEY, of Greencroft, near Consett.
Greencroft, 22nd April, 1870. 557a

TO BE SOLD BY TENDER all those COPYHOLD ALLOTMENTS belonging to the Estate of the late JOHN HENRY, situated near Ivenston, and containing between Five and Six acres of land, in the occupation of Mr. THOMAS REED. All particulars will be given and Offers for the same will be received by Mr. WILSON, of Woodside, near Ivenston, or Mr. BAILEY, of Greencroft, near Consett.
Sale Office, Blackhill, April 29th, 1868. 316


TO BRAZIL.—Highlands of St. ...ed particulars can be had by addressing ...ughty Chamber, Bedford Row, London.

...E DOES WON'T EAT IT.
...OSPHOR PASTE.—Kills, Rats, ...e best Rat Poison extant. No offivia ...ll Chemists, &c., in Jars, 9d., 1s., 2s., ...BARBER'S VERMIN KILLER, 3d., ...Works, SALISBURY.

...PUMPS.
...lan for Raising Water.
...RIE "CASSIOBURY."
...ERFUL GARDEN ENGINE.
...ge, £4 10s.; 24 Gallons, £5 10s.
...ngstone. Water Carriers
...s, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.
...ns and Prices on application.

...ED with WEAK EYES may obtain ...y using Dr. WARNER'S EYE WATER, ...l Chemists. Wholesale, Barclay and Co.

...HORSE AND CATTLE SPICE.
...in Penny Packets (all sorts).
...ists, Grocers, and Corn Dealers.

...ANCM for Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, &c. ...st Epidemics. 2s. 9d. Of all Chemists.

...PECIFIC LINIMENT.—This newly ...reparation is a SPECIFIC for RHEUMA...HIP, LUMBAGO, TIC DOLOREUX, ...d all wear are instantaneously cured after ...

...ids the testimony of its efficacy from many ...nsuranies of Scotland and abroad, which ...be had from all respectable Druggists in ...

...ld in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. ...Kirkcaldy, sole Proprietor.
...I have suffered from a severe pain in the ...ut the public should obtain the genuine, ...under the protection of Government, ...p, bearing the words "Dr. J. Collis ...s without which none is genuine. Sold ...neillar Sir Page Wood, the "Times," ...e bottles, 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., by ...manufactory: J. DAVENPORT, 83, ...London, W.C.

...NS SILKS, Post Free. BLACK ...ad to 5 guineas a dress. COLOURED ...ds to 10 guineas. NICHOLSON & CO.'s ...Patent-yard, E.C. London should write ...purchasing.

...G, STRING, & DRUM & FIFE ...ual instruments of every description, ...ed to be half of LONDON MANUFACTURE, ...ds supplied at wholesale prices. Old ...s taken in exchange. Lessons, terms, ...st free. Music for any kind of Band; ...ts, Nancy Reel Corps, and Pennington ...ember Bands of the United Kingdom. ...and Harpy by the Maker's Name, ...ER & CO.'S Famed PALS and ...RINGBOARD ARMS ...all the leading Bottlers and Licensed ...Trade. Applications for Agencies to ...ere Road, Lambeth, S.E.

...elebrated DUBLIN STOUT ...e BREWERY, DUBLIN. ...Brewery in Ireland but one.] ...and terms on application.

...S EMERY and BLACK LEAD ...Blackbird's Cabinet, London. ...

...VERSMITHS' SOAP (non-mer...leaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-...Steel, Marble, &c. Tablets 6d. ...

...ELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, ...ty tins 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each. ...

...HAIRDUBER KNIFE BOARDS, ...from 1s. 6d. each. ...

...NTS Sold everywhere by Iron...s, Grocers, Brushmakers, Druggists, &c. ...

...ANT BEAUTIFUL HAIR, ...ICT Dr. ROWLEY'S CRIMEAN an elegant ...pound, for nourishing, preserving, and ...he guaranteed to produce luxuriant ...ers, in two or three weeks, strengthen ...ir falling off, and prevent Baldness. All ...ddition of colouring renders it of ...at the public should obtain the genuine, ...under the protection of Government, ...p, bearing the words "Dr. J. Collis ...s without which none is genuine. Sold ...neillar Sir Page Wood, the "Times," ...e bottles, 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., by ...manufactory: J. DAVENPORT, 83, ...London, W.C.

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...EFFERVESCING Effervescing Tonic Aperient ...is alcohol. A Physician upwards of ...ur surgeon in a large hospital has given ...ure of thousands of cases of nervous ...prostration, loss of appetite, sick ...gia, indigestion, headache, pains in the ...ad, gravel, consumption, cough, nausea, ...coldness, and the long train of fearful ...nervous complaints, many of which baffle ...the doctors, and cruelly victimised by ...d quacks.—will not say suffered, or ...by the aid of which they may recover ...in a short time, and at a trifling expense. ...ected envelope to Dr. RUSSELL, 38 ...ench Town, London, for 14 penny ...ons to get your invaluable book.—Dr. ...ny one your work must prove of service ...diseases poor flesh is "as hay"—it ...will have the blessing of all classes, for ...previous book."—Dr. H. Harris. "In ...ion of herbal treatment restores cheer ...vigour of mind, and permanently ...the vital organs on the proper action of ...ing life depend. 503

...HERBAL MEDICINE. Dr. ...VOGATING HERBS a certain cure ...and in the back, gravel, lumbago, rheuma...&c., at their Boston Gallery. All ...ignatures of the blood and weakness: ...l purify the fluids, restore general ...tone to the stomach, enrich the blood, ...tart energy and vitality, and invigorate the whole system. The daily ...from pain and worry. Every position ...cured of skin eruptions, sore eyes, ...ers, scrofula, or fever sores in the ...ases in the bladder, disease of the ...ney, female complaints, all nervous ...ases, when all other means have ...ons indured Dr. THOMSON to publish ...ated Lozenges and Ointment, prepared ...ed and appreciated. Price 1s., 1½d., ...Dr. Probert the Public Prose Inspector ...Commissioners have ordered the words ...LONDON, to be changed in it without ...ment Stamp affixed to each package, to ...ud and transportation. Sold by Mr. ...Consett, and all other Chemists in the ...Dr. Hood, probably in a letter, as ...ld stamps, by Dr. THOMSON, 21, ...Street, Edinburgh. "Four doses of ...ON have done much bad annoyed me ...M." "I tried ...n a few hours—in 6 ...ns a few hours—in 6 ...h an eruption on the face. Your Pills ...Rev. J. S. " "I have used Dr. ...emulsion since I used your Pills—W. ...ly cured my sick headache and ...." "The pains in the back are quite ...since I used Dr. Wetzler. Every sufferer ...ON may be, is advised to try these Pills, ...ion that they must find relief.

*An Oral Wonderful and Truth Edition 100 Pages.*

...RIGINAL WORK on Marriage, ...FRIENDLY NEED, on the causes ...rvous and Sexual Debility, Premature ...ecidity, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, ...ight, Giddiness, Pimples on the Face, ...ny symptoms, dot rules and aid ...for the speedy self-cure of loss of ...power, infectious, and all other ...mended. Send post-free, on receipt of ...by Messrs. H. Harrison Square, ...n. Opinions of the Press. "There is ...ency in Dr. Thomson's book, by ...the causes, symptoms, and rational ...ment of nervous debility, as set forth ...Medical man, who wishes to be ...ful to his fellow-creatures may make ...ook."—Scientific Review. "This work is ...of the kind. It would be a notable ...from a feeling of sadness, consult the ...ent Magazine, a work which treats ...the subject in a grave and amusing ...confidential treatment, that all who ...it, without exception, to read it, from ...man, mercury, &c., generally used, and ...ON'S Medicines, will find a speedy ...to health and vigour. Persons at a ...from any kind of their cases by letter ...advice and medicine, which will be ...with the utmost secrecy and ...ON'S PURIFIER Restores Health ...ver, to the most shattered constitution ...ternally, in Skin Diseases, Scrofula, ...ion, spermatorrhœa, ...of spirits, nervousness, ...of all the distressing consequences ...ful habits of early manhood ...of speedy, yet sure restoration to ...ect, removing muddiness, depression ...skin eruptions, irritation of the ...frequently causes the sufferer over ...Thomson Allen has received hosts ...thousands of debilitated individuals ...health; and whatever cause may ...tage, they are effectually subdued by ...y poor sufferers, who from fear of ...nerve their afflictions for a long time, ...timely course, have become hopeless ...ssions, with this wonderful medi...ON'S PURIFIER. Dr. Thomson's ...ON'S PURIFIER. Dr. Thomson's ...ON'S PURIFIER. Dr. Thomson's ...on on the Symptoms of Nervous Debility, ...ch is fulsy and transparentation.] ...ost Street, Consett, and all other ...it will be sent direct, on receipt of a ...payable to Dr. Hood, Thomson, 21, ...30 Square, London. Extracts from ...Your debility is so much better, that ...My appetite and digestion are ...better all every way—H. B." "I ...singularly vivifying effects of your ...ON'S PURIFIER are scattered—J. ...

...d by ROBERT JACKSON, at his ...orks, Front Street, Consett, ...y, April 23, 1870.


## Business Announcements.

ESTABLISHED 1740.

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

GARDEN AND POTATOE SEEDS can be obtained at JOHN LEES' Ironstorer, Front Street, Leadgate.

J. L. will also attend CONSETT MARKET, with SEEDS, on SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. 491a

CHEAP PAPER-HANGING WAREHOUSE.

JOHNSON ROBSON,
*PAINTER, GILDER, PAPER-HANGER, &c.,*
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,
OILS, PAINTS, COLOURS, VARNISHES, &c. 531a

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

RICHARD WALKER,
*PAINTER, GRAINER, GILDER, GLAZIER, PAPERHANGER, &c.,*
RESPECTFULLY tenders his Thanks to his Friends and the Public of Consett and District for the patronage so liberally accorded to him in the past, and begs to intimate that he has removed to MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT,
Where he trusts by strict attention to business and moderate charges to be favoured with future orders.—Conveyances of all descriptions neatly Painted and Varnished.
Mount Pleasant, Consett,
April 6th, 1870. 519a

PIANOFORTES and Harmoniums Tuned, &c.; Brass Bands, Drums and Fife Bands, and Violin taught; Music arranged for any class of Instrument by Mr. J. W. GARSIDE, master of Shotley Grove School, late master of Mary Shifield's Commercial School, Normanby Park, Lincoln, and master of the Bands in the above place, and teacher in Cambridgeshire 20 years.
*Testimonial from R. Young, Esq., M.P. for Cambridge.*
Osborne House, 1861,
Wisbech, Cambridge.
I have known Mr. J. W. Garside during his residence in St. Giles (14 years) and always considered him an honest deserving man.
RICHARD YOUNG, Mayor,
M.P. for Cambridge.
*From Messrs. Wm. Wray and Son, Shipbuilders.*
Burton, Stather-on-Trent, Lincolnshire.
Mr. Garside taught us a Brass Band, and they made very rapid and satisfactory progress. We consider him very competent and to be highly respectable.
WM. WRAY.
Hexham, Feb. 19th, 1870.
We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in certifying that we have known Mr. J. W. Garside for the last five years, during which he has done a great deal of Pianoforte and Harmonium tuning in the neighbourhood, and has always given the utmost satisfaction to his friends.
T. Lowden, Organist.
T. H. McAllen, Pianoforte dealer,
Fore Street, Hexham.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

During alterations of his premises at
48, CLOTH MARKET, NEWCASTLE,
THOMAS PUMPHREY,
Is carrying on his
TEA AND COFFEE BUSINESS,
AT
No. 2, GRAINGER STREET WEST
(Late St. John's Lane),
NEXT DOOR TO THE SAVINGS' BANK,
And respectfully asks his customers to follow him. 174a

CLARENDON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

JONATHAN C. WYLIE, MASTER.
REGULATIONS SUCCEEDING EASTER.
UPPER SECTION (the Master): Mensuration, Surveying, Euclid, Algebra, English, Latin, and Greek.
French and German Correspondence.
Terms of Upper Section from 10s. 6d. to 1 guinea per Quarter.
SECOND SECTION (the Assistant): Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.
Girls' Needlework Department—Miss JOHNSON.
Terms of Second Section from 6s. per Quarter.
Advanced pupils will have access to Mr. Wylie's private Library of 500 volumes, including the highest departments of French, German, Latin, and English Literature.
Select Evening Class as usual, in English, French, Latin, Greek, and Euclid. One Guinea per Quarter.

LOOK HERE!

CASH Buyers would find it to their advantage to to call at the
NEWCASTLE READY-MONEY GROCERY AND PROVISION SHOP
(Next door to Mr. Brown's Auction Mart),
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.
JAMES LAKE, Proprietor. 110a

FISH! FISH!! FRESH FISH!!!

J. MILLER & SON, Middle Street, Consett, the Largest and Best Fresh Fish Trade in the above Address. During the Fresh Herring Season, a Large Supply of KIPPERED HERRINGS and BLOATERS.—Wholesale and Retail.—At the Cheap Fish Establishment for the Million, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 992

IMPORTANT TO PARTIES FURNISHING.

DO YOU WANT CHEAP IRON BEDSTEADS? Then go to
A. RICHARDSON'S
NEW IRON BEDSTEAD WAREHOUSE AND FURNITURE SHOW ROOMS,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,
WHERE you can have them from 15s. upwards. Furniture made to Order by experienced workmen. Repairs neatly executed.
FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN, and MATTRESSES, and every article required in House Furnishing. 521a

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

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

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

All Orders attended to with care and punctuality

EMIGRATION AGENT. 27

WILSON'S
CELEBRATED HATS,
38, *GREY STREET*,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

WILSON'S New Improved, Easy-Fitting, FRENCH SILK HATS, cannot be surpassed for lightness, elegance, durability, and comfort. FELT HATS of every description. A large assortment of CAPS in the newest styles, Silk Umbrellas, &c. 733

## Business Announcements.

GREAT ATTRACTION.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

R. W. SHAW

INVITES attention to his new Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING for Spring, embracing all the most Fashionable Styles for Men and Boys' Wear, which have been carefully selected from the principal markets in England, and are suitable for all classes, and at prices interesting to all purchasers.

The various and superb designs for Boys are remarkably attractive, entirely original, and suitable for every possible taste, and at Prices within the reach of all.

| | |
|---|---|
| Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, 5s. 11d. to 15s. 6d. | Youths' Tweed Suits, 9s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. |
| Boys' Fancy Braided, 5s. 11d. to 14s. 6d. | Youths' Doeskin, 12s. 6d. to 21s. 0d. |
| Boys' Chullenbache, 6s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. | Youths' Overcoat, 8s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. |
| Boys' Fancy Tweed, 10s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. | Youths' Oxford Frock, 12s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. |
| Boys' Meltons, 9s. 11d., 10s. 9d., to 12s. 6d. | Youths' Stanleys, 12s. 6d. to 21s. 0d. |

TROUSERS.

An excellent assortment of Beautiful Patterns, all new, stylish, yet chaste, of the very best manufacture, and certain to wear well. Upwards of a thousand pairs to choose from, and at almost any Price.

| | |
|---|---|
| Men's Fashionable Stripes (best), 12s. 6d. | Boys' Fancy Trousers, 11½d. to 5s. 6d. |
| Men's Printed Tweed, 4s. 11d. | Boys' Tweeds, 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., to 7s. 6d. |
| Men's Doeskin, 8s. 11d. to 12s. 6d. | Boys' Cords, 1s. 9d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d., to 6s. 6d. |
| Men's Woollen Cords, 8s. 11d. to 12s. 6d. | Boys' Moleskins, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., to 7s. 6d. |
| Men's Black Cloth, 8s. 11d. to 17s. 6d. | Boys' Partridge Cords, 4s. 11d. to 6s. 6d. |
| Men's Moleskins, 4s. 6d., 5s. 11d., to 9s. 6d. | Boys' Printed Tweeds, 3s. 8d. to 6s. 6d. |
| Men's Cords, 4s. 3d., 5s. 6d., to 8s. 11d. | Boys' Doeskins, 6s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. |

COATS.

The Latest Styles in Men and Boys' Coats, made expressly for the present season, including the new Bonver Yachter and other new Styles.

| | |
|---|---|
| Men's Tweed Coats, 6s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. | Boys' Cloth Coats, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., to 5s. 6d. |
| Men's Black Cloth, 16s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. | Boys' Speckled Tweeds, 1s. 11d. to 3s. 6d. |
| Men's Black Sataras (good), 23s. 0d. | Boys' Black Cloth, 8s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. |
| Men's Black Meltons, 14s. 11d. to 21s. 6d. | Boys' Velveteen Jackets and Vests, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. |
| Men's Speckled Tweeds, 16s. 6d. to 21s. 0d. | Boys' Printed Tweeds, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. |
| Men's Pilots, 8s. 11d., 11s. 6d., 12s. 6d., to 17s. 6d. | Boys' Witney Yachters. |

VESTS.

The special attendency of the Public is drawn to his having bought several Hundreds of odd ones at greatly Reduced Prices, which the customers will receive the full benefit of.

| | |
|---|---|
| Men's Cloth Vests, 1s. 11d. to 5s. 6d. | Boys' Cloth Vests, 1s. 6d. |
| Men's Black Cloth, 3s. 11d. to 6s. 6d. | Boys' Velveteens. |
| Men's Moleskins, 3s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. | Boys' Tweeds, 2s. 11d. to 3s. 6d. |
| Men's Moleskins (long black), 5s. 11d. | Boys' Printed, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 11d. |

THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Is under the Superintendence of a Fashionable Cutter, and lasting repute. Each and every article of workman, R. W. S. is in a position to Make any kind of DRESS at Prices extremely moderate. A large variety of the Latest Fashions of Cloths in Stock. 704

NOTE THE ADDRESS:—
R. W. SHAW
*DRAPER, TAILOR, AND OUTFITTER,*
CONSETT AND LEADGATE.

