The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 539. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, APRIL 8th, 1871. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

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

Pic-Nic and Tea Parties Supplied or Contracted for. 685a

JOHN SIMPSON,
CABINET MAKER,
ANNFIELD PLAIN,

BEGS respectfully to inform the public of Annfield Plain and neighbourhood that he has all kinds of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
IRON BEDSTEADS, and
RABBIT DOWN.

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

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

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

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

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

PUBLIC BATHS, CONSETT,

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

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

First Class ....6d.
Second Class ....3d.
Ladies' First Class ....6d.
Quarterly Tickets for 12 Baths.
First Class ....5s. 0d.
Second Class ....2s. 6d.

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

Licensed dealer in TOBACCO and CIGARS.

E. H. HUTCHINSON,
99b PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

Wood's Indian Pills.

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

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Business Announcements.

PURE AMERICAN TOBACCO.

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

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

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

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CLARENDON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

JONATHAN C. WYLIE, MASTER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT is under his personal supervision.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A CANDID CONFESSION.

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

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

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS

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

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

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

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

Business Announcements.

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS.

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

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

LARGE SHOW ROOM.

GRAND SHOW OF FASHIONS FOR EASTER.

R. W. SHAW

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

MILLINERY.

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

DRESSES.

1,000 Fancy Dress Pieces in Grenadines, Poplinettes, Mohairs, Lustres, &c., in Stock.
75 pieces of French Twills (all colours), at 10¾d., well worth 1s. 4d. (French Merino width).
French Merinoes as low as 1s. 3½d., a splendid quality at 1s. 11d., usually sold at 2s. 9d., cheap.
A good assortment of Alpacas, Coburgs, Winceys, Lamas, Tartans, &c.

SKIRTS.

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

JACKETS.

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

STAYS.

Women's Good Drab Jean Stays, at 1s. 3½d., worth 1s. 9d.
„ Extra Quality, at 1s. 10d., regularly sold at 2s. 9d.
Children's drab Jean do., from 10½d. to 1s. 6d.
Ladies' Brown Clasped do., at 1s. 3½d., worth 2s.
120 pairs of Magenta do., at 1s. 11d., sold at 2s. 9d.
Scarlet do., at 2s. 11d., worth 4s. 6d.

BOYS' SUITS.

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

TROUSERS AND VESTS.

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

COATS.

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

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

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

	Gallons
W & A Gilbey ...	670,994
Sandeman, Sons & Co	154,622
R Hooper & Sons ...	139,655
Dingwall, Portal & Co	137,307
H R Williams & Co ...	132,616
F W Cosens ...	115,814
Boyes & Beckwith	113,476
Lightly & Simon	99,008
Cunliffe & Co ...	93,285
Tod-Heatley & Co	83,674
Litre Bottle Wine Co ...	82,551
J Allnut & Co ...	82,264
Dent, Urwick & Co	78,884
Bond, Forbes & Co	77,277
D Taylor & Sons	71,943
Max Greger ...	71,475
Secretan, Campbell & Co	67,969
Boord & Son ...	67,587
Findlater & Co ...	66,243
Polak Bros & Co	66,074
Brooks & Oldham	63,859
C Kinlock & Co ...	60,683
Robertson Bros ...	59,347
Lemon Hart & Son	59,213
Domecq & Co ...	58,129

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

	Gallons
Twiss & Brownings	242,436
W & A Gilbey ..	231,354
J & W Nicholson	1[illegible]5,605
D Taylor & Sons	144,608
Trower & Lawson ...	121,512
Dingwall, Portal & Co	110,263
R Hooper & Sons	106,043
Bond, Forbes & Co	95,855
Seager & Evans	87,328
Boord & Son ...	86,200
C Webb ...	73,947
Burnett & Co ...	64,910
E S Pick ...	60,253
Lemon Hart & Son	58,594
Bishop & Son ...	56,933
Dewerbank & Son	50,180
J Allnutt & Co ...	49,245
G Orme & Co ...	48,541
J & J Vickers & Co	48,357
Hills & Underwood	47,638
Marshall & Elvey	45,568
T H Furze ...	45,342
B Field & Sons ...	40,667
Osmond & Co ...	38,502
Pickford & Co ...	38,460

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

Total quantity of Wines and Spirits paid Duty on by W & A Gilbey in the year 1868 ... 1,182,038

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

W AYNSLEY
Grocer,
CONSETT

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

For full description of each see Book of Prices

GINS

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

The above can be had either Sweetened or Unsweetened.

COGNAC BRANDIES

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

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

BRANDIES (*not Cognac Brandies*)

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

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

SCOTCH WHISKIES

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

IRISH WHISKIES

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

JAMAICA RUMS

			Per Bottle	Page
Castle UP	Rum	33 *under proof*	2/1	20
Castle UV	Rum	17 *under proof*	2/6	20
Castle Proof	Rum	*proof*	2/11	20
Castle JO 33	Rum	*Old* 33 *under proof*	2/3	[illegible]
Castle JO pf.	Rum	*Old. proof*	3/1	20
Castle White	Rum	*Old. proof*	3/1	20

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

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

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

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Business Announcements.

NEW GOODS FOR EASTER.

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

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

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

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

AT

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

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

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

TERMS—CASH. 879a

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES AND HANDBOOK.

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

THE HOMŒOPATHIC FAMILY INSTRUCTOR (an Epitome of), by RICHARD EPPS, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Upwards of a hundred diseases are fully described, and prescribed for.

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

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

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

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SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

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

LISTER AND SONS,
WATCHMAKERS TO THE QUEEN,
CHRONOMETER MAKERS TO THE ADMIRALTY,
12, 14, & 16, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
592a

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

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

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

Poetry: Original and Select.

THE LITTLE CHILD'S FUNERAL.

'Twas May-day morn, glad rose the sun,
The woodlands tuned their leafy lyre;
And each grass-blade with dew drops shone,
A flickering tongue of emerald fire.
The daisies filled the lap of Spring,
Trees shook their glossy ringlets out;
The skylark made the welkin ring,
The children hailed it with a shout.

But, ah! one home was sad and drear,
And hearts within with anguish bled;
And a mother wept the bitter tear,
For her sweet angelic babe was dead.
Silence and death held a holy tryst,
Round the tiny shrine wherein it lay;
While the mother her faded flow'ret kiss'd,
Beautiful still, though cold as clay.

And alas! her lips, though as velvet soft,
Could never bring back the rosy flush
To the pale cheeks there, but she kiss'd them oft,
As they lay enshrined in that halcyon hush.
Her dear child seemed like a sunbird flown,
A wee spotless snowflake on the sod;
A pearl that life's ebbing tide had thrown
On the silent shore by angels trod.

The church bells toll'd with a solemn knell,
And forth the little procession came;
And a white pall over the coffin fell,
And village maidens upheld the same.
All dressed in garments of vestal white,
To the old churchyard they slowly drew;
And laid it down in the angel's sight,
In a spot o'er which the daisies grew.

Before the box in the grave had slid,
While every mourner's breast was riven,
Alighted a butterfly on the lid,
A radient messenger sent from Heaven.
And after the child had been entombed,
It flew like a spirit in airy rings,
Where violets glistened and roses bloomed,
As though the dead babe had risen on wings.

Thus lingered it long 'mid decay and death;
Why thither it wandered who can tell?
While the air was sweet with the summer breath
Of flow'rets springing in dale and dell.
Perchance 'twas singing, "Sweet child, like thee
I once in the lowly dust was laid;
But on the golden wings I now flutter free,
And revel with joy through the grove and glade."

And so by that sign the mother knew,
Her child from the grassy nest would rise;
And on cherubs' wings its flight pursue,
Amid flowery fields and sunny skies.
"Be soft thy bed and thy slumber sweet,
My child," she said, in accents bland;
"I will weep no more, for we soon shall meet
In the blossoming Summer Land."

SHELDON CHADWICK.

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

Association for the relief of Paris—A French army.

"Impressions of Greece"—Candle-droppings on the carpet.

THE HEIGHT OF SABBATARIANISM.—Finding a bank-note on the pavement on a Sunday and declining to pick it up.

A WELCOME VISITOR.—"I could a tail unfold." Could you? Then lose not a moment, but go instantly to Mr. Darwin. He will be delighted to see you.

TO A CORRESPONDENT.—"A young matron" writes to ask us to recommend her a good manual of domestic medicine. We know of no better book than Southey's *doctor*.

A PANIC IN THE KITCHEN.—*Fractious Page* (entering the kitchen): "Now, then, here's the census, and master's ordered me to fill it up. I've put down your ages within a year or so, and you're to 'return' your followers, if any, how many, and state 'p'lice or military,' fees and tips from tradesmen and wisitors, 'per ann.,' price of kitchen-stuff, average o' breakages, &c., &c."

FLIPPANCY.—Any lady who speaks slightingly of ministers of religion is not a lady. We were much displeased with Miss Shallow (the Justice's daughter), the other evening. Referring to the Purchase decision, which pronounces the white dress to be the only legitimate garb of the clergy, the misguided young person said that she should henceforth always call the parsons the surplice population.

Extracts from JUDY.

The best bread source—Work.

The best substitute for silver—Gold.

A constant gleaner—The taxgatherer.