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS.

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

ANOTHER OFFER.

WE RENEW OUR OFFER to forward, carriage paid to any address, on receipt of a Post-office Order for 20, 25, 30, or 33 shillings, 10lbs. of the Cheapest TEA in England, and express our willingness to return the money should the Tea not please. Although we have sold 111,209 Pounds of Tea during 1869, the only request we have received from our numerous correspondents has been to forward another packet of the same kind. The people who do not know us may have some idea of the extent of our business by examining the following amount of Tea sold by us during the last ten years:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| During 1860 we sold | 53,671 lbs. | During 1865 we sold | 74,707 lbs. |
| " 1861 " | 61,588 " | " 1866 " | 90,944 " |
| " 1862 " | 63,250 " | " 1867 " | 101,697 " |
| " 1863 " | 65,048 " | " 1868 " | 111,209 " |
| " 1864 " | 68,209 " | " 1869 " | 111,209 " |

These figures speak for themselves. We are of opinion we ought do do more business this year, and wish you to help us.

ADDRESS:—
WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 33, SANDHILL, 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE;
or at the NEW BRANCH, CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET, SUNDERLAND

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

W AYNSLEY
*Grocer,*
CONSETT

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* | ... 1,679,630 |
| *Sandeman, Sons & Co* | ... 154,599 |
| *R. Hooper & Sons* | ... 149,000 |
| *Dingwall, Portal & Co* | ... 137,397 |
| *H. H. Williams & Co* | ... 125,000 |
| *R. W. Cooper* | ... 115,644 |
| *Steven & Beckwith* | ... 100,000 |
| *Lichfig & Simon* | ... 90,008 |
| *Tennent & Co* | ... 85,000 |
| *Tod, Heatley & Co* | ... 81,000 |
| *Tod, Heatley & Co* | ... 79,000 |
| *J. Alcard & Co* | ... 78,000 |
| *Dent, Urmson & Co* | ... 78,000 |
| *Board & Son* | ... 77,000 |
| *D. Taylor & Sons* | ... 76,943 |
| *Max Cooper* | ... 75,000 |
| *Cameron, Campbell & Co* | ... 67,969 |
| *Board & Son* | ... 67,000 |
| *Pontallier & Co* | ... 66,000 |
| *Brandt & Co* | ... 65,000 |
| *Brooks & Co* | ... 64,000 |
| *C. Kinloch & Co* | ... 63,889 |
| *Robertson & Co* | ... 63,000 |
| *Lennox Hart & Son* | ... 62,000 |
| *Dimmey & Co* | ... 58,129 |

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 Fine Old Rum, and Castle Rum, which are of the same fine quality as the other description, but being more matured by age are slightly higher in price

GINS

For full description of each see Book of Prices

| | | Per Gallon |
|---|---|---|
| Castle UP | Gin . . . 33 *under proof* . . . | 2/0 |
| Castle OS | Gin . . . 17 *under proof* . . . | 2/6 |
| Castle Proof | Gin . . . *proof* . . . | 2/10 |
| The above can be had either Sweetened or Unsweetened. | | |

COGNAC BRANDIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Castle D | Cognac . . . 33 *under proof* . . . | 2/10 |
| Castle E | Cognac . . . 17 *under proof* . . . | 3/4 |
| Castle F | Cognac . . . *proof* . . . | 3/6 |
| Castle FOS | Cognac . . . Old 33 *under proof* . . . | 3/6 |
| Castle FOP | Cognac . . . Old *proof* . . . | 3/8 |
| COGNAC BRANDY (Un-Extract Gin Vin) *proof* . . . | | 3/6 |
| The above can be had either Pale or Brown | | |

BRANDIES (*not Cognac Brandies*)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Castle UP | Brandy . . . 33 *under proof* . . . | 2/2 |
| Castle UV | Brandy . . . 17 *under proof* . . . | 2/4 |
| Castle Proof | Brandy . . . *proof* . . . | 2/6 |
| The above can be had either Pale or Brown | | |

SCOTCH WHISKIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Castle UP | Whiskey . . . 33 *under proof* . . . | 2/3 |
| Castle UV | Whiskey . . . 17 *under proof* . . . | 2/6 |
| Castle Proof | Whiskey . . . *proof* . . . | 2/11 |
| Castle SOP | Whiskey . . . Old 33 *under proof* . . . | 3/3 |
| Castle SOP | Whiskey . . . Old *proof* . . . | 3/6 |

IRISH WHISKIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Castle UP | Whiskey . . . 33 *under proof* . . . | 2/3 |
| Castle UV | Whiskey . . . 17 *under proof* . . . | 2/6 |
| Castle Proof | Whiskey . . . *proof* . . . | 2/11 |
| Castle DOP | Whiskey . . . Old 33 *under proof* . . . | 3/3 |
| Castle DOP | Whiskey . . . Old *proof* . . . | 3/6 |

JAMAICA RUMS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Castle UP | Rum . . . 33 *under proof* . . . | 2/3 |
| Castle UV | Rum . . . 17 *under proof* . . . | 2/6 |
| Castle Proof | Rum . . . *proof* . . . | 2/11 |
| Castle JO 33 | Rum . . . Old 33 *under proof* . . . | 3/3 |
| Castle JO 17 | Rum . . . Old *proof* . . . | 3/6 |
| Castle White | Rum . . . | 2/3 |

QUALITY —As described in Book of Prices
STRENGTH —Guaranteed 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:—

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 & Brennings* | ... 1,679,630 |
| *W. & A. Gilbey* | ... 1,679,630 |
| *Sandeman, Sons & Co* | ... 154,599 |
| *R. Hooper & Sons* | ... 149,000 |
| *Dingwall, Portal & Co* | ... 137,397 |
| *H. H. Williams & Co* | ... 125,000 |
| *R. W. Cooper* | ... 115,644 |
| *Steven & Beckwith* | ... 100,000 |
| *Lichfig & Simon* | ... 90,008 |
| *Tennent & Co* | ... 85,000 |
| *Tod, Heatley & Co* | ... 81,000 |
| *Tod, Heatley & Co* | ... 79,000 |
| *J. Alcard & Co* | ... 78,000 |
| *Dent, Urmson & Co* | ... 78,000 |
| *Board & Son* | ... 77,000 |
| *D. Taylor & Sons* | ... 76,943 |
| *Max Cooper* | ... 75,000 |
| *Cameron, Campbell & Co* | ... 67,969 |
| *Board & Son* | ... 67,000 |
| *Pontallier & Co* | ... 66,000 |
| *Brandt & Co* | ... 65,000 |
| *Brooks & Co* | ... 64,000 |
| *C. Kinloch & Co* | ... 63,889 |
| *Robertson & Co* | ... 63,000 |
| *Lennox Hart & Son* | ... 62,000 |
| *Dimmey & Co* | ... 58,129 |
| *Twiss & Brennings* | ... 58,000 |
| *W. & A. Gilbey & Co* | ... 57,000 |
| *Board & Son* | ... 56,000 |
| *Brandreth & Son* | ... 55,000 |
| *W. Allcard & Co* | ... 54,000 |
| *G. Crow & Co* | ... 53,000 |
| *T. & T. Fowler & Co* | ... 52,000 |
| *Mills & Underwood* | ... 51,000 |
| *Marshall & Elwy* | ... 50,000 |
| *T. H. Farrer* | ... 45,000 |
| *R. Field & Sons* | ... 44,000 |
| *Osmond & Co* | ... 38,000 |
| *Pinfield & Co* | ... 37,000 |

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 ... 1,182,630

W. & A. GILBEY

## Business Announcements.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

J. W. DAVISON,
*CABINET-MAKER & FURNITURE BROKER*
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.
IRON BEDSTEADS.
MATTRESSES.
BOYS' AND GIRLS' GOODS.
PARAFFIN LAMPS and GLASSES.
PARAFFIN OIL and BENZOLINE OIL.
SUITES of DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE Covered free. 540

GEORGE ROBSON,
*WHOLESALE & RETAIL FLOUR DEALER, GROCER, DRAPER, & PROVISION MERCHANT,*
HARPERLEY STEAM & WATER CORN MILLS,
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.

FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE always on hand.

Now on Hand, a large Quantity of Fine SEEDS, Peas, Tares, Barley, &c.
G. H.'s Mixture for Calves and Grass Seeds for permanent pasture has been tested and approved of by the leading Agriculturists in the district for the last twenty years!

PICTURES FRAMED
In every Variety of Style
AT THE PRESS PRINTING OFFICES,
AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

THE HEIRS OF DILSTON AND DERWENTWATER, being on account traced down from the unfortunate Earl of Derwentwater to the present day, thus including the CLAIM of the COUNTESS AMELIA. By S. S. JONES, Price 1s. in cloth. Also—May be had at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett; and of Mr. ROBERT JACKSON, Bookseller and Stationer, Derwent Street, Blackhill.

MONTGOMERY'S CONCRETE FLOORING laid complete in Newcastle or Gateshead at 1s. 10. per yard. Its durability guaranteed. References will be given if required.
JOHN MONTGOMERY & SON,
CONCRETE STONE WORKS,
HEATON LANE, NEWCASTLE. 864

BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

JOHNSON (late Crosier), being determined to extend his business, is prepared to offer his Friends and the general Public, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Soaps, and general Groceries, selected from the Best Markets, at the Lowest Possible Prices, feeling sure that a trial of the unrivalled of his celebrated Teas from Two Shillings per pound, will ensure Success. N.B.—Liberal allowance on Parcels of Ten Pounds upwards of these Teas.
*Note the Address, 91 and 92, Blackett Street, Newcastle,* 991
JAMES JOHNSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOOKBINDING in every Variety of Style executed at the GENERAL PRINTING OFFICES, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

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

"MELVIN'S NOTED EDINBURGH MILD and BITTER ALES are so 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.)

MR. E. BURTON, Professor of Music, Organist of St. Cuthbert's Church, Benfieldside, and CHOIR of the PIANOFORTE, ORGAN, HARMONIUM, &c., Pianoforte Tuner, Carpets, on application. 524

Regular College, Shotley Bridge. 25

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK,
*TAILOR, &c.,*
ANNFIELD PLAIN,
BEGS to intimate to his Customers and the Public in general, that he is prepared to execute orders for ev ry description of Gentlemen's, Youths', or Boys' Clothing.
N.B.—Gentlemen's own Material made up on the shortest notice, at moderate Prices. 719

W. HATFIELD,
*WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE BROKER,*
129, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD,
HAS a Large STOCK of Ancient and Modern HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, including IRON BEDSTEADS in every variety, CARPETS, DRUGGETS, HEARTH RUGS, and OIL CLOTHS, varying in Price and Quality.
Also a Large and Choice Selection of Hardware, etc.
N.B. W. is prepared to Purchase or Exchange on the Shortest Notice. 43a

THERE ARE THREE QUALITIES FOR WHICH
CARIS'S PATENT LEVER WATCHES ARE CELEBRATED, VIZ:—
LOWNESS I

## Wanted.

TO TAILORS.

WANTED immediately good COAT, VEST, and TROUSER MAKERS.—Apply to Mr. METCALF, Cutter for RALPH ORD & Co., Woollen and Linen Drapers, Consett. 574a

## Sales by Auction.

### By Mr. Adam Brodie.

QUARTERLY SALE AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.

THE FIRST SALE as above will be held on MONDAY, May 23rd, 1870, Mr. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer. A large quantity of Live and Dead Stock, as Horses, Gigs, Dog Carts, Household Furniture, and other effects already entered. Entries may be made on application to Mr. CRESSWALL, Annfield Plain, or to the Auctioneer, Consett. 560a

CONTINUATION of the GREAT SALE of *Bona-fide* Insolvent STOCK of LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERY, at the Town Hall Sale Rooms, Consett. Mr. ADAM BRODIE, acting on instructions received from the Trustees of Mr. HENRY G. LEE, an Insolvent, will SELL BY AUCTION as above, for Three Nights longer, viz—on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, April 30, May 2nd and 3rd, the remaining portion of this Valuable STOCK of LINEN, and WOOLLEN DRAPERY which includes a varied Assortment of the best Fabrics and Choicest Styles suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen's attire. The public will find this an opportunity such as seldom occurs of getting a First-Class article at a mere tithe of the ordinary price. Sale to commence at Seven o'clock each evening. 572a

### By Mr. Joseph Oley.

THIS DAY (SATURDAY, April 30, 1870) the Valuable COTTAGE FURNITURE belonging to the Messrs. DOUGLAS, Shotley Field, will take place at Two o'clock noon, prompt.
568a JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION on or about this May Term, the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., belonging to JOSEPH OLEY, Wood Street, Shotley Bridge, who is giving up housekeeping.
Particulars in a future Advertisement.
Shotley Bridge, April 25th, 1870. 566a

L I N D E S F A R N E.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Lindesfarne, near Waskerley Park, on TUESDAY, May 10, 1870, the FARM STOCK, and FARM IMPLEMENTS, belonging Mr. WILLIAM HEPPLE, who is declining Farming.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer.

Comprising 1 Milch Cow, recently Calved; 1 Heifer, three years old; 2 two years' old Steers; 2 Do. Heifers: 3 Yearling Stirks; Geld Cow, forward in condition; 29 Cheviot Ewes and their followers; 5 Black-faced Ewes and Lambs; Pure Leicester Tup; a number of Hens; Winnowing Machine, with other Farm Implements, and a large lot of useful old Iron.
Sale commences at Two o'clock in the Afternoon. 567a

### By Mr. William Raw.

NEWBIGGEN GRASS PARKS, NEAR LANCHESTER.

MR. WILLIAM RAW having received instructions from Mr. HENRY RITSON, will LET BY PUBLIC AUCTION the EATAGE of those Rich GRASS PARKS, at Newbiggen, near Lanchester, Durham, up till November 23rd, 1870, containing 117 Acres or thereabouts in 9 Lots, on MONDAY, May 2nd, 1870.
Sale to commence at Three o'clock precisely.
For detailed particulars see Sale Bills.
Sale Office, Blackhill, April, 1870. 549a

CHOPWELL FARM STOCK SALE.

MR. WILLIAM RAW having received instructions from Mr. MICHAEL HARRISON (who is declining Farming), will submit to PUBLIC COMPETITION the whole of his Valuable FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, &c., on THURSDAY, May 5, 1870, comprising—

1 Powerful Black Mare, 11 years old. 16 h. h.
1 Useful Black Horse, 8 years old, 15 h. h.

CATTLE.

5 Excellent Milk Cows in Calf, 3 of which are close to Calving.
2 Handsome Heifers in Calf, 1 of them to Calve in May.
3 Steers, two years old.
7 Steers and Heifers, one year old.

SHEEP.

12 Three-parts Leicester Hogs, nearly fat.
40 Cheviot and Half-bred Hogs.
9 Cheviot Ewes and Lambs, by a Leicester Tup.
Together with all the IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.
Sale to commence at One o'clock.
Sale Office, Blackhill, April 27th, 1870. 564a

SHOTLEY FIELD, NEAR SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

MR. WILLIAM RAW, having received instructions from Mr. ROBERT HALL, Shotley Field (who is about to emigrate to Iowa) will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION the whole of his Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., on SATURDAY, May 7th, 1870.
For particulars see Small Bills.
Sale Office, Blackhill, April 27th, 1870. 562a

NUMBER ONE COTTAGE, NEAR CONSETT.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and LIBRARY for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION belonging to Mr. WILLIAM LOWRIE (who is declining house-keeping), at No. 1 Cottage, Consett, on MONDAY, May 9th, 1870.

MR. WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer.

Consisting of 1 Mahogany Writing Desk and Bookcase; 1 Mahogany Dining Table; 1 Mahogany Tea Table; 1 Large Kitchen Press; 2 Kitchen Tables; 1 Mahogany Arm Chair; 9 Kitchen Chairs; 1 Arm Chair; 1 Mahogany 8 Days' Clock; 1 Oak Press Bed; 1 Desk Bed; 1 Four-poled Bedstead with Chintz Hangings; 1 Mattress; 3 Fenders; 3 sets of Fireirons; 5 Brass and other Candlesticks; 1 Coffee Mill; 1 Box and 3 Flatirons; Tea Trays; 2 Clothes' Horses; 1 Washstand; Pans, Ware, &c., &c., and other useful house-keeping requisites.
The LIBRARY consists of upwards of 100 volumes of Mathematical, Scientific, Religious, and other choice and select works.
Sale to commence at One o'clock. The Books will be sold after the Furniture.
Sale Office, Blackhill, April 27th, 1870. 563a

WEST LAW, NEAR SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

MR. WILLIAM RAW, in executing a commission with which he has been honoured from Mr. EDWARD BELLERBY, of West Law, (who is declining Farming), will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION the whole of his very Valuable FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, DAIRY UTENSILS, and a part of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, on TUESDAY, May 10th, 1870, comprising

3 DRAUGHT HORSES, Viz.:—
1 very Superior Black Mare, 6 years old, in Foal by George 2nd.
1 Fine Bay Mare, 3 years old, fit for Saddle or Harness.
1 Brown Mare, aged.

CATTLE.

4 Excellent Young Milch Cows, Calved and to Calf.
1 Handsome Heifer, 3 years old, close to Calving.
1 Short-horned Bull, 18 months old.
7 Steers and Heifers, two years old.
12 Do. Do. one year old.
5 Milk Calves.

SHEEP.

6 Leicester Ewes and 11 Lambs.

IMPLEMENTS.