A minister of the exterior—The tailor.

What sport is like girls' gossip?—Dears-talking.

Why Oxford did not win—Because the wind blew anything but the right blue, according to accounts.

What is the difference between your father and your doctor?—One whacks and loves you, the other waccinates you.

THAT IS THE QUESTION.—*Haughty Patrician* (after half-an-hour's grumble): "I don't want to complain, Parkins, but I am afraid we must part." *Horticulturist*: "Deary me, now, me lady, and where will your ladyship be thinking of going to.

Extracts from Fun.

Wicked waste—Burning a candle at both ends.

CHEEK.—The latest things in ear-rings at New York are small Prussian helmets in gold. We should like to Land-wehr they hang—or close by.

A SMOOTH ANSWER.—Phattiboy of our corps says that he does not consider Brighton a proper place for the volunteer review. "You don't like the Downs," said the Adjutant. "I object still more to the Ups," said Phattiboy.

CARRIAGE FOLK.—At a recent inquest it transpired that the earnings of the deceased, a crossing-sweeper, were between three and four pounds a week. How we wish we kept such a broom! It's not every bookmaker, even in these literary days, who can win such a sweep's-takes.

A PRUDENT STEP.—The Prince Imperial has joined the Chiselhurst Troop of the West Kent (Queen's own) Yeomanry Cavalry. This is a prudent choice—better be an English yeoman than an Emperor of France, my boy.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—Victor Hugo resigned his seat in the French Assembly because the members would not listen to him. We trust the influence of such gentle resignation will not extend to the House of Commons, or there would be anything but a beggarly account of empty benches.

MUSICAL JOTTING.—Mrs. Pralamop says she does not understand what they mean by "The Dead March *in* Saul." She is not aware that the dead march anywhere or under any circumstances. She shook her head in persistent bewilderment when some one informed her that the Dead March *in* Saul only meant the Dead March *out* of Saul.

IN THE INTERESTS OF THE MAJORITY.—One American paper published a long article on "The care of idiots." A rival at once accused it of always dragging its family affairs before the public. Our friend Sneerwell says the attack is unjust: there is no other subject in which so large a number of people could take a personal interest.

THE WEATHER.—After some actual summer weather, we have got a return of winter, and the fruit crop (to say nothing of the harvest) will consequently suffer. We propose that we should "requisition" a little tropical sunshine from India. As the cold is probably produced by an icefield going astray into the Gulf Stream, we suggest the propriety of requiring compensation *a la* Alabama claims—from the inhabitants of the North Pole. We may add, "when discovered."

Thomas Thompson, Esq., of the firm of Thompson and Lisle, solicitors, Durham, died on Saturday morning, after a long illness, at the age of 2 4 years

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, April 3rd, 1871.—Before H. C. SILVERTOP, and A. TOWN, Esqrs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

John McMorny and *James Montague* were charged with having been drunk and disorderly on the 1st inst.—Elizabeth Whitfield said: On Saturday night, about eight o'clock, a party of men came into my house and commenced to fight. I went to the room to try to make peace among them, but could not succeed in keeping them quiet.—By Mr. Town: The two prisoners are the men who were fighting. They were fighting about ten minutes. They were fighting when the policemen came.—Sergt. Caygill said: Between seven and eight o'clock on Saturday night I was called to quell a disturbance going on in Mrs. Whitfield's beerhouse. The passage was full of people. The two prisoners were fighting, and were covered with blood. They were very drunk and appeared to be quite mad—in fact, they looked more like two brutes than a couple of human beings.—Montague: We were drunk, and did not know what we were doing. We had no ill-will against each other.—Mr. Town: You were fighting, and you did not know what you were quarrelling about.—Montague: No, sir.—In answer to the bench Sergt. Caygill said Montague had been before the magistrates about three months ago.—Mr. Town said the beerhouse-keepers must be protected, because if they permitted drunkenness their license would be taken from them.—Fined 10s. and costs, 16s. 4d. each, or 14 days' imprisonment.

Thomas Scott, bootmaker, Consett, was charged with having been drunk and disorderly on the 2nd inst.—Sergt. Caygill said: About one o'clock on Sunday morning I found the prisoner drunk at Consett. There were about 150 persons around the defendant, who struck at several of them. He tried to strike me, but I evaded the blow. Defendant seemed not to know what he was doing.—Defendant: I am very sorry for it. This is the first time I was ever in a police-court.—In answer to Mr. Town, Sergeant Caygill said the man had been locked up since the affair.—Fined 5s. and costs, 11s. 4d.