1 Excellent Long Cart, nearly new, broad wheels; 1 Long and Coup Cart to fit the same wheels; 1 Coup Cart; 1 new Horse Hay Rake; 1 large Wood Roller; 1 Four-horse Grubber; 2 Iron Swing Ploughs; 1 pair of Harrows; 1 Clod Crusher; 1 Scuffler; 1 single Turnip Drill and Roller; 1 Corn Binn; Cart and other Harness for 4 Horses; Breaking Bridle and Pads; Pokes and Sacks; Forks, Rakes, Hoes, &c. 1 Barrel Churn and the Dairy Utensils. About 4 Loads of Early Potatoes. 1 Donkey and Foal, 1 year old. 23 Fowls of Dorking and Spanish breeds and 2 Turkeys, with numerous other useful articles.
Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock.
Sale Office, Blackhill, April 27th, 1870. 565a

## Public Notices.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS THREE HAWKERS are travelling this District with the worst of SHODDY CLOTHS, Representing and Selling the same as the Goods of RALPH ORD AND CO., Consett, whoever will give such information as will lead to the Conviction of the Impostors will receive the above Reward.
570a RALPH ORD & CO.

N O T I C E.

WHEREAS a certain Person or Persons are Travelling this District as Hawkers with WOOLLEN, or rather SHODDY CLOTHS, LINENS, &c., Representing and Selling the same as part of the Insolvent Stocks of E. Senior and T Urwin which RALPH ORD & Co. are now Selling and which is a great fabrication. As RALPH ORD & Co. have no connection with any such characters they take the present opportunity of warning the public against being victimised. 571a



# The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1870.


## THE GREEK BRIGANDS.

IT is remarkable that the two classic lands of ancient days should be at the present time, when each enjoys national independence that had been denied to it for centuries, a prey to the same curse of brigandage. Italy and Greece stand alone in Europe in this respect. Even Spain, the Danubian Principalities, or the less civilized dominions of Russia, Austria, and Turkey, offer to the tourist reasonable security, compared with the risk a traveller or sojourner in Rome or Athens runs in venturing a dozen miles or so out of those capitals into the neighbouring country. The two ancient centres of civilization—mothers respectively of the arts and of civil and military government—serving now as the capitals of two petty States, both supposed to represent high national aspirations, and one the seat of Government of the Roman Catholic Church, have lurking in the hills, and mountains around them desperate bandits who remind us of the Moorish corsairs of old—men who are not contented with plundering travellers or excursionists of any valuables they may have about them, but who actually dare to seize persons, the more distinguished the better, and hold them until they are ransomed. The cool effrontery with which this is done—the business-like manner in which the negociations with the authorities and the friends of the captives are conducted—the apparent powerlessness of the several executive Governments to suppress these outrages—all this is astonishing to people who live in a well-ordered country. We have our own outrages, it is true; and we may well be ashamed of our "robberies with violence," our unprovoked assaults, our agrarian crimes, our trades-union outrages; but all these are very different in nature to the seizure and detention of unoffending individuals merely for the sake of obtaining ransom-money; and doing this in the teeth of the executive authorities of the country. Our crimes are either far less serious in their results, or there is something like a cause to provoke them. But these Italian and Greek brigands make a trade of systematically destroying the security which every civilized State is supposed to accord to its inhabitants and visitors. The terrible length to which these outragers of society are prepared to go is shown by the recent sad news from Greece, that the party of captives in the hands of the brigands had been murdered. It is not mere inconvenience and hardship, therefore, that persons captured by these outlaws have to fear, but contingent death if the ransom-money be delayed or the brigands be too hotly hunted. Only a few days ago we had news that the British officials in Greece would provide a ship to take the brigands out of that country with the ranson-money. This was a course greatly to be deprecated, and we feel satisfaction in now believing that it was never intended to be adopted. At all events, the brigands, having failed in their negociations through LORD MUNCASTER, whom they released on parole, to obtain an indemnity for the murder of two police-officers who were with the excursion party, as well as for the seizure and detention of the latter, were apparently hotly pursued by Greek troops, and, seeing the impracticability of retaining their prisoners, murdered them. Such a cold-blooded massacre merits the execration of the whole world, and it is fervently to be hoped that its perpetrators will be brought to condign punishment. Let the Greek Government achieve this result, and it will do more to put down brigandage than by parleying with outlaws. If that Government would not utterly lose the respect of the world, it must now make most determined efforts to suppress the curse of its country. We know that the task is a hard one both in Italy and Greece. Brigandage had taken firm root in each country under far different national circumstances; the physical conformation of the environs of Athens, as of those of Rome, are favourable to the miscreants who bring their countries into disgrace; and the Greek, like the Papal Government, is both physically and morally weak. But these pleas, though they might be urged in an appeal *ad misericordiam* to a Power about to exact satisfaction for the murder of its subjects, cannot be put forward by a Government which aspires to represent and direct high national aspirations and a national ambition, without losing all respect for its pretensions from civilized States.

## PAUPER EMIGRATION.

IT will be remembered that a few weeks ago there was a discussion in the House of Commons arising out of an abstract motion that it was desirable for the State to assist the emigration movement. We need not reproduce even the main arguments employed on that occasion. Suffice it to say that the Government sternly refused to countenance the idea of State aid to emigration, and, on the whole, we think Government was quite right. Aid is about to be given, as aid has been given before, to unemployed dockyardmen, their wives and families; but this is under exceptional circumstances which are too well known to need further reference. Much can be said for such State aid as is advocated by not very profound political economists, but much more can be said against it. To one argument only on the affirmative side will we allude, as it bears on a view of the emigration question to which we are desirous of directing attention. It is said that if the State do not aid emigration, and emigrants are left to themselves, it will be only those who have some means at their disposal who will go; that the State might send out the very poor, and so on. There is really something in the argument; but it by no means follows that therefore it is the duty of the State to send out the poor. Can this not be done by other means? Before answering this question, let us glance at the emigration movement as it is at present being carried on. The National Emigration Aid Society, some smaller associations, and a few emigration clubs, are helping to send out artisans, mechanics, labourers, &c., with wives and children; but they are in almost every case considerably removed above pauperism. From Ireland we learn that emigration is proceeding on a greater scale than for many previous years. "Hardly a paper, North or South, in Derry or in Cork, can be taken up that does not contain an account of the sailing of some emigrant ship crowded with passengers, nearly all peasants, the sons and daughters of farmers in fair circumstances." So says the *Belfast Whig*. Voluntary emigration, whether from England, Ireland, or Scotland, as a matter of course necessitates such an amount of money as proves the possessors to be above the ranks of our paupers. A large proportion of our emigrants are, in fact, sober, steady, and comparatively well-to-do members of the working classes, and they too often leave the old and the helpless behind them. Would it not be well, therefore, if an effort were made to send out a lower class—in fact, some of the actually pauper class? The question may at once be replied to by the remark—the colonies won't have them. And this is true to a large extent; but, on the other hand, a remarkable article has appeared in the New Zealand *Examiner*, which shows that to some extent pauper emigration is perfectly feasible, and would benefit this distant colony, while it would undoubtedly be a boon to the mother country. This journal (the leading paper of the colony) refers to those who are "receiving relief in the metropolis," and especially to "the better class of paupers," urging (what London must know too well) that the families will almost to a certainty continue to be a burden on the rates, and then adds this remarkable utterance.—"They are the very class who would be welcome in the colonies. At home they have little that is desirable to look forward to; in New Zealand there is no position which is beyond the reach of a man of ability and integrity. But if they are to emigrate, it must be at the cost of the community, or, to speak more accurately, they must be 'relieved' by being placed where they can live without being dependent. Would not any board of guardians gladly be relieved of a thousand paupers of this class at the cost of a year's maintenance? Yet this sum, it has been calculated would land them in New Zealand." The question that thus comes to us across the Pacific ought to arouse us to action, wholesale pauper emigration, even if practicable, would be a blunder. But there is no reason why unions should not entertain the question, whether it would not be cheaper to send eligible to New Zealand than to maintain them year after year at home. The current poor rates would not be a sufficient resource for this purpose; but surely money could be raised by loan, either from Government or private resources. Pauper emigration thus carried out would tend to the permanent relief of overburdened ratepayers! it would give new life, and open up a new career to men and women who are now deadened and demoralized by the depressing influence of the workhouse, and it would lighten the pressure of an overcrowded labour market. The thing is feasible, and differs essentially from aid to emigration given by the central Government.

## LOCAL NOTES,

BY "A RAMBLER."

I wonder if the lodging-houses within the jurisdiction of the Consett Local Board have ever cost any of the members a thought. The matter is worth looking at, as I am persuaded that there is a great deal of over-crowding in the place. I do not refer to those houses that offer "good lodgings for travellers," but houses belonging to the Consett Iron Company and private owners, in which are harboured what may be termed permanent lodgers. I have heard it repeatedly stated that a very reprehensible practice prevails in some of them. The lodgers are divided into day shift and night shift men, and the same beds in which the former sleep during the night are occupied by the latter during the day. What an encouragement is thus given to vermin and infectious diseases! It is a matter of astonishment to many that the place is as healthy as it is. Thank heaven for high winds!

The gentlemen who, a few weeks ago, had a confabulation about the serious increase of Sunday labour at Consett Ironworks will be glad to see that the subject has been brought before the Board of Arbitration at Darlington, by the representatives of the operatives. It is a good omen to see that the protest against Sunday labour has come from the ironworkers themselves, as it will have infinitely more force than if it had been the voice of outsiders. In asking the abolition of the Sunday fettling they have not spoken in a mincing tone. "We are convinced," say they, "that Sunday fettling has been productive of intemperance, and is most mischievous in its consequence to domestic and social happiness, that it robs man of a considerable portion of the day of rest; increases the hours of labour, which are at present longer than the work hours of other trades; that it is unfair to ask, or to make the workmen abandon worship for work on Sunday, and that this anti-religious custom is contrary to law, divine and human." The employers no doubt felt the force of this stirring appeal, for they asked the men if it could be dispensed with, and still be able to commence work on Monday morning. The men considered the matter, but found it surrounded with insurmountable difficulties, and urged that the works should not commence till Monday nights, adding that it would give time to get the furnaces properly repaired, promote greater regularity of work during the week, promote temperance, and put an end to Sabbath desecration. After a long discussion, the subject was adjourned for a fortnight, and in the meantime it was to be considered. I wonder if the Consett men have pronounced upon this important matter; for, if the abolition of Sunday work would so much promote temperance, it is time it was abolished here, as the drunken habits of the workmen are painfully on the increase. If it is not checked by some means, we will have a perfect pandemonium soon.

The "relics" have gone, I hear; I wonder if they have paid? I fear not. Some of them were curiosities in their way: the Bible, for instance that was used in Dilston Chapel. It was an old French edition and had the fact of its being for the use of the sanctuary inscribed upon it. Of course it was generally believed that it had really been used in that sacred place by the priests of "the hierarchy" which lives so much in the memory of Messrs. Newdegate, Whalley, Murphy, & Co. The "book divine" being in French, we non-professors of *belles-lettres* had to take it for granted that it was all right; but the other day a critical wight, who does not believe all he reads, and has his doubts about a good deal that he sees, was turning over the pages of the old book. When he was young he learned more than the three R.'s, and having a key to unlock the meaning of the book, he began to suspect that all was not right. On further investigation he discovered that it was a *Protestant* version, and of course, being such, could never have been in Dilston Chapel for devotional purposes. It is Martin's edition, which was revised by Ostervald, and which the British and Foreign Bible Society are now publishing. The discovery was made known, and shortly after the Bible was abstracted from among the "relics"—no doubt deposited in its resting-place till it reached the next town, where it may be probably brought out again if the deception is not made public enough. Such things as that are scarcely favourable to the cause of the Countess. There are other things, it is said, where the deception is not deep enough, and I would advise her ladyship to keep them in the box also. It must be uncomfortable to her to have those keen-eyed fellows making such discoveries.

## OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

On the re-opening of the House of Commons Ministers can scarcely feel elated at their position, promises which were so plentiful at the opening of the session, and which during the past few weeks seemed so likely to be fulfilled, have been partially "broken to the hope," and the progress of the Irish Land Bill especially, has been very disappointing. Great efforts will now be made to make up for lost time. The Government, which circularized the Liberal party, urging their attendance, and reminding them that during the next four days "divisions" of very great importance would certainly take place. But it scarcely needed Mr. Glyn's circular to make it appear that, prouting by the reproaches so freely branded about before Easter, reflecting upon the superfluity of Parliamentary talk, and the diminutive amount of work really accomplished, we should see during the first few days after the holidays a strong effort made to redeem that lost time and patience. Divisions, therefore, instead of debates, may with certainty, be predicted, as Zadkiel might safely prophesy; and this, of course, brings up the rank and file of "silent members," who, so long as talk only is intended, consider it safe to be anywhere but in the House. Hence the smoking-rooms, the library, and the tea-room of the House of Commons, have been more than usually crowded, and a glance at the newspaper lists of aristocratic arrivals during the week, prove that the great "Everybody" may just now be found in town, busied in pursuits of politics or pleasure, and evidently recruited by the holiday change. To a purely provincial expression of political opinion, coming as it did from so remote a place as Newcastle, I have seldom seen so much importance attached as to the letter in which his constituents tartly and smartly bring the Right Hon. T. E. Headlam to book for his recent conduct in Parliament in reference to the Irish Land Bill. "We have viewed, with deep regret," say these gentlemen, "the course you have adopted on the Irish Land Bill, as likely to obstruct the passing of a measure we deem essential to the peace of Ireland, and also to embarrass Mr. Gladstone, whose Government we especially returned you to support." There is no mistaking language of this sort, and it is clear that the protest of these Newcastle electors will not be lost upon hon. gentlemen who think more of the safety of their seats than of the welfare of Irish church or land, or other kindred but secondary considerations.

There appears no reason to doubt the important and disastrous views that has arrived relative to the murder by the Greek brigands of four or five English captives, and the Secretary of the Hibernian Legation at Athens. The troops sent by the Greek Government to capture the brigands, appear to have hemmed in these scoundrels, who, in a fit of rage, massacred the whole of the captives. Supposing this to be the true state of affairs, there is little room to doubt that the murderers will be brought to justice, but that will be a sorry consolation to the friends of the murdered victims. Journals here are taking up the matter for sensational purposes, and the isles of Greece, "where burning Sappho loved and sung," are being talked about in anything but poetical language.

The telegrams from Paris on the evening of the 8th of May next, will be of immense importance. The matter to be decided, now stated at length in the papers, will be briefly this—whether the people are in favour of the Emperor or not. Napoleon the Third must have great confidence in the result, or he would never have adopted this new plebiscitum, and a very clever, yet studiously calm and judicious manifesto is that which has just been issued to the French people. Napoleon is a perfect master in composing such documents, and couches the phrase of the most important manifesto in the neatest and most epigramatic language. How will the voting go? is now a question that is being asked in every European dialect. How has the voting gone? will be the question to which all Europe will look for an answer on the 9th of May next.

Last week, most of us must have read an apparently truthful account of the Queen and the Princess of Wales being placed in imminent danger. The horses in a waggon, it was said, took fright, and started off; the Royal carriage was in front, and the coachman thought it best naturally enough to dash on at a greater speed. The race ended happily for all concerned—that is, the race which did *not* take place. So it is now authoritatively stated. A little while ago everybody was congratulating everybody else that so dangerous a position for the Royal ladies had had no serious results; and now we can all be delighted that they were never in any danger at all.

Who is to blame—the Chancellor of the Exchequer or the Post Office authorities—for the extraordinary delay in establishing the new postal rates for both parcels and newspapers? The Post Office has just announced that the alteration will not take place till the 1st of October. This is monstrous. And when the change does take effect, is the halfpenny stamp to carry several copies of the *same* newspaper, if together under six ounces, or is it to be only *one* copy of a newspaper under that weight? The G.P.O says the former; but newspaper proprietors say the latter. Is the Post Office to have it all its own way?

As so many persons visit the metropolis about this time of year, it may be well to give just a hint about cabs. It is simply this—make your bargain before ordering the cab. Cab-law is now in such a helpless state of confusion that it is scarcely too much to say that nobody understands it, and that many cabmen are in the habit of charging just what they like. Make an agreement first, and then there can be no dispute.

What are the Peabody trustees doing? Somewhere about a year ago they bought the Magdalen Hospital in the Blackfriar's Road, with the intention of erecting on the site a block of Peabody buildings. But nothing more has been done. As it seemed as if they were likely to do nothing more with their purchase, the guardians of the parish in which the property is situated made the trustees an advantageous offer to purchase it, but the trustees have declined. This is rather dog-in-the-manger conduct. They will neither build themselves nor allow others to do so. If even they do carry out their intention, it is hoped they will build places adapted for the class Mr. Peabody desired to benefit—"the Poor of London."

*Herapath* tells us that among many railway companies there is a desire to let bygones be bygones, and to work in harmony, so as to avoid unneccessary expense; that their is a brightning future for railway property; and that dividends are improving *tant mieux*, and it is to be hoped that the London, Dover, and Chatham will share in this prosperity. Shareholders would all like to see their £100 of stock a *little* higher than fluctuating between £16 and £17. If Lord Cairns and the Marquis of Salisbury would only make their award, the affairs of this company would look up a bit.

Mr. George Stiff has, it is said, sold the *Weekly Despatch* to Mr. J. Baker for a large sum. We shall all be on the *qui vive* for Mr. Disraeli's novel "Lothair," which will shortly be out. The rumour runs that the hero is sketched from life—from a noble marquis of great ability, and conspicuous among the conservatives in the Upper House.

A CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—Twenty-two years ago Mrs. Humpheries, wife of Mr. William Humpheries, of the Hazlehead Bone Works, Thurlstone, swallowed a common pin. She was then only ten years of age, and she has at times during the past twenty-two years suffered from pains in the throat and neck. She caught cold lately, and the affection settled on her lungs. On Saturday morning last she had a fit of violent coughing, and thus got rid of the pin swallowed twenty-two years ago.

## Local and District News.

The rumour which has been published that Sir Wm. Hutt, M.P., was likely to be raised to the Peerage is not true.

The final "meet" of the Durham County foxhounds for this season took place at Knitsley Station, this (Friday) morning.

ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, BENFIELDSIDE.—On Sunday, the Rev. J. W. Hick, B.D., rector of Byers Green, preached in the above church, on Sunday, and collections were made in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Taking as a basis that passage in the Lord's Prayer—"Thy kingdom come"—the rev. gentleman gave a history of the society's doings in the morning.

ST. IVES CHOIR.—On Monday evening, a concert was given in the infant school-room, Leadgate, by the above choir. There was a large attendance, the greatest part of which evidently relished the entertainment, while the minority seemed to regard it with indifference or something worse. An elderly gentleman and a very young lady executed their pieces very creditably, and a trio, "Come, sail in our light canoe," was fairly gone through. The bulk of the pieces were poorily rendered, and the "comic business" was wretched, but it took.

THEATRE ROYAL, CONSETT.—Mr. W. Cogan opened the Theatre Royal, on Saturday evening last. During the past week he has received liberal encouragement, and, we understand, several of the actors and actresses are above ordinary ability. The performances of Mr. Morgan—an old favourite here—are highly appreciated by the audiences, and the singing of Charley O'Brien is nightly applauded. On Wednesday next, the performances are for the benefit of the Consett Cricket Club, and we have no doubt but that the performance will be well patronised.

BENFIELDSIDE CRICKET CLUB.—The annual meeting of the members of the above club was held on Tuesday, April 12th, when the following gentlemen were appointed officers for the ensuing year:—President: Mr. Henry Ritson. Vice-presidents: Doctors W. M. Renton, G. Renton, and H. Hopper, and Messrs. R. B. Ritson and W. R. Dickinson. Captain: Dr. George Renton. Vice-captain: Mr. Joshua Lax. Secretary and treasurer: Mr. M. Richley. Corresponding secretary: Mr. Henry R. Foggon. Committee: Messrs. Lax, Foggon, Watson, Davison, Richley, Coulson, and Collinson. Auditors: Messrs. Coulson and Collinson.

PAINFUL DEATH AT GATESHEAD.—Mr. J. M. Favell, coroner, held an inquest yesterday (Thursday) afternoon on the body of a little child named Catherine Cremney, aged 5 years, at the Fountain Inn, Penrith Street, Gateshead. The evidence showed that deceased, with other children, was playing at Claxton's Quarry Bank, several days ago, when by some means her foot slipped, and she fell down into the quarry. She was at once taken home, where she died at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The medical evidence was to the effect that death was caused by a severe wound on the left side. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MR. HEADLAM AND THE IRISH LAND BILL.—A large meeting was held in Newcastle, on Tuesday night, on the Irish Land Bill, called by the Mayor, chiefly because of the amendment of Mr. Headlam, the senior Member for the borough. Resolutions were passed approving of the bill, and deprecating the action of a few nominal Liberals and a great body of Tories in trying to prevent the passing of measures, the resolution also expressing confidence in Mr. Gladstone, and a petition to Parliament was adopted. Mr. Headlam was strongly condemned, and threatened with opposition at the next election unless he withdrew his amendment.

A SHORT HONEYMOON.—A melancholy case of sudden death occurred on Wednesday morning in Newcastle. A young woman, named Mary Clark, aged 20, was married to a young man named Wm. Hayne, a painter, on Monday morning, at St. Andrew's Church, Newcastle. They then took up their residence in Pitt Street. The deceased woman retired to rest on Tuesday night, in apparently good health, and next morning about three o'clock her husband requested her to bring him some beer, which lay on the table. She complied with his request, after which he fell asleep, and on awakening at seven o'clock he found his wife quite cold and dead.

LOCAL LAW CASE IN CHANCERY.—*Re* Suter, lunatic.—This matter, which originally came before the Court in 1867, on a petition to enforce the recognizances entered into on behalf of Mr. Thomas Pyle, auctioneer, Durham, the receiver of the estate of the lunatic, Mr. Suter, a hatter, carrying on business in Claypath, Durham, until adjudged a lunatic by this Court, by Mr. John Jackson, miller, Easington, and Mr. Wm. Proctor, solicitor, Durham, and not having rendered proper accounts, came before the Court of Chancery on Saturday, on the question of costs, Mr. Pyle having now complied with the previous order by filing accounts, and a new receiver having been appointed. Mr. J. W. Chitty appeared for the petitioners; Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., appeared for Mr. Pyle, while Mr. T. H. Haddan appeared for Mr. Procter, one of the sureties. After hearing the arguments of counsel on both sides, the Court ordered the petitioners to pay Mr. Procter his costs, and to have them refunded again by Mr. Pyle, in his capacity as receiver. Mr. Pyle was further ordered to pay all costs (except the costs of obtaining the new receiver), but a sum of six guineas to be allowed to Mr. Pyle for his attendance before the Master while passing his accounts. The Court also confirmed the appointment of a new receiver in Mr. Pyle's room.

MISSIONARY MEETING AT BLACKHILL.—The annual missionary meeting held by the Primitive Methodists at Blackhill, took place on Wednesday night. The attendance was not large, and Mr. J. Wrightson was voted to the chair. After the apposite address of the chairman, the Rev. Thomas Greenfield read the report of the parent society, which he prefixed with a few telling remarks upon the necessity of the living agency in conjunction with the written word. The report showed that the missions were in a prosperous condition in the extension of labour, the addition of members, and the building of chapels. The total missionary stations at home and in the colonies are 144; missionaries, 204; members, 14,303, which was an increase in every department. The society has sent missionaries to Fernando Po, Africa, the first foreign station opened by the Primitive Methodists. The total income during last year was £20,398. The year opened with a balance in favour of the society of £372 4s., but closed with £440 9s. 6d. being due to the treasurer, thus showing an expenditure of £812 13s. 6d. more than the income.—Rev. J. Nicholls spoke for some time on religious zeal, showing its history, examples, and advantages, and concluding with a warning to his hearers to be discreet, wise, and charitable in their fervour.—Rev. T. Parsons, of Chester-le-Street, the deputation, was the last speaker, and pleaded the cause of the missions in a brief speech.—After the collection had been made, the total amount realised during the year at Blackhill was announced as £3 12s. 11½d., which was in advance of last year, and which included the amount taken from Miss E. Harrison's box, 10s. 8d.; Miss E. Mewes', 3s. 7½d.; Miss Turner's, 12s. 8d., and the sums collected by a number of the Sabbath scholars.

DURHAM COUNTY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Durham County Rifle Association was held on Tuesday, at the County Hotel, Old Elvet, Durham; the Earl of Durham, the Lord Lieutenant of the County, presiding. Col. Perkins (hon. sec.) was represented by his secretary, Mr. Armitage.—Captain Hunt read the report, which showed a balance in hand of £109 3s. 11d., this added to the estimated receipts from subscriptions, entries, and other sources, will justify the committee in recommending the association to hold a meeting during the current year. The system of estimating the value of the prizes according to the points made, with a sum added for the most skilful competitors, continuing to give satisfaction, the committee do not advise any material alteration in this respect, and the considerable amount expended on the range at Stanley Burn (now very suitable to the requirements of the meeting) renders it inexpedient to hold it elsewhere.—In answer to Sir Hedworth Williamson, Captain Hunt intimated that the nett surplus derived from the review held in Lambton Park last year was £135, against £62 at the review in the previous year.—It was then agreed that the annual rifle competition of the association should be held at the Stanley Burn range between the 25th and 30th July.—A lengthened conversation then ensued as to the time and place to hold the county review of the present year.—The noble Chairman advised a change from the place selected last year, as holding the review at one place was not an advisable move.—Stockton race course, Durham race course, and the park at Lumley Castle were each in turn mentioned, the latter place appearing most likely to be the ultimately selected scene.—Hampered by the new regulations issued by the War Office, received by the association only on Tuesday morning, it was at last agreed to re-appoint the executive committee of last year, with certain alterations in their body, to fix the time and place, and also to determine whether charge of admission to the review ground should be levied on the general public or not.—A vote of thanks having been accorded to the chairman the meeting terminated.

Several cases of lamb-worrying occurred during the past week in the Chester-le-Street district.

The foot and mouth disease has broken out at Smales Burn, Rookage, in Weardale.

A man named Matthew Parkin has been killed, and another called Wm. McMullan severely injured, by a fall of stone at the Etherley Colliery, near Bishop Auckland.

On Wednesday, a man named Wm. Jervis, employed at Forster Pit, New Delaval, was run over by some coal waggons at the colliery, and had both his legs fractured, from the effects of which he died the same day.

At the South Shields Police Court, on Wednesday, Thomas Armstrong, steamboat owner, residing in Cuthbert Street, South Shields, was committed for trial on two charges of robbery from vessels lying in the river Tyne.

SERVICE OF SONG BY CONGREGATIONAL CHOIRS.—The Congregational Psalmody Association of Northumberland and Durham, must be unreservedly congratulated on the great success of their third service of song, which was given on Tuesday night, in the New Town Hall, Newcastle, before an audience as extensive in its dimensions as it was decided in its appreciation. The chorus numbered close upon 900 voices, and in addition to the Newcastle nucleus, comprised numerous contingents from the leading towns in the two counties. Mr. R. B. Sanderson, J.P., presided, and advocated the claims of the tonic sol-fa notation.

ACTION AGAINST THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—At the Durham County Court, on Monday, John Kirkup, a cattle salesman and farmer, residing at West Beamish, sued the North-Eastern Railway Company for £13, for a horse, alleged to have been killed upon the defendants' railway, at Eden Hill Gate, through the negligence of the defendants, and for a saddle and bridle which were upon the animal when the accident happened. Mr. Blackwell appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Brignall for the defendants. It appeared that on the 16th of December, 1868, a lad named Alexander Atkinson, a servant of the plaintiff, was driving some cattle across the line, when the movement of some waggons frightened them. The cattle ran up the line, and Atkinson followed them on horseback. He succeeded in getting them off the line, but the horse would not follow them down the embankment. He therefore dismounted, leaving the horse standing, and drove the cattle to the road. As he was returning for the horse the waggons came up and killed it.—Mr. Brignall contended that the lad had no right to take the horse up the line, and that he was therefore a trespasser; also, that he had not taken proper care.—Mr. Blackwell replied; and His Honour, H. Stapylton, Esq., adjourned the case for judgment.

IMPORTANT NEWCASTLE CHANCERY CASE.—On Tuesday, in the Lord Justice's Court, before Lord Justice Giffard, the suit, Anderson *v.* Anderson came on, on an adjourned hearing. It was an appeal from the decision and order of the County Judge of Walsall, near Birmingham, on an injunction against the sale and assignment of the appellant's property. It appeared that the appellant was a retired merchant, or, according to the statement of his opponents, a wine merchant and picture dealer of forty years standing at Jesmond Cottage, Newcastle on Tyne. The facts are, that in the beginning of 1869, he got into difficulties, and owed his bankers about £2,000, which was afterwards increased. He then entered into an agreement to sell his property, consisting of valuable pictures, 2,000 volumes of books, farming stock, and furniture to his nephew for £5,702, and the pictures were taken charge of by Mr. Colnaghi and were to be sold to Messrs. Christie's if it had not been for this injunction, against which he now appealed. He had offered his creditors 6s. 8d. in the pound, which they refused, especially Mr. Brooks, of the St. James's Gallery, Regent Street, London, who alleged that the object was to denude himself of his property in order to fraudulently deprive his creditors of their money. Mr. Brooks stated his claim to be £8,000, and said that the majority of the pictures had been sold by him to the appellant.—The Lord Justice decided that the assignees should carry the matter, within a week, in court for hearing, giving a guarantee to do so, and that their costs and the cost of the suit should come out of the estate.

THE EDUCATION BILL.—At a meeting in Newcastle, on Wednesday night, resolutions were passed in favour of the Manchester Union. Lord Ravensworth, who presided, characterised the League scheme as fatal to the national character, subversive of the national institutions, and dangerous to the national existence. The speakers were all laymen belonging to different bodies. The following resolutions were passed:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, a system of national education ought, in order to satisfy public feeling, to provide: 1st.—That, subject to a conscientious clause, the Bible shall be taught in all existing and future schools aided by Parliamentary grants, and 2nd.—That, inasmuch as the principal aim of the bill now before Parliament is an extension of national education, especially for the poorer classes, the present system should be encouraged and supplemented by grants from national funds, to which all contribute, and not by local rating, which is partial and unjust in its incidence, and that the unrestricted power of the local boards in this respect is highly objectionable." "That a petition, embodying the above resolution, be signed on behalf of the meeting by the President, and forwarded for presentation to the Right Hon. T. E. Headlam, M.P., and that the Hon. H. G. Liddell, M.P.; Mr. W. B. Beaumont, M.P.; Mr. G. Elliot, M.P.; Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., M.P.; Sir William Hutt, M.P.; Earl Percy, M.P.; and Mr. M. W. Ridley, M.P., be respectfully requested to support the prayer of the petition."

THE SUNDERLAND FORGERIES.—On Wednesday, a special sitting of the Sunderland County Court was held, for Mr. J. G. Cunningham, timber merchant, to pass his final examination and discharge. The bankrupt was a few weeks ago committed for trial for extensive forgeries on Messrs. Backhouse and Co., bankers. Mr. J. Kidson, on behalf of the trustees, stated that application had been made to the Governor of Durham gaol to allow the prisoner to attend; but he declined to do so except on an *habeas corpus*, the expense of which, Mr. Kidson said, he did not intend to put the estate to; but Mr. Brignall, who appeared for the bankrupt, might apply for one. Various proofs of debt were put in, and amongst them one for £4,122 15s. by Messrs. Backhouse, principally in forged bills. There was another batch of claims, some eighteen in all, of parties engaged as canvassers, &c., by the bankrupt, who was lately three times a candidate for the Town Council, and also for refreshments supplied to the canvassers. Mr. Kidson took an objection that none of these claims contained the addresses of the claimants, and also that many of the parties had received the full amounts agreed to be paid them. The claims were for the present disallowed.—Mr. Kidson said at the last sitting of the bankrupt's father claimed for £330, which was allowed, but the trustees afterwards ascertained that the bankrupt, the day he absconded, had sent to his father a bill of exchange in an envelope, which he afterwards had received, as also a life-policy of £500, and that the father had built a house and got all the timber from the son's yard. Under these circumstances, as the father had sworn that he had no security for that £330, the trustees had determined to make him prove that debt, and withdrew their consent to the previous part.—His Honour consented.—Mr. Kidson further stated that the estate would pay a dividend of 12s. in the pound.—The sitting adjourned to procure the attendance of the bankrupt.

THE BEWICKE LIBEL CASE.—This case was tried last Hilary Term at Westminster, before Mr. Justice Byles, and was an action for libel brought by Mr. Jones, of Goring, Llanelly, Wales, against his son-in-law, Mr. William Bewicke, of Threepwood Hall, Haydon Bridge, Northumberland. There were three counts, one charging Mr. Bewicke with having, whilst in the Divorce Court, called Mr. Jones "a scoundrel bankrupt;" another charging him with writing letters, in which he called plaintiff "old perjury Jones;" and a third, with having sent three letters through the post directed to "Old Perjury Jones, Goring, Llanelly." The first count was abandoned by direction of the judge, and the case proceeded with on the remaining counts. It will be remembered by our readers that the case arose out of the protracted proceedings in the Divorce Court, where a suit was brought against Mr. Bewicke by his wife, which was decided against him. In the trial for libel, Mr. Bewicke conducted his own defence, the jury eventually finding a verdict against him, with £500 damages. In the Court of Common Pleas Westminster, on Monday, before the Lord Chief Justice Bovill, and Justices Mellor, Smith, and Brett, a new trial, on the ground of excessive damages, was moved for on behalf of Mr. Bewicke by Mr. Cooper, who said it was quite clear that no injury was shown to have been done to Mr. Jones. In one of the letters Mr. Bewicke made some objectionable remarks regarding the learned Judge Ordinary of the Divorce Court, and during the trial, in which he conducted his own defence, behaved in the most extraordinary manner. Mr. Cooper believed that no sensible person reading these letters would have viewed them except as the products of some distempered mind. He might say that Mr. Bewicke wished through him to express his deep regret for having made use of those expressions regarding the learned judge.—Their lordships intimated that they would take a little time before making up their minds.

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...ion of his property to his nephew, for £5,702, and
...2,000 volumes of books, furnishing
...by Mr. Colnaghi,
...to Messrs. Charles's ... London.
...Jill ... Black Prince Colliery.
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...and said that the majority of the
...brought that the assignees should carry
...in a week, in court for hearing,
...to him, and he had the
...should consent of the estate.

...ion Bill.—At a meeting in
...Wednesday night, resolutions were
...of the Manchester Union. Lord
...o presided, characterised the League
...to the national charter, subversive
...institutions, and dangerous to the
...The speakers were all laymen
...rent bodies. The following resolu-
...—"That, in the opinion of this
...of national education ought, in
...public feeling, to provide: 1st—
...a conscientious clause, 2nd—That
...in all existing and future schools
...amentary grants, and 2nd.—That,
...principal aim of the bill now before
...extension of national education,
...poorer classes, the present system
...merged and supplemented by grants
...which all contributed, and not
...that partial and unjust in its
...that the unrestricted power of the
...of this respect is highly objectionable."
...rent bodies. The following resolu-
...for presentation to the Right Hon. T.
...M.P., and that the Hon. G. Liddell
...T. Beaumont, M.P.; Mr. G. Elliot,
...dworth Williamson, Bart., M.P.; Sir
...Earl Percy, M.P.; and Mr.
...P., be respectfully requested to
...yer of the petition."

...erland Forgeries.—On Wednes-
...of the Sunderland County
...Mr. J. G. Cunningham, timber
...his final examination and discharge,
...a series of forgeries committed
...sive forgeries on Messrs. Backhouse
...Mr. J. Kidson, on behalf of the
...the payments he had made to
...of Durham gaol to allow the prisoner
...he declined to do so except on an
...the expense of Mr. Kidson said,
...he declined to put the estate to; but
...appeared for the bankrupt, Mr.
...various proofs of debt were put
...among them one for £4,122 15s. by Messrs.
...principally in forged bills. There was
...a claim by ... Gilbert
...s al canvassers, &c., by the bankrupt,
...five refreshments supplied to the
...five times a candidate for the Town
...Mr. Kidson took an objection that none
...mes contained the addresses of the
...also that many of the parties had
...full amounts agreed to be paid them.
...for the present disallowed.—Mr.
...the last sitting of the bankrupt's
...paid by the ...
...d for £430, which was allowed, but the
...rwards ascertained that the bankrupt,
...suicide, had put into the hands of a
...an envelope, which he afterwards had
...a life-policy of £590, and that the
...had given up all the timber from
...Under these circumstances, as the
...sworn that he had no security for that
...the court determined to take them
...will withdraw their consent to the previous
...Honour consented.—Mr. Kidson further
...the estate would pay a dividend of 12s. in
...The sitting adjourned to procure the
...idend pay.

...wicke Libel Case.—This case was
...Court at Westminster, before Mr.
...of Going, Llanelly, Wales, against his
...Mr. William Bewicke, of Threepwood
...on Bridge, Northumberland. There
...counts, one charging Mr. Bewicke with
...in the Divorce Court, called Mr. Jones
...bankrupt;" another charging him with
...and cheating, as he had not paid
...the plaintiff the costs of
...lie, and that he had
...the defendant's witness
...the principal counts of
...ding, Llanelly," he
...to be an
...l be
...the first count was
...ffe, on which the plaintiff
...with only ...
...on the remaining counts. It will be
...plaintiff was the petitioner
...the Divorce Court; but the
...was decided against him.
...Mr. Bewicke instructed his
...Jones ... this
...injury eventually finding a verdict against
...£200 damages. In the Court of Common
...minster, on Monday, before the Lord
...Bovill, and Justices Mellor, Smith, and
...the new trial, on the ground of excessive
...who said it was quite clear that no
...shown to have been done to Mr. Jones
...the letters Mr. Bewicke had been
...remarks regarding the learned Judge
...Divorce Court, and during the trial,
...that, on the defence, believed
...ordinary manner. Mr. Cooper believed
...lish ... perused these letters
...in them except as the regards the
...ugh him to express his opinion
...the ... Mr. Bewicke
...that their lordships intimated that they
...a little time before making up their

The inauguration of the Royal Free Grammar School, Newcastle, took place on Monday.

John Laing, a card sharper, who was taken into custody at Hexham Steeplechases, on Friday last, for gambling with dice and table, has been sent to Morpeth Gaol for three months.

A fire occurred on Saturday, at the flint works of Messrs. McDermott, Connolly, and Co., of Gateshead. Damage estimated at £2,000 was done, but property exceeding that amount in value was saved. The loss is covered by insurance.

The Gateshead Manslaughter Case.—Death of John Crow.—John Crow, who was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for the murder of his wife at Gateshead, died on Saturday, in Durham Gaol. He had been unwell, and expired shortly after hearing of the failure of the petition presented to Government for a remission of the sentence.

A German woman has for some time been engaged, unknown to the authorities, as one of the gang of navvies who are occupied in excavating for the new line near Sunderland Bridge and Langley. Her duties consisted in carrying the men's pickaxes to the smith's forge, to be sharpened. A day or two ago the secret oozed out, and she was immediately dismissed by the overseer.

Strange Hallucination at Castle Eden.—On Monday, at the conclusion of the business of the Castle Eden Police Court, a respectably-dressed female presented herself before the magistrates, and requested that a summons might be granted to her to compel a gentleman in holy orders, who, up to a short time ago, officiated as a curate in a parish in the Castle Eden district, to whom she said she had been married, to maintain her as his wife. The applicant was requested to stand down for a short time; but she afterwards had an interview with the magistrates in private, the result of which was that she was pronounced insane, and labouring under a hallucination.

Crushed to Death at Tow Law.—On Monday, an inquest was held before Mr. Deane, deputy-coroner, at the house of Mr. Robert Halliday, Surtees Arms, Dan's Castle, on the body of Mr. Thomas Nichol, pitman, 27 years of age, who was killed at the Black Prince Colliery. It appears that the deceased had called to his brother to send his full tub out, and this being done—by some means or other—the deceased, who was sitting, seems to have got his head crushed between the tub and the prop. When found, he was lying on the headway, living, though unable to speak. He died twenty minutes after the accident happened. The tub should have been sent out by a putter, and not allowed to run out, as this is against the colliery rules. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

A Velocipede Tour.—On Easter Monday, a party of seven men, each on his own velocipede, took a trip from the town of Crook, to St. John's Chapel, Weardale. The roads being remarkably dusty, on their first entering the town it was thought they were the Wolsingham millers come up to see after water this dry weather. However, it ultimately turned out to be seven young men, who were taking an airing-out. At St. John's, one of the party came to grief. Whilst at full speed a spoke of the driving wheel broke, and locked the velocipede, consequently the rider was pitched "belly flowght," as the saying is, on the road, and the whirlygig, after performing a few indescribable antics in mid-air, fell upon its master as if it had a desire that they should ride "bit about." The party left in the afternoon, and undoubtedly, on their arrival at home, would be heartily tired of their day's tour.

Strange Death of a Student at Ushaw College.—On Wednesday night, considerable excitement was caused amongst the inmates of Ushaw College by the discovery of the body of a student, named James Burn, suspended by his pocket handkerchief from a stay which bound the top of the wainscoting in his dormitory. The alarm having been given, deceased was cut down, but he was found to be quite dead. The deceased, James Burn, belonged to Manchester, was between fifteen and sixteen years of age, and was one of four brothers at present resident in Ushaw College. He is described as a somewhat foolhardy lad, fond of making reckless experiments such as no one but himself would ever dream of, and the manner in which he came to his sad end is ascribed to one of these foolish freaks. The deceased during the afternoon had been playing with other lads at a game called "cat."

Wearmouth Colliery Strike.—The strike at this colliery still continues. The officials at the colliery state that many of the men now at work, who are not accustomed to hewing, are positively earning 1s. per hour, and an examination of the colliery pay-sheets for the last five years show that the average amount of money earned by the men and paid by the masters has been 4s. 2d. per day. There are signs of wavering on the part of some of the men, and the number at work at the colliery is being daily augmented. The work of evicting the miners on strike at this colliery progressed more rapidly on Wednesday than on any previous day, the number evicted being 50, making with the previous 115 a total of 165, and the men employed in the work have orders to push the work vigorously forward. A meeting of the men was held in the evening, and they resolved still to hold out.

The Case of Pile, Spence, & Co. (Limited). —In the Court of Queen's Bench, sittings in Banco at Westminster, on Monday, Mr. Justice Blackburn, Mr. Justice Mellor, and Mr. Justice Lush being on the Bench, the case of Hawke v. Mellor and Child, having relation to the defunct company of Pile, Spence, and Co. (Limited), of Hartlepool, came on. The trial of the case lasted three days before Mr. Justice Lush, at the Guildhall sitting, in January last, and was an action brought by the Rev. Mr. Hawke, a Yorkshire clergyman, against Mr. Jon. Mellor, of Rochdale, and Mr. Child, member of a well-known firm of Manchester accountants, the former a director, the latter an accountant, and one of the promoters of the above company, to recover a large sum as compensation for shares he had taken in Pile, Spence, & Co., which had brought upon him heavy liabilities upon calls. The ground of action was false representation on the part of the defendants, and this was based chiefly on the original prospectus. The jury found a verdict for the defendants.—Mr. Hawkins, Q.C. (with whom appeared Mr. Mellish, Q.C.) now moved for a new trial on the ground of misdirection, also that the verdict was against the evidence.—The learned counsel having been heard at some length, their Lordships unanimously refused the rule, holding that the ruling of Mr. Justice Lush and the verdict of the jury upon the facts were correct.

Robbery with Violence at Chelter-le-Street.—At the Chester-le-Street Special Sessions, yesterday, (Thursday) before the Revs. E. H. Sheperdson, and H. Barrett, William Craggs, of Nettlesworth, was charged with violently assaulting James Scanlin, pitman, of the same place, and robbing him of the sum of 13s. shillings. on the 22nd ult. Mr. Brignall, jun., appeared for prisoner.—James Scanlin was sworn, and stated that on Friday night last, about a quarter to eleven o'clock, while talking to a man named William Gray as to a dispute between his work mate, John Griffin and him, about the charging of some tokens, the prisoner William Craggs came up and threatened to give him a "bat of gob." Witness afterwards went to Halliday's public-house and had a glass of ale, returning up the back row towards the house. When he was about fifteen yards off his own house, the prisoner overtook him, and said he had a good mind to knock his head off. He turned round and said "What?" Then the prisoner without giving him a chance of saying or doing anything, struck him upon his left eye, and felled him to the ground; then he put his hand into his trowser's pocket and took out silver to the amount of 13s. and some copper.—George Brown and John Howe heard Craggs threaten Scanlin, but were not present at the robbery.—Mr. Brignal called George Henderson, witness for prisoner's behalf.—The magistrates committed Craggs for trial at the ensuing Durham Assizes, and refused to admit him to bail.

A Curious Love Token.—Some little time ago, in a small town in Weardale, a bachelor, who had bethought himself of a wife, paid his addresses to a buxom young widow, and whilst doing so, gave to the darling of his heart a *souvenir*, in the shape of a small silver coin; but as the course of true love never did run smooth, this couple got at variance simply because the fickle-minded Lothario cast his eye upon another female. Consequently, not caring to keep any article to commemorate the visits of her discarded lover, the widow gave the coin to her little boy who, in happy ignorance of its value, sold it for a trifle to a casual visitor to the said town. The coin turned out to be a particular fine specimen of the Roman Danarius. It is a consular coin of Trajan, and is about 1763 years old. On the obverse is a profile head, around which is a diadem or ribbon, with a floating knot behind, and the inscription:—** TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TR P COS V PP. ** Trajan, Aug, Germanicus, Dacius, &c. On the reverse is an upright figure, a representation of valour: it is a Roman soldier, fully armed, with helmet on his head, and holding a spear in his right hand; a paragonium or short sword in his left, whilst he treads on the helmet of an enemy with his left foot, and the following inscription:—S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. Senatus Populusque Romanus, &c. The coin is in an excellent state of preservation, having the appearance of only having been a few years in currency. It is now in the possession of W. M. Egglestone, of St. John's Chapel.

## WOODLANDS PLANTATION ON FIRE.

### TWO TRAMPS APPREHENDED.

On Friday afternoon, considerable consternation was caused at Consett, by a report that the plantations at Woodlands, the residence of Mr. Jonathan Richardson, were on fire, and that a large portion was in flames. This report was confirmed by the huge volumes of smoke which rose from these plantations, but which, previous to this report, were supposed to be from the burning of refuse. Shortly afterwards a mounted messenger arrived at Consett Police Station, and gave a description of two men, supposed to be tramps, who were seen near the plantation immediately before the fire was observed, and who were, it was supposed, on their road to Consett. The Superintendent of Police, Mr. Oliver, then went on to the road and observed two men, corresponding to the description given, approaching. He waited their arrival, and having charged them with the offence, took them into custody. The men gave their names as John Maines and Wm. Carline, and stated that they had walked from Crook to Consett in hope of getting employment at the Consett Ironworks. They denied ever having lighted their pipes near the plantation. On being searched, a box of matches was found on Carline. Immediately after the discovery of the fire, the whole of the workmen and neighbours lent a willing hand to extinguish the flames, and were happily successful in their endeavours, but not before considerable damage was done. The damage is stated to be about £600, and it is said that twenty-eight acres of young plantation have been destroyed.

### THE PRISONERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

At the Shotley Bridge Police Court, on Saturday, before A. Town, Esq., John Maines and William Carline were charged with setting fire to the plantation at Woodlands, on Friday afternoon. Both prisoners pleaded not guilty. Mr. Jos. Thompson, woodman, gave evidence to the prisoners having been seen to pass the house of Mrs. Leybourne, at Woodlands, on the day in question, and a few minutes afterwards a dense volume of smoke was seen issuing from the place. Information was dispatched to Supt. Oliver, at Consett, who hurried to the scene of the conflagration. Near Knitsley, and about three-quarters of a mile from Woodlands, he met the prisoners, who corresponded with the description of the men suspected to have set the plantation on fire, which had been forwarded to him, and both were then smoking pipes. He apprehended the prisoners, in whose possession he found a box of matches.—The prisoners were afterwards remanded to Lanchester.

Yesterday (Thursday), the prisoners were brought before Major Joicey and E. T. Smith, Esq., at Lanchester Police Court, charged with the above offence. After the evidence, which was the same as the above, had been heard, Supt. Oliver applied for a remand, in order to produce additional evidence.—Dr. Carr, who appeared for the prisoners, demurred to this proposition.—The prisoners were, however, remanded.

## LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The first meeting of the guardians of the Lanchester Union, for the present parochial year was held in the Board-rom, Lanchester on Thursday. Present: Messrs. N. Clark, D. C. Balleny, W. J. Joicey, E. Charlton, H. Ritson, R. Dickinson, J. Calvert, G. Alder, T. Humphrey, J. Bowey, G. Hobson, E. Leybourne, J. Wilkinson, F. Holmes, W. Cumming, J. Collinson, W. Ritson, J. Gledstone, G. Shotton, E. T. Smith, and Major Joicey.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

The Clerk said as this was the first meeting of the new Board, their first duty was to elect a Chairman for the ensuing year.

Mr. D. C. Balleny said he had great pleasure in rising to propose Mr. Clark as Chairman for the ensuing year.

Mr. R. Dickinson seconded the motion which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Clark, on taking the chair, briefly returned thanks for the honour conferred on him.

Mr. G. Alder then proposed Mr. David C. Balleny for the office of vice-chairman, and Mr. G. Shotton seconded the proposition, which was also carried.

Mr. Balleny returned thanks.

The following committees were then elected:—

ASSESSMENT.

The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Messrs. J. Calvert, H. Ritson, W. J. Joicey, J. Gledstone, G. Alder, and E. Charlton.

BUILDING AND WORKHOUSE.

The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Messrs. W. Cumming, W. Ritson, J. Gledstone, E. Charlton, G. Alder, H. Ritson, J. Calvert, J. Wilkinson, and F. Holmes.

FINANCE.

The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Messrs. G. Alder, J. Gledstone, W. Cumming, H. Ritson, G. Hobson, and E. Leybourne.

NUISANCES.

The respective Guardians of each township.

THE TREASURER'S SHEET

showed a balance in hand of £3,927 18s. 6d., and the following are the arrears of the various townships:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Benfieldside | 96 | 6 | 11 |
| Billingside | 13 | 16 | 8 |
| Conside and Knitsley | 56 | 6 | 7 |
| Cornsay | 63 | 5 | 10 |
| Ebchester | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Esh | 75 | 1 | 6 |
| Greencroft | 19 | 11 | 0 |
| Hedleyhope | 32 | 14 | 4 |
| Iveston | 84 | 18 | 10 |
| Lanchester | 149 | 2 | 10 |
| Medomsley | 102 | 5 | 0 |
| Muggleswick | 12 | 6 | 6 |
| Total | £710 | 17 | 11 |

THE WORKHOUSE IMPROVEMENTS.

The Chairman said, the Clerk was of opinion that it would take £2,500 more to complete the intended re-building and enlargement of the workhouse, and the question to be submitted to them for consideration was, how that sum should be raised—by rate or loan.

Mr. Collinson asked what rate would raise the amount?

The Chairman: A rate of about fourpence in the pound will be sufficient, and if that rate could be spread over two years, it would probably suit all.

Mr. Collinson thought they would scarcely be able to make a rate at present.

The Chairman, in reply, stated that the amount in hand would keep them going until a portion of the rates were collected, and the sum collected would be sufficient to answer their requirements as the work progressed.

Mr. J. Calvert then proposed that the required amount be raised. by a rate of fourpence in the pound, and that such rate be spread over two years.

Mr. T. Humphrey seconded the motion.

Mr. D. C. Balleny said he must not be supposed to object to the motion, but it would be well to ascertain how many they could rely upon in favour of such, as it would require two-thirds of those present.

The Chairman, having put the suggestion of Mr. Balleny to the meeting, it was found that, with the exception of two, all were in favour of the amount being raised by rate.

CLERK OF THE WORKS.

Mr. Burrell, of Lanchester, was appointed Clerk of Works, on the condition that he gave his undivided attention to the building.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

then examined accounts amounting to £51 14s. 7d., which, after certain deductions, were ordered to be paid.

THE WORKHOUSE COMMITTEE

then inspected the workhouse which they found satisfactory, after which the Board proceeded to the relief of the poor.

Mr Daniel Maclise, the eminent artist, died in London on Monday morning from heart disease.

On Monday Baron Hughes gave judgment in the matter of the Waterford election petition. He decided against the petitioners on all grounds, and condemned them to pay the costs. Mr. B. Osborne was therefore declared to be duly elected.

The Pope and the Marquis of Bute.—The Pope has been pleased to confer on the Marquis of Bute the Grand Cross of Gregory XVI. He will receive an audience to return thanks for the favour when he comes back from a yachting cruise in the Mediterranean. The Marquis has sent the Holy Father an Easter offering of 10,000 francs.

"Luxuriant and Beautiful Hair is the distinguished badge of Youth." Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer or Dressing never fails to quickly restore *Grey or Faded Hair* to its youthful colour and beauty, and with the first application a beautiful gloss and delightful fragrance is given to the Hair. It stops the Hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the Hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contains neither oil nor dies. In large Bottles—Price Six Shillings. Zylobalsamum (Mrs. S. A. Allen's) far excels any Pomade or Hair Oil. To those whose hair is naturally dry, requiring frequent dressing, its cheapness and great value will be proved. Its early use on children's Hair will insure an abundant and bountiful supply *from Youth to Old Age*. In large Bottles—Price Three Shillings. Sold by most Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. 394

## DREADFUL CALAMITY IN AMERICA.

New York, April 27—A terrible accident occurred at Richmond, Virginia, this morning. Decision was to be given in the Court of Appeals in a local case which excited great interest. The court was in consequence densely crowded, at least one-half of those present being delegates. As the event proved, the assembly was too great for the strength of the building. Almost without any warning the floor gave way, and precipitated the mass of people below. Not more than about twenty escaped uninjured, while several were killed, and about two hundred severely injured. Among those who escaped unhurt were Governor Walker, the judges of the court, and several members of the State Legislature. Ex-governor Wells was badly hurt. The excitement in Richmond was intense. Hundreds of people collected in Capitol Square, looking on the dead and dying were brought from the Court House.

## THE FENIAN CONSPIRACY.

### SUSPECTED FENIANISM IN NEWCASTLE.

Some days ago the Newcastle detectives seized several packages of fire arms in Newcastle, and there is every reason to believe that they were destined to be used in a contemplated Fenian rising in the neighbourhood. The rumour has been afloat two or three days past, but in the absence of any official intelligence in respect to its truth, we refrained from giving it publicity. We have now received information from a trustworthy source that the seizure actually was made at the Central Railway Station, and that no owner has yet claimed the arms and also that they are now in the custody of the police.

### IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES AT BISHOP AUCKLAND.

At the Bishop Auckland Petty Sessions, on Monday, before the Rev. G. P. Wilkinson and a full bench of magistrates, John McMahon, Patrick Keene, Patrick O'Leary, and Owen McDaniel, were brought up on remand, charged with being connected with the Fenian movement. Mr. Skidmore, barrister, of Darlington, who appeared for the prisoners, applied for a remand, to enable him to meet the grave charge made against his clients. It appears the prisoners were apprehended a week past Sunday night, by Inspector Askew and other officers, at Witton Park, when they were found to be armed with revolvers, and on a search being made at the house of McDaniel, two more revolvers were found; also the laws and rules of the Fenian Society, with a list of the members residing in Witton Park and neighbourhood, and other documents. The prisoners were, accordingly, remanded for a week. It is rumoured that the case is in the hands of the Government, and that very extensive arrests are likely to be made in the course of the present week. It is understood some of the conspirators have turned Queen's evidence.

## MINERS' DELEGATE MEETING AT DURHAM.

A special meeting of the delegates from collieries in the Durham Miners' Mutual Confident Association was held in the Market Hotel, Durham, on Saturday. The chair was occupied by Mr. William Crake, of Monkwearmouth.—The Chairman remarked that the present position of Monkwearmouth colliery was a very difficult one. Out of 400 men only 12 coal hewers were working on the colliery, and many of the best men had left. The others were on strike, and refused to work unless their terms were complied with. There was a secret understanding among colliery owners to refuse employment to workmen coming from a colliery where differences existed, and he, therefore, asked that the men at the colliery mentioned should be supported during the time they were on strike.—Ultimately the Shildon Lodge delegate moved that the delegates pledge themselves to use their best energies, locally, to help the men until a settlement should be arrived at.—The motion was seconded by the Whitworth delegate, and carried unanimously.—The Seaham and Seaton delegate proposed that one fortnight's contributions be sent to the West Yorkshire miners, now on strike.—The Trimdon Grange delegate seconded the proposition; but it was resolved, on the motion of the Thornley delegate, that the money be retained to meet any contingencies which might arise from the strike at Monkwearmouth Colliery.—It was also resolved that the county be divided into three districts; that agents be appointed to them; that the appointment and control of agents be vested in the Central Board; that the work to be done by them be determined by the districts to which they respectively belong; that each of them be paid £1 5s. 6d. per week for his services; that a secretary be chosen to conduct the correspondence of the association, and thus enable Mr. Richardson to devote his time to the organisation of the collieries; that open air district meetings be held with the view of organising the county; that the expenses of the delegates be paid, in future, out of the central fund; and that the hour for holding the general meetings of the association be changed from eleven o'clock in the morning to ten o'clock.

## THE NORTH OF ENGLAND IRON TRADE AND SUNDAY LABOUR.

A special meeting of the Board of Arbitration of the North of England Iron Trade was held on Monday, in the Central Buildings, Darlington. There was a full attendance of both the representatives of masters and men; the proceedings were private, but the following information was afterwards handed for publication. Mr. D. Dale, the president, occupied the chair; Mr. Ridge, the vice-president, the vice-chair. The business was opened by the Vice-Chairman who read the following resolutions, which had been passed at the Hartlepool Conference of delegate ironworkers held October last:—Resolved, "That in consequence of the divine prohibition against the labour of man on Sunday, and knowing that Sunday labour has been, and is, condemned by the laws of England, we fail to see why it should be continued. We are convinced that Sunday fettling has been productive of intemperance, and is most mischievous in its consequences to domestic and social happiness; that it robs a man of a considerable portion of the day of rest; increases the hours of labour, which are at present longer than the work hours of other trades; that it is unfair to ask, or to make the workman abandon worship for work on Sunday and that this anti-religious custom is contrary to law, divine and human. Be it therefore resolved that the operative members of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration make a formal request at the next Board of meeting to have a rule incorporated with the work rules now under consideration, prohibiting Sunday fettling." A fortnight ago the matter had been brought before the Board, when the employers asked the men to consider if they could possibly make arrangements to dispense with the Sunday fettling, and commence work on Monday morning. The men had subsequently held a meeting, and come to the following resolution:—"That after carefully considering the question of Sunday fettling, this meeting is of opinion that it ought to be discontinued at once, and that the request of the employers, after careful consideration, appears to us surrounded with difficulties which we are unable to overcome (to consider the possibility of Monday's work with the discontinuance of Sunday fettling). We believe that the works should commence on Monday night, which is the custom at a large majority of the works in South Staffordshire and Scotland, where it has never been considered a work of 'necessity' to fettle on Sunday; and that by doing away with Sunday work, and commencing on Monday night instead of Monday morning, it will allow more time, which is desirable to all hands, to get the furnaces repaired and put in good order at less cost than is at present paid by firms, and tend to promote greater regularity of work during the week, in addition to promoting temperance among the workmen, and put an end to Sunday desecration, which has been continued too long."—After the reading of these resolutions a lengthy discussion ensued, during the course of which it was stated that there were 10 works with 520 puddling furnaces connected with the Board where there was no Sunday fettling, and there were 22 works connected with the Board where Sunday fettling was carried out. It was finally resolved to hold another meeting of the Board in a fortnight. In the meantime the members were to hold a special meeting to consider whether arrangements could be made for fettling the furnaces otherwise than a Sunday, so as to enable the workmen to commence on Monday morning.—It was agreed that the contributions to the Board, instead of being collected monthly, should be paid quarterly in advance.—The meeting did not proceed to consider the work rules, as it was considered that more time should be allowed for the consideration of the matter.

Here is another little story which Boston favours the rest of the world with:—A young lady there met in company a young gentleman who had an excellent opinion of himself. During conversation he introduced the subject of matrimony, and expatiated at length upon the kind of wife he expected to marry—that is, if ever he should take the decisive step. The honoured lady must be wealthy, beautiful, accomplished, amiable, &c., &c. His listener quietly waited until he ended, and then asked coolly, "And pray, Sir, what have you to offer in return for all this?" The young man stammered, reddened a little and walked away.—*New York Times.*

## TANFIELD BIRD SHOW.

The second annual exhibition of this society was held on Saturday last, which was favoured with a large number of spectators. There was a first-class show of poultry, and every satisfaction was given by the judge's decision. Mr. Simm, of West Cramlington, acted as judge. The following are the names of the successful exhibitors:—

Spanish.—1st, Mr. J. Brewis; 2nd Mr. William Porter.
Dorkings.—1st, Mr. W. Bates; 2nd, Mr. George Humble.
Brahma Poutra.—1st, Mr. J. Cooper; 2nd, Mr. T. Pringle.
Game.—1st, Mr. N. Bean. Commended—Mr. H. Dixon, Mr. J. Morton, and Mr. J. Irwin.
Golden Spangled.—1st, Mr. W. Ridley; 2nd, Mr. J. Brewis.
Silver Spangled.—1st, Mr. T. Wedger; 2nd, Mr. J. R. Robinson.
Golden Pencilled.—Mr. J. Irwin.
Silver Pencilled.—Mr. T. Thirlway.
Polands.—1st, Mr. T. Simpson; 2nd, Mr. J. Pringle.
Game Bantams.—1st, Mr. W. Ridley; 2nd, Mr. T. Simpson.
Bantams, any variety.—1st, Mr. J. Collin; 2nd, Mr. A. Hedworth.
Barn Door Fowl.—1st, Mr. J. Irwin; 2nd, Mr. T. Robinson.
Ducks.—1st, Mr. T. Robinson; 2nd, Mr. George Humble.
Rabbits.—1st, Mr. J. Hunter; 2nd, Mr. J. Irwin.
Pigeons—Pouters.—1st, Mr. J. Rowell; 2nd, Mr. J. Irwin.
Short Faced Tumblers.—1st, Mr. J. Rowell; 2nd, Mr. J. Dixon.
Tumblers, any variety.—1st, Mr. J. Irwin; 2nd, Mr. J. Dixon.
Carriers.—1st, Mr. J. Irwin; 2nd, Mr. J. Hunter.
Jacobins.—1st, Mr. J. Rowell; 2nd, Mr. Irwin.
Fantails.—1st, Mr. T. Robinson; 2nd, Mr. J. Watson.
Turbits.—1st and 2nd, Mr. J. Rowell.
Trumpeters.—1st and 2nd, Mr. J. Rowell.
Beards.—Mr. J. Rowell.
Nuns.—Mr. J. Rowell.
Skimmers.—1st, Mr. W. Porter; 2nd, Mr. J. Irwin.
Cage Birds.—Best Norwich.—1st, Mr. S. Gails; 2nd, Hr. J. Irwin.
Best Marked Bird.—Mr. S. Gails.
Best Mule.—Mr. W. Ridley.
Best Pair, any variety.—Mr. S. Gails.

## Local Police Courts.

### SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY, April 23.—Before A. Town, Esq.

ASSAULT AT CONSETT.

*Andrew Campbell*, an old offender, was charged with assaulting Alice Taylor, at Consett, on the 21st inst. The plaintiff was unable to appear in consequence of the brutal usage she had received, and Superintendent Oliver asked for a remand till Monday, which was granted.

MONDAY, April 25.—Before A. Town, Esq.

DRUNKENNESS.

*James Reilly*, labourer, was charged with being drunk at Consett, on Saturday night, at nine o'clock. P.C. Scott said he had been called to Murray's public-house, where there was a disturbance. The prisoner had been ejected and he found him kicking at the door.—Fined 2s. 6d. and costs, 5s. 10d.

*James Johnson* was charged by P.C. Thompson under the Local Government Act, with being drunk and conducting himself indecently at Consett, on Sunday night. The prisoner resisted the police when apprehended, and the officer's belt was broken in endeavouring to take him to the lock-up.—Fined 10s. and costs, or 14 days' imprisonment.

*Charles Edwards*, a fresh hand, was charged by P.C. Smith (73) with being drunk at Consett, on Saturday night.—Fined 2s. 6d. and costs.

*William Deleney* was charged with being drunk at Consett, on Sunday night. Sergeant Caygill said he annoyed the inhabitants very much as they were coming out of places of worship.—Fined 2s. 6d. and costs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

*James Clark*, ironworker, Blackhill, was charged with being drunk and riotous at Blackhill on the 11th inst. P.C. Riddle saw a disturbance at Wigham's public-house, and defendant had his coat off, and was in a fighting attitude. Defendant's opponent got away. P.C. Parkinson proved the charge, and defendant was fined 5s. and costs.

*Thomas McClusky*, of Blackhill, was also charged with being drunk and riotous, on the 26th of March, at Blackhill. Defendant did not appear, and a warrant was issued for his apprehension.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

*Ralph Thompson*, of Kyo, was charged with being drunk at Consett, on Saturday night, by Sergt. Caygill.—Fined 5s. and costs.—Thomas Batey, bookseller, also charged him with wilful damage on the same night. Prisoner went into his shop and wanted herrings, when he was told that they did not sell herrings, whereupon he created a disturbance, and smashed a pane of glass on the counter. The glass would cost 6s. 6d. He also threatened to strike prosecutor and his wife.—Fined 2s. 6d., costs 4s. 6d., and damage; or 14 days' imprisonment.

"JAPPING" EGGS.

*James Crooks*, a lad belonging to Consett, was charged with obstructing the highways, at Consett, on the 9th inst. P.C. Alderson said about fifteen youths were standing on the flags "japping" eggs, when they ran away, but came back afterwards, and the second time the defendant was apprehended. Several complaints had been made, and the lads had been cautioned.—Fined 6d. and costs 6s. 6d.

ASSAULTS.

*James Mackey*, puddler, was summoned for assaulting his under-hand, Nicholas Lyons, on the 9th inst., but plaintiff did not wish to prosecute, and the case was dismissed on payment of the costs.

*Andrew Campbell*, who was remanded from Saturday, was brought forward on a charge of assaulting his paramour, Alice Taylor, at Consett, on the 21st.—Prosecutrix said she was unwilling to proceed against him, as she had not received much injury, and had given him provocation to strike her.—Superintendent Oliver said the prosecutrix had been badly used, and had one big cut on her head. He had visited her the following evening and she was very ill indeed.—Dismissed on payment of costs.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

*Thomas Wood* was brought forward on a warrant charged with a breach of the peace at Blackhill, on the 2nd inst. P.C. Parkinson said there was a crowd at Pattinson's beerhouse about eight o'clock on the 2nd inst., and defendant pitched an egg in a woman's face, the contents of which went upon his coat.—Harry Savage proved that the woman was the first aggressor.—Bound over to keep the peace for six months in the sum of £5.

TRESPASSING.

*Christopher Johnson, John Oliver, John Hogg*, and *Joseph Lambton*, were charged with trespassing and doing damage in a field belonging to William Turner, of Blackhill. Hogg did not appear, and P.C. Riddell swore to the service of the summons at his residence at Tow Law. Defendants were running their dogs in the field, on the 4th inst., and Mr. Turner said he had simply brought the case to suppress the nuisance, but did not wish to press the charge. He laid the damages at 1d.—Fined 6d. and 6s. 6d. costs each, with the damage. No warrant would be issued for Hogg if he paid the money.

### LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, April 28.—Before Major Joicey and E. T. Smith, Esqrs.

DESERTING A FAMILY AT BENFIELDSIDE.

*John Hobly*, an elderly man, was charged with allowing his daughter, aged 15 years, to become chargeable to the parish of Lanchester. The daughter of defendant had worked at the Shotley Bridge Paper Mills, and taking ill her father was sued for maintenance, and he was subsequently apprehended at Workington by P.C. Riddle. The amount claimed was £2 10s, including costs, and he was ordered to pay that amount.

USING THREATENING LANGUAGE NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.

*John Mains* was charged with using threatening language to Jane Teasdale, a married woman, near Annfield Plain on the 16th inst. The prisoner had gone to complainant's house on the morning of the day in question, and alleged to her husband that he was on improper terms with her sister on the day he presented himself at her house, on being ordered out he made use of very abusive language, and threatened to cut her b—— puddings out. Sergeant Oliver stated that the prisoner was wanted on convictions from Wolsingham, and Gateshead. He was now ordered to find bail for himself in £10, and one surety in like amount to keep the peace for six months.

The regiments called out in anticipation of a Fenian raid in Canada are being disbanded.

According to the *Photographic News*, the oft-reiterated statement that the eye of a dead animal has impressed upon it an image of the last object seen in life has been the subject of serious investigation in Germany. Americans have gone so far as to state that the eye of a murdered man had been found in which a portrait of the murderer was distinctly traceable. In the invesigation in question, the eyes of with a view to subsequent examination, were carefully thirty different animals, all of which had been killed inspected, but in on case was there any evidence discovered to warrant the statement referred to.—*Nature.*

Holloway's Pills.—Mind and body are so closely entertwined that for the former to be vigorous the latter must be healthful. The first step towards the maintenance of health is to secure perfect digestion, which is readily obtained by this noted medicine, the most competent effectually to restrain every adverse influence which can mar, impair, or vexatiously modify this all-important process. The student, merchant, man of pleasure, and humblest labourer may each in turn derive vigour, ease, and strength from occasional doses, or a longer course of Holloway's purifying Pills. However wavering the mind, or unstrung the nerves, this fine medicine will track the derangement to its source, where it will overthrow it and establish order and purity in its place.

## Correspondence.

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

### NATIONAL EDUCATION.

*To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.*

Sir,—Among the mighty questions which at present agitate the public mind there is none which ought more seriously to occupy the attention and provoke the anxiety of thinking men, none so mischievous in conception, so erroneous in principle, so unpractical or impracticable in detail, none so fraught with elements of evil and danger to the country, as the great scheme which the National Education League of Birmingham is preparing to force upon Parliament, a scheme of compulsory education supported by a compulsory local rate. The essentials of this scheme are well known—No "creed," no "catechism," or no "tenet" peculiar to any sect is to be taught (this we think is right enough), but that simple scripture reading is to be done out of school hours, and only then when parents do not object, is a consummation to which we can in nowise reconcile ourselves. We know by practical experience about the poor—the sort of education they want and how to give it them; we have also for some time been deeply interested in the question of National Education, and we can conceive of no more deadly educational *nostrum* than that which is prepared by the quacks of the Birmingham League. The children of the working classes in the enormous majority of cases must get what religious instruction they get at school or get it at all. The great object in teaching such children is to try and make them catch a religious tone through their secular work—to show them in short, that the first great use of learning to read is to be able to study God's revealed will in that printed book, the Bible; then comes the extension and application of that principle throughout the whole school course. From school and not from home they take with them into the world principles and habits of Christian conduct; but in schools—as the League hopes to have them—God and Christ must not be mentioned openly; the Bible must only be read stealthily "after school hours" to those whose parents "do not object." (This ignorantly pre-supposes the competency of such parents to decide how and what their children ought to be taught; fancy also the moral effect upon the children—keeping them in when the others are at play for a Bible lesson not to mention the impracticable aspect of the whole idea as regards school arrangements, &c.) But no explanation must be attempted. But great as the faults of the League are, and bitter as is the paltry spite of sects, we cannot but look with pleasure and national pride on the vigorous and splendid youth of a great people "whose veins are filled with our blood, whose minds are nourished with our literature, and on whom is entailed the rich inheritance of our civilisation, our freedom, and our glory."

I am yours truly,
John Fiddes.

### THEATRE ROYAL, CONSETT.

Under the Management of Mr. W. Cogan.

GRAND EXTRA NIGHT on Wednesday, May 4, 1870, under the Distinguished Patronage and Presence of the Members of the Consett Tradesmen's Cricket Club, being for the Benefit of the Funds of the Society. First time of "Jeunie Deans," and the New Farce of the "Valet de Sham." Tickets to be had at all the principal Inns. Doors open and Prices as usual. 575a

The eldest son of Lopez was killed with his father.

Sir Shafto Adair has issued his address as a Liberal candidate for East Suffolk.

A great fire has occurred at Manilla, involving a loss of one-and-a-half million of dollars.

An interesting discovery of Roman remains has just been made in Maryport, Cumberland.

The Red party in Roumania, supported it is said, by the Russian Government, are agitating against the existing dynasty.

Michael Hosey, accused of the murder of John Riddick, at Knockanacrea County, Kildare, has been committed for trial on the Coroner's warrant.

A correspondent informs the *Church Times* that in a church at York, on Monday in Holy Week, the second lesson was read by a lady.

An Ohio murderer, who escaped conviction on the plea of insanity, now refuses to pay his lawyers for the same reason.

Lord Auckland, late Bishop of Bath and Wells, died on Monday evening, after a long illness, which led him to resign the Bishopric last autumn.

It is reported from Bucharist that violent excesses were committed against the Jews in the town of Tekuch on Sunday. Their houses were pillaged and their synagogues violated.

A telegram from Perpignan, of Monday, says that some of the Carlist chiefs were arrested when leaving for the Spanish frontier, and will be reconducted to the interior of France, probably to Bourges.

James Burch, described as a porter, was sentenced at the Mansion-house, on Monday, to one month's imprisonment, for administering wine to a little girl of six years old, in consequence of which she remained insensible for several hours.

Murder of a Woman.—On Tuesday Mary Ann Hutchinson, wife of a fish hawker, at East Grivstead, Kent, killed another woman named Sarah Wilkins, by striking her under the right ear in the street. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause.

The *Imparcial* of Madrid positively contradicts a statement made by the *Epoca* that negotiations had been opened with Prince Frederick of Prussia, with a view to his candidature for the vacant throne. The *Imparcial* says that up to the present time nothing has been settled.

Relics of the City of Boston.—A plank, painted on one side blue, on the other side the words "City of Boston in a sinking state, February 11," cut out, was washed ashore at Perran Aorth, on the north coast of Cornwall, on Sunday. Another piece, with part of a sentence quite unintelligible, was also washed ashore.

The Volunteer Review at Brighton, on Easter Monday was a great success. The weather was exceptionally favourable, and the mimic warfare in which the various corps engaged was effectively carried out. The marching past was not so successful. There were about 27,000 officers and men on the ground.

Lord Byron's Birth-day in America.—On Friday a banquet, to celebrate Lord Byron's birthday, was given at Delmonico's, New York. On Monday night a large number of distinguished persons were present, and some strongly depreciatory allusions were made to Mrs. Stowe's attack upon the poet's character.

A New Sin.—At a temperance meeting in Buffalo, a few nights ago, a lady declared it her firm belief that it was a grave sin for parents to allow their children to use condiments, and inveighed against the long category of sin and crime which may be traced back to the immoderate use of mustard.—*New York Times*, March 23.

The Liquor-Law in America.—A Michigan woman is said to have recovered by law all the money that her husband had spent in a liquor saloon for six years. It appears that, according to the Prohibitory Liquor Law of Michigan, liquor is not "property;" and the wife recovered the money on the ground that it had been paid to the liquor seller "without consideration."

Destruction of a Village by Fire.—The village of Broadclyst, near Exeter, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon, 59 thatched houses being burnt, and only 18 remaining. The property belongs to Sir T. Acland, whose son, Mr Acland, M.P., made arrangements for supplying the sufferers with food and shelter. It is supposed that the conflagration was caused by sparks from the chimney of an inn which was on fire.

An Absent Man.—Father Grarty has been lately named Director of the French Academy for the coming half-year. Several academicians did not view his appointment without some apprehension, knowing him to be, since the death of M. Ampere, the most absent man in France. One day, in going to the Sorbonne, where he was giving lectures on theology, he fancied that he had forgotten his watch, and then drew it out of his fob to see if he had time to fetch it, which, in fact, he went to do.

Poisoning From Eating Diseased Meat.—The family of a man named Stevens, at Leicester, and five other families in the town, have been poisoned by eating some prepared brawn, supposed to have been made of putrified meat. One of the sufferers lies in a precarious condition. The police have searched the premises of Preston, who sold the meat, but nothing unfit for food was found. Dr Lankester has reserved a portion of the brawn for analysis. Seven families, including about 20 children, have suffered from partaking of it.

A Miracle.—It is so seldom that we have a real miracle that we feel sure Catholics will not grudge us that which, according to the *Pioneer*, has been worked on an old Bengal officer by Sir Wm. Mansfield. The aged warrior was at the point of death, owing to an abscess in the liver. Fortunately for him, he read a speech of Sir William's, expressing his belief in the absolute perfection of the native army of India as now organized on the irregular system. The excess of his indignation was such that the abscess gave way, and the old Bengal officer's life was saved.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

## Markets.

### THE CORN TRADE.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the corn trade says with the exception of Monday we have had a sudden transition to summer weather, and vegetation has everywhere woke up from its long suspense. The earlier fruit trees have suddenly burst into abundant bloom, the leaves everywhere are fast expanding, and the meadows have assumed a vivid green. But there has yet been little growth, and we wait for genial showers to germinate the seed corn and soften the crust of the soil, which in heavy land is extremely harsh. Wheat, caring less for rain than any other things, has felt the sunshine and begun to grow, and this has made the vacant spaces, which in many places abound, still more visible; although several pieces that were early sown in autumn and got strong before the fluctuations look as well as could be desired. Such cases, however, are but few. For Easter week we have had a steady time, and the value of wheat in several towns has rather hardened, but there has been a want of activity notwithstanding the low prices.

### CORN MARKETS.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a fair supply of wheat from the country, but a small coasting and foreign arrival. The trade ruled firm, and an advance of 1s per qr. on the rates of this day week was obtained on English and foreign. Barley and oats 6d dearer. Beans, oats, and peas unchanged. Flour 6d to 1s higher.

Durham Corn and Provision Market, Saturday.—The following were the prices current at our market this day:—Wheat 0s 0d to 0s 0d, barley 8s 6d to 8s 9d per qr.; oats, 3s 0d to 3s 6d per bush. Beef, 7½d to 9d; mutton, 7½d to 9½d; veal, 9d to 9½d; pork, 8d to 9d per lb. Chickens, 2s 4d to 3s 0d; ducks, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; hens, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; geese 0s 0d to 0s 0d; guinea fowl 0s 0d to 3s 0d; hares 0s 0d to 0s 0d; turkeys 0s 0d to 0s 0d each. Rabbits, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; pigeons, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per couple. Butter, 1s 6d to 1s 7d per lb; eggs 14 to 16 for 1s. Onions 1s 4d to 2s 6d per peck. Potatoes 7s to 8s per stone.

Darlington Corn Market, Monday.—Good red wheat sold from 10s 6d to 11s 6d per boll of two bushels; white ditto, 11s 6d to 12s 6d; old red wheat, —s 0d to —s 0d; white ditto, —s 0d to —s 0d; barley, best for seed, 8s 6d to 9s 6d; grinding qualities, 8s 3d to 8s 9d per boll; oats 2s 6d to 3s 0d per bushel; peas, 4s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel; beans, 11s 6d to 12s 0d per boll.

Hexham Corn Market, Tuesday.—Wheat, 44s to 48s per qr.; barley, 22s to 25s; and oats, 15s to 19s per (Hexham) boll. Supply of wheat smaller than last week, and at the commencement of sales farmers asked an advance of 2s per qr. on last week's prices, but to effect sales only 1s advance had to be accepted. More barley shown in demand, and no alteration in value. Oats in good supply, and fair samples sold readily; for inferior kinds no inquiry.

London Corn Market Wednesday.—There were very short supplies of English grain, with very small imports of foreign articles of the trade, for this day's market. English wheat met a steady sale at Monday's prices for fair-conditioned parcels. The demand for foreign was slow at late rates. Town flour was unaltered. Country marks were firm at Monday's prices. Foreign qualities were steady. Barley was in moderate request at late rate for malting samples. Grinding parcels were steady at full prices. Malt was dull, but held at late rates. Beans were firm. Peas met a moderate inquiry at recent quotations. The demand for oats was fair, and prices were not materially altered from those of last week.

### GENERAL CORN AVERAGES.

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

| | Qrs. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 59,212 | at 42 | 7 |
| Barley | 12,466 | at 34 | 11 |
| Oats | 3,883 | at 20 | 8 |

### CATTLE MARKETS.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 5 beasts and 1,740 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, cattle and sheep were about a seasonable average, while lambs were about the worst sample that were ever shown here in the last week of April. The supply of beef comprised 1,315 head. A better feeling pervaded the beef trade to-day than from some weeks past, yet, excepting some of the better qualities, which sold at fuller rates, there is no general advance to note, as the south dealers were holders to rather a large extent, but the advance on mutton had a favourable influence, and at the close of business a fair good clearance was effected. The number of sheep and lambs was 6,890. The mutton trade was in an exceedingly active state at a rise of fully ¼d per lb. over last week, and on the rates of that day 9d per lb. was made. The few in their wool sold at about 9d per lb. The principal part of the business was soon brought to a close, and the last was sold the dearest. Lambs, the demand for which varied according to quality, and prices ranged from 35s to 42s per head. Pigs—561 were shown. The demand for pork was in a tolerably steady state, although prices had a downward tendency but while pork is declining in value, and the season is far advanced, seldom if ever have keepers selling at higher figures.

Prices:—Beasts; prime heifer, 8s 6d to 8s 9d; secondary sorts, 7s 0d to 7s 9d; inferior sorts, 6s 3d to 7s 6d; cows, 6s 3d to 7s 6d; sheep, 8s 6d to 9s; middling, 6s 9d to 7s 6d; coarse ewes, 8s 3d to 8s 9d; lambs, 9s 0d to 9s 6d; pork, 8s 0d to 9s 6d; sows 5s 0d to 6s 0d; small dairy-fed, 7s 6d to 8s 0d per stone of 14 lbs. Sheep, in their wool; good vendable mutton, 7d to 7½d; middling 6½d to 6¾d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 6d to 6½d per lb., sinking offal.

Darlington Cattle Market, Monday.—There was a fair show of fat beasts, and a pretty free sale took place at about former rates. Fair beasts made 8s to 8s 6d per stone, secondary sorts 7s 3d to 7s 9d; lean beasts were in good demand and higher. Sheep and lambs made late rates, and there was rather a freer sale at about former rates. Sheep in wool realised 8d to 8½d per lb., clipped ditto, 7½d to 8½d. Pigs unaltered.

Wakefield Cattle Market, Wednesday.—There was a large show of stock at to-day's market. Beef sold at from 8s 3d to 8s 9d per stone of 14lbs., and mutton at from 6½d to 7½d per lb. There was no reduction in the price of pigs, lat ones making from 7s to 8s per stone, and strikers from 10s to 12s.

London Cattle Market, Thursday.—Beef 3s 6d to 5s 4d; mutton 3s 8d to 5s 2d; veal 3s 6d to 5s 4d; pork 3s 6d to 5s 8d; lamb 5s 8d to 7s 10d per stone per 8lbs. The supply of beef and mutton is extremely limited and with a brisk demand sales are easily made at enhanced rates. The lamb trade is slow at reduced prices. Veal fallen, the supply being in excess of the requirements. Pork nominal.

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Newcastle Hay and Straw Market, Tuesday.—There were 116 carts of hay, and 35 carts of straw in the market.

Prices: old land Hay, £1 10s 0d to £6 0s 0d; this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; new land Hay, £5 0s 0d to £6 0s 0d; this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 1s 8d to 2s 0d; barley straw, 0s 0d to 2s 0d; and oat straw, 2s 0d to 2s 3d per stone.

Middlesborough Iron Market, Tuesday.—There was a good attendance at the weekly market to-day in the Royal Exchange, and a very firm tone prevailed from the prices of iron having an upward tendency from the fact that makers are pressed for delivery almost beyond the powers of their production. Last week's prices were firmly supported, and in some cases exceeded. Exports of pig iron are brisk. The manufactured iron trade shows great briskness.

Glasgow Pig Iron Market, Thursday.—Market very strong; 57s 1½d cash; 57s 3d to 57s 4d a month paid: closing buyers at rather higher quotations.

There are 146 religious denominations in Great Britain, the names of which have been given in to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

Blackhill.—On the 24th inst., the wife of Mr. H. R. Foggon, of a son.

At Blackhill, on the 27th inst., Mrs. Fittis, of a daughter.

At 20, Tin Mill Row, on the 28th inst., Mrs. Kusick, of a daughter.

Benfieldside.—On the 22nd inst., Mrs. Phillips, of a daughter.

Stockton-on-Tees.—At Cambridge Terrace, Norton Road, on the 25th inst., the wife of Mr. T. W. Thomas, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

Stanhope.—On the 16th inst., Mr. Jos. Craggs, joiner, of Consett, to Miss Jane Sinclair, of Stanhope.

Newburn.—At the Parish Church, on the 26th inst., by the Rev. J. Reid, assisted by the Revs. R. G. Bulkeley, T. R. Green, and J. Walker, John, elder son of John Spencer, of Whorlton Hall, to Emily, daughter of the late William Berkley, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Edinburgh.—At St. Paul's, on the 20th inst., Dr. J. G. Hunter, second son of the late Robert H. A. Hunter, Esq., first-class staff surgeon, H. M.'s forces, to Elizabeth Georgina, eldest daughter of Randal Callander, Esq., H. B. M. Consul, at Rio Grande do Sul and Santa, Catherina, Brazil.

### DEATHS.

Consett.—On the 22nd inst., aged 10 months, Caroline Ann, daughter of William and Emily Watson.

Cutlers' Hall.—On the 24th inst., aged 59, Mr. Cuthbert Whaley, deeply lamented.

Ebchester.—At Ebchester Rectory, on the 21st inst., aged 36, John, youngest son of the Rev. George Stubbs.

Stoneyheap.—Near Iveston, on the 26th inst., aged 75, Mr. Michael Athey.

Mountsett.—On the 28th inst., aged 81, Mr. William Egglestone.

## Poetry: Original and Select.

### W H Y ?

Why are the blossoms
 Such different hues?
And the waves of the sea
 Such a number of blues?
So many soft greens
 Flit over the trees?
The little grey shadows
 Fly out on the breeze?

Why are the insects
 So wondrously fair,
Illumining grasses
 And painting the air?
You dear little shells,
 Oh, why do you shine?
And feathery seaweed
 Grow fragile and fine?

Why are the meadows
 Such gardens of grace,
With infinite beauty
 In definite space?
Each separate grass
 A world of delight?
O, food for the cattle,
 Why are you so bright?

Why are our faces
 Such loveable things,
With lips made for kisses,
 And laughter that rings?
With eyes full of love,
 That sparkle and gleam
Through beautiful colours
 That change like a dream?

Think for a moment—
 Look up to the sky;
Question your heart; it
 Will answer the Why?
Bright as the glitter
 Of beauty unfurl'd—
Boundless the Love that
 Has fashioned the world!

—*Good Words for the Young.*

### ANSWER TO LOCAL CHARADE.

The first often stands in the pulpit to talk,
To tell us poor sinners the way we should walk;
He talks of events that took place in the east,
And, therefore, he sometimes is called a *priest*.

The next is the chief of the animal kind,
Who, instead of instinct, possesses a mind;
With reason endowed, he is able to plan,
And, hence, his Creator has called him *man*.

If the first and the second united now be,
They will point out a name we all like to see;
A name, which at Consett stands not the least, man;
The name of a friend call'd *Mr. J. Priestman.*

S. W.

## Varieties.

*Extracts from* PUNCH.

The most fatal form of consumption.—The consumption of strong drink.

ALL CLEARED UP.—Mrs. Chitterby says she knows all about the spots on the sun, for her little Charley has just been vaccinated, and is doing beautifully.

DOUBLE ENTENDRE.—We read in a Liverpool paper that in Bonny the mothers of twins are "drummed" out of town. Of course the tat-two is played on the occasion.

A DELIGHTFUL REMINISCENCE OF THE BOAT RACE. —*Sweep* (to a carriage full of light blue ribbons): "Won't yer make room for a little 'un, ladies and gents? I'm for the Cambridge lot!"

STRANGE THINGS DO HAPPEN.—Mrs. Malaprop says she remembers years ago making an observation about an "Allegory on the banks of the Nile," but that she never expected to live to read of one being caught in the Thames.

QUITE OUT OF DATE.—*Isabel*: "But grandma' dear, she's not a bit pretty, looks very stupid, and hasn't a shilling! What can he be going to marry her for?—*Grandma'*: "Well, my dear, you will think it one of my old-fashioned notions,—but perhaps it is for love!"

*Extracts from* JUDY.

Welsh drunkard's motto.—Pewter-ful for ever.

What ought one to drink out of in church?—Pew-ter.

Ought not an old buffer, who takes forty winks, to put a *nap*-kin over his head?

In olden times, when they hanged witches, it was considered in a double sense neck-romancy.

Why is a man going to sleep like a chrysalis?—Because he soon will have—a—met—a—morphus.

A thrashed schoolboy said he didn't care, because it enabled him to see the *Prints of Wales*. It is gratifying to know he has been thrashed since.

Why is a tallow candle like some old gentlemen's noses?—Because it wants a deal of *snuffin'*. (That 's nuffin, though, when you come to think of it.)

VERY AWKWARD FIGURES.—If we may believe the *Athenæum*, a depth of ignorance prevails in France of which the advocates of compulsory education in this country can have no idea. "Recent returns," says that papers, "show that thirty *per cent.* of the population of France can neither read nor write, while *more* than seventy *per cent.* can read, but cannot write. From this it follows, that there is not in all France, *one* French man, women, or child, who can write a line! *Judy* is afraid there is something wrong somewhere.

*Extracts from* FUN.

A Bill Sticker.—A file.

A Cool Request.—"Give me a draught!"

Men who "Act on the Square."—Glaziers.

A man ever ready to scrape an acquaintance?—The barber.

The Straightest-tip on Record.—The tip of a Grecian nose.

Indispensable garment for a Canadian emigrant.—A West-kit.

What is the height of expectation when it stands on tip-toe?

Benefit of Clergy.—When two Sundays come in one week.

To Preserve your Self-Complacency.—Never "put out" your tongue.

Any port in a storm,—always provided log-wood does not make it a-pier so.

Should M.P.'s be Paid?—Yes! Many of them—to keep their mouths closed.

A Crooked Temper.—Why is a crooked sixpence like evidence? Because it's testy money.

"Spring's delights are now returning," as the old lady said, when she turned her light silk for the third time.

THE RECENT NORTH EASTERS.—*Mamma*: "Are you cold, Georgie?" *Georgie*: No, ma! But the *wind* is!"

MASTER OF HIS CRAFT.—It is pretty generally known that the Premier is a good hand at felling a tree. This is a mere bagatelle—he can, any day he pleases—"make a house."

FROM TOP TO TOE.—Sportsmen are contradictory creatures. They often express a wish to secure so many "head" of game, when the keeper informs them that the game's a-foot.

TO STUDENTS IN THE MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY.—It is generally believed that "you cannot get blood out of a stone." How then do you account for the fact that so many marbles are full of veins?

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.—Our butcher excuses himself for having sent home a lion of lamb minus the kidney, on the ground that the custom had fallen into de-*suet*-ude.

SUPERABUNDANT.—A schoolboy, on learning that *bonne bouche* is a French delicacy, declared his desire to have a bun-bush in his father's garden—and wouldn't he go in for the fruit.

AN UN-QUESTION-ABLE GOOD.—With a view to save the time of the House, arrangements are in progress in the refreshment departments for satisfying hon. members, who "thirst"—for information.

THE BITER BITTEN.—Money is said to burn holes in pockets, but it has other qualities in common with the "devouring" element. We should think any one would know a fourpenny *bit*.

M.D. HONOURS.—We are informed that an English woman, Miss Morgan by name, has proceeded to the degree of M.D., at Zurich. On the question of doct'rin', we fancy she might have been satisfied with being a lay-D.

PROOF TO THE CONTRARY.—A well-known authority on coursing is announced as being engaged on an exhaustive work on that subject. We fear there is likely to be some delay in the printing, as he is sure to insist upon seeing the proofs of it "in the slips."

TRYING HIS METTLE.—Statesmen have frequently been accused of blowing hot and cold. The premier may fairly be charged with a stranger alteration of consistency. It's well known he's (s)often in Harwarden. "Eh?" Why, he's Soft 'un an' Hard 'un. Get out!

A GREAT GUN.—This is good reading:—"Sir William Armstrong has presented £2,500 to the Newcastle-on-Tyne Infirmary to help to carry out extensions. It is intended to build an Armstrong wing." We always associate gentleness with great power, and here's a proof of the justice of so doing—a strong arm with an open hand.

## Literary Reviews.

VANITY FAIR. London: No. 27, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

This weekly paper professes to be "a weekly show of political, social, and literary wares, having for its motto that selection from "Pilgrim's Progress"—"We buy the Truth." In a pleasant and able manner it reviews current topics in the different departments stated above. In the number before us it has a well executed coloured cartoon of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, denominated "a living monument of English injustice." Its price is 6d.

THE PEOPLE'S GUIDE TO LIFE INSURANCE. By Maurice Grant. London: Houlston and Sons, 65, Paternoster Row.

Public confidence in assurance companies has been much shaken with the serious defalcations of some old and trusted companies, and anything that would be a trusty guide to the performance of an admitted duty must be a great boon at this juncture. The editor says his object has been to give a simple but complete explanation of the principles of life insurance, and to show the power of small savings to secure an income for old age and provide for wife and children at death. It has not been written to promote the business of any particular company, but endeavours to take a broad and strictly impartial view of the whole question, and to describe fully the various modes by which those objects can be attained, as the distinction between the "Post Office" Insurance, the "Proprietary" Insurance Companies, and the "Mutual" Insurance Companies, contrasting the difference in point of cheapness as well as the character of the security offered by each. It also makes such suggestions on the important subject of the selection of a company, as it is hoped will suffice to place the unwary on their guard against worthless offices. It is published at a very low price (4d. only), so as to bring it within the means of every one.

A FEW BRIEF REMARKS ON CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE REFORM. By a Member of the Senate. London: Longmans, Green, Reader, and Dyer.

Time was when a pamphlet of 32 8vo pages, in which a very ordinary subject was treated in a very ordinary way, would have been a marvel of cheapness at a shilling; but now-a-days a print of that dimensions has to be well filled with a very extraordinary subject treated in a very extraordinary manner to bring that price. The pamphlet before us is that size and that price, but we fail to see anything about it that is extraordinary. It is simply an exposition of the government, emoluments, &c., of the universities, and suggests reforms in different departments. The writer is opposed to the adoption of religious equality in the universities, and says that if such a plan were adopted, it "would be a direct step towards the disestablishment and disendowment of the Established Church, and the permanent establishment of discord instead of union among Christians." We wonder if the present state of things, or even the reform the writer proposes—*junior* fellowships to be open equally to all British subjects without any restrictions whatever,—will more firmly establish the Anglican Church in the affections of the people, or be more conducive to the establishment of concord and unity amongst Christians? We trow not.

## Parliamentary Summary.

### MONDAY.

The HOUSE OF COMMONS re-assembled to-day, after the Easter recess. Mr. Newdegate having complained of certain statements in the *Tablet*, reflecting upon his conduct in moving for a committee of inquiry into conventual establishments, Mr. Otway confirmed the news already made public as to the massacre of English captives in Greece by brigands. The House afterwards went into committee of ways and means, and the resolutions relating to the reduction of the newspaper stamp duty to ½d., and regulating other stamp duties, were agreed to. The House having resumed, the Naturalisation Bill passed through committee. On the order of the day for the third reading of the War Office Bill, Mr. Fielden moved that it be read a third time that day six months. He contended that the creation of two new offices (Clerk of Ordnance and Financial Secretary), at a salary of £1,500 a year each, was inopportune and uncalled for. Mr. Stansfield defended the bill, the general object of which was approved by Sir John Pakington, and, after some discussion, Mr. Cardwell also spoke in favour of it. Mr. Fielden pressed his amendment, but on a division it was negatived by eighty to six, and the bill was read a third time. On the order of the day for the second reading of the Poor Relief (Metropolis) Bill, a long discussion ensued, after which the bill was read a second time. The Attorney-General afterwards moved the second reading of the bill for the disfranchisement of Bridgwater and Beverley. The Solicitor-General obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter the law respecting University Tests.

### TUESDAY.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr. Watkin Williams gave notice that he would bring forward his motion for the Disestablishment of the Church in Wales on the 24th of May. In reply to Sir H. Hoare, the Marquis of Hartington justified the order prohibiting the attendance of letter carriers at the meeting in London on Good Friday. Mr. Torrens then called attention to the political relations subsisting between this country and the self-governing colonies, and moved for a select committee to inquire into the subject, and report to the House. He objected to the colonial policy of the Government, which, he said, was looked upon by the colonists as a policy of severance. Mr. Eastwick seconded the motion. He complained strongly of the abdication of Imperial authority, and trusted that the House would never endorse the petty economical views with which it was the fashion to regard the colonial affairs of the greatest empire the world had ever seen. Lord Bury pointed out that almost all the great colonies had responsible Governments, and were practical independent. All these Governments, he added, had repudiated the complaints and grievances made by their friends in England. Believing that inquiry would be mischievous, he moved the previous question. Sir C. B. Adderley said that no case had been made out for inquiry, which would not only be useless but positively injurious. He defended the policy of leaving the colonies to depend, as much as possible, upon their own energies and resources. After some further discussion, Mr. Monsell said the policy of the Government, like that of the late Government, was to develop in the colonies the principle of self-government. He denied that the Government desired to force separation upon the colonies. With the exception of New Zealand, the relations of the colonies with the mother country had never been better nor the feeling of the colonists more loyal. The motion was supported by Lord Sandon, and opposed by Sir C. W. Dilke. The amendment was carried.

### WEDNESDAY.

At the afternoon sitting of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr. T. Chambers moved that the House go into committee on the bill to legalise Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister. Mr. Walpole moved an amendment to the effect that it was inexpedient to alter the law until Parliament had considered the whole question as to whether degrees of affinity should be placed on a different footing from corresponding degrees of consanguinity. He was anxious that the whole question of the law of marriage should be fully considered and discussed before the changes proposed by the bill were adopted. Mr. Monk seconded the amendment. Mr. Gladstone supported the bill, as it simply asked the House to establish a rule upon which, for civil purposes, certain marriages ought to be permitted to be contracted. On the whole, he thought the bill would promote the religious and moral advantage of the mass of society. The bill was supported by Mr. Melly and Mr. Denman, and opposed by Mr. B. Hope, Earl Percy, Sir Roundell Palmer, and Mr. T. Collins. On a division the amendment was negatived by 184 to 114, and the House went into Committee on the bill. On the 1st Clause an amendment was moved to prevent the bill having a retrospective effect, but it was negatived, and the bill passed through Committee. The House soon afterwards adjourned.

### THURSDAY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, Lord Clarendon laid the correspondence before their Lordships with reference to the recent massacre of English captives by Greek brigands, and stated what he had done to avert the calamity, for which he thanked the Earl of Carnarvon.

In the COMMONS, the principal matter was the Irish Land Bill, and the resumption of the consideration of Mr. Headlam's amendment thereto, which was negatived without a division. Other amendments followed, and progress was reported. The Licensing Bill was read a first time.

ALLEGED WIFE MURDER IN LONDON.—A man named Reeven was on Monday brought before the Southwark magistrates, charged with having caused the death of his wife. It was shown that on Easter Monday the deceased had been drinking at several public-houses. In the course of the evening the husband called the neighbours into his house, and the wife was found in a dying state from loss of blood which was flowing from a wound on the top of the head. The husband gave a very incoherent account of the transaction, saying that his wife struck him with a chair and then fell down stairs. He was remanded and bail refused.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.—A terrible event has just occurred at the chateau of Durdant (Seine-Inferieure), the property of Count de Douet, who, with his wife was at Paris at the time. Amongst the domestics were a cook named Antoine, and a footman of German origin. Between these two men a misunderstanding had long existed from some unexplained cause. Three days back they had a violent quarrel, and the same evening the footman attempted to shoot Antoine, but, as the revolver missed fire, he stabbed him several times, and would have killed him outright had not the cook snatched the pistol and stunned him with it. Next morning the would-be murderer was found dead in his own room, having cut his throat cut with a razor.

## MASSACRE IN GREECE.

It is our painful duty to announce that intelligence has been received which leaves, unhappily, no doubt of the destruction by Greek brigands of the English and other prisoners who were lately captured near Athens. It will be recollected that Lord and Lady Muncaster, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd and their little girl, Mr. Vyner (Lady de Grey's brother), Mr. Herbert, of the British Legation (cousin of Lord Carnarvon), and Mr. Bach, of the Italian Legation, were seized on the 11th instant, when returning from a visit to the field of Marathon, that the ladies were at once released, and that Lord Muncaster was subsequently permitted to return to Athens on his parole to arrange for the payment of the ransom and the granting of the amnesty which the brigands demanded as the conditions of surrendering their captives. We understand that, enormous as was the sum demanded—£25,000—it was guaranteed by Lord Carnavon, Lady Mary Vyner, Mr. Charles Ramsden, and others, the Italian Government undertaking to pay £5,000 of the amount. Indeed, the money had actually been sent out by Messrs. Drummond and Co., and was at Athens ready to be paid over as soon as the Greek Government consented to the free pardon which was also stipulated for. It was supposed that everything had been arranged between Lord Muncaster, the English Minister, and the Government, and that his lordship had started on his return to the hills. At the last moment, however, the Greek Government seem to have changed their mind. Lord Muncaster was prevented from setting out on his journey, and troops were dispatched against the brigands It appears from a telegram received by our Foreign Office that, as soon as the brigands discovered the approach of the soldiers, they murdered Mr. Vyner at once, carried off Mr. Herbert, Mr. Lloyd, and the Italian Secretary to the hills, and there killed them also.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

## THE *PLEBISCITE.*

The *Plebiscite* is to be submitted to the French nation on Sunday, the 8th May, the voting to take place between the hours of six a.m. and six p.m. It will be in the following form:—"The people approve the Liberal reforms effected in the Constitution since 1860 by the Emperor, with the co-operation of the great bodies of the State, and ratifies the Senatus-Consultum of the 20th of April, 1870." The Emperor has issued a proclamation, in which, after remarking that the Constitution of 1852 had given to France eighteen years of calm and prosperity, unattended with glory, he says that successive changes have altered the basis of the *plebiscite*, which could not be altered without a fresh appeal, and it has, therefore, become necessary that the new Constitutional part should be approved by the people, as was formerly the Constitutions of the Republic and the Empire. In these two epochs it was his belief as it is now, that everything done without the people was illegitimate. He asks them to give him another proof of their confidence, adding, "By voting affirmatively you will conjure down the threats of revolution, you will seat order and liberty on a solid basis, and you will render easier, for the future the transmission of the crown to my son." In conclusion, His majesty calls upon them to ratify the liberal reforms that have been realised during the last ten years, and assures them that, embuing himself with their thoughts, fortifying himself in their will, and trusting to Providence, he shall not cease to labour without intermission for the prosperity and greatness of France. The Ministers have also issued a proclamation substantially to the same effect, observing that as the Emperor simply asks the people to aid him in establishing liberty, it appears impossible that the Opposition should be able to induce the nation to answer in the negative. The Paris section of the International Working Men's Association has published an anti-plebiscitory manifesto, recommending abstention or blank bulletins.

Altogether there is a very strong feeling against the *plebiscite*, but it is not known how far it will affect the national vote.

A fire occurred on Monday morning on the premises of Messrs. Martineau and Son, sugar refiners, Whitechapel. It burnt with great rapidity, and the demage is estimated at not less then £80,000.

THE WARWICK WIFE MURDER.—Thomas Chapman, charged on his own confession with murdering his wife at Warwick by throwing her into the canal, has been committed for trial for wilful murder. The evidence went to show that the prisoner was incensed at finding that his wife's reputation was the common talk of her neighbours and acquaintances. He was perfectly calm. He denies that he did her any injury with the rope found upon her body.

## 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 | 3·30 | .... |
| Cold Rowley | „ | 7·3 | 3·40 | .... |
| Burnhill Junction | „ | 7·12 | 3·50 | .... |
| Tow Law | „ | 7·24 | 4·3 | .... |
| | | | 1, 2. | |
| Crook | arr. | 7·35 | 4.15 | .... |
| | 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 | 2·20 | .... |
| Stockton | „ | 6·34 | 2·28 | .... |
| Darlington | „ | 7·15 | 3·10 | .... |
| Bishop Auckland | „ | 7·48 | 3·40 | .... |
| | | | 1, 2, 3. | |
| Crook | arr. | 8·10 | 4·10 | .... |
| | dep. | 8·12 | 4·30 | .... |
| Tow Law | „ | 8·23 | 4·40 | .... |
| Burnhill Junction | „ | 8·35 | 4·53 | .... |
| Cold Rowley | „ | 8·45 | 5·3 | .... |
| Benfieldside | arr. | 8·58 | 5·15 | .... |

### 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 | 6·57 |
| Scotswood | „ | 10·3 | 7·3 |
| Newcastle | arr. | 10·15 | 7·15 |


## Business Announcements.

IMPORTANT TO OVERSEERS AND OTHERS.

FORMS for LISTS, &c., required by "The Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869," together with Balance Sheet and other Poor Rate Forms, are obtainable at the *Guardian* Office, Consett.

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