John McManus, puddler, was charged with having been drunk and riotous on the 2nd inst.—Sergt. Caygill said: On Sunday morning, about one o'clock, the defendant was in his own house assaulting his wife. I went in and endeavoured to pacify him. I left his house, and shortly afterwards they came for me. I again went to him and tried to prevail on him to be quiet, which he consented to do. I then left, but five minutes after I found him in the street fighting. He had been ill-using his wife.—Fined 5s. and costs, 11s. 4d.

ASSAULT.

Patrick Burns and *John Keaton* were charged with having assaulted William Forbes on the 27th February. Complainant said: On the 28th of February I was coming from my work, and I met the prisoners and several other young men on the road. Burns stepped in before me, and I asked him what he wanted. Keaton said "Kill the b——." They all commenced to use me badly, but Keaton especially. Keaton kicked me on the legs. I was off work three days in consequence of the injuries I received. My eye was blackened, and there were three or four lumps raised on my head. I got a warrant against the prisoners next day.—By the Bench: I have never previously quarrelled with the prisoners. They did not give me any reason for ill-using me. They used some very filthy language to myself and a woman who was along with me. This took place in one of the Company Rows, at Consett. It was quite light when this happened—about five o'clock. I am quite sure the prisoners are the persons who struck me. Burns stepped in before me, and Keaton kicked me. They did not get me down. They had hold of my hair, and were "punching" me. The prisoners did not appear to be drunk.—By Mr. Town: On the Sunday week previous to the occurrence I saw the prisoners, and they then threatened to use violence towards me. I had a bad leg, and they made game of it.—Burns (to complainant): What time did it take place?—Five o'clock.—Did I strike you?—You struck me several times.—Were there many there at the time?—Yes, there were six.—Did you not see two boys walking away when you came up?—No.—Did you not see me walk away?—No.—You are quite sure I struck you first?—Yes.—Thank you.—Keaton (to prosecutor): When this took place was I not on the other side of the street?—No.—Did you not see two lads walking away?—No.—Burns: When the prosecutor came up the row a few boys were standing on the road. Keating and I were just walking away when we heard a noise, and when we got to the place the thing was over. He did not know who it was that had attacked him, but on some one telling him that we were there he blamed us.—Mr. Town: If you were innocent of this charge what made you abscond?—Burns: I have been away with a sore foot.—Keating, on being asked the reason of his going away, said he got "sacked" at the Ironworks and he had gone to serve the masons, where he got cold and was laid up also.—Mr. Wilson (to complainant): I think you said you were off three days?—It was the first days I had been at work after my broken leg.—Sergeant Caygill said (in answer to the bench) that there were between fifteen and twenty of these young men who made it a practice of going about kicking and insulting any one they could get hold of. He had seen the prosecutor a few minutes after the occurrence, and he was in a very weak condition from the ill-usage he had experienced. Some one must have told the prisoners proceedings were about to be taken against them, because they had left their work in the middle of the day the warrants were issued.—The bench said they found the prisoners guilty of an unprovoked assault, and they would be sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and to pay 8s. 4d. costs each, in default of payment of which they would have to undergo a further term of seven days.—Burns: I have got a bad foot, and I think I cannot do hard labour.

According to a Brussels telegram, the revolt in Algeria is extending.

SILENCE.—We rarely repent of having kept silence, we often repent of having spoken.

It is said that an addition to the family of the Prince of Wales may be expected early in June.

M. de Lespee, Prefect of the Loire, was murdered during Sunday night. His murderer was afterwards killed by an accomplice.

Violent shocks of earthquake occurred in the Sandwich Islands on the 19th ult. Rocks were shivered and buildings shaken, but no lives lost.

The Federal Council of Switzerland, fearing the extension of the disturbances to the French frontier, has ordered arrangements to be made for calling out the troops.

A League (of Churchmen) is about to be formed and the mover (a High Church layman) has offered the sum of £100 as a nucleus for bringing about the disestablishment of the English Church.

M. Rouher has addressed a letter to the *Echo du Parlement*, indignantly denying the complicity of the Imperialists in the Paris revolution. He adds that the 18th of March is the natural development of the 4th of September.

The *Scotsman* reports the discovery of the remains of an ancient lake village at Lochend, near Edinburgh. The remains consist of a massive framework of rough logs, all of which, however, from their great age, crumbled into mould when touched.

A telegram from Madrid says that a small band, believed to be the Republican, has made its appearance at Lerida. According to the same telegram, it is probable that S. Espartero will be appointed President of the Senate, and Olozaga President of the Chamber.

"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 contain 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. 800a

Parliamentary Summary.

FRIDAY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the Lord Chancellor laid on the table a bill to disqualify peers from sitting in the House on being adjudicated bankrupts. In answer to a question by the Earl of Sandwich as to the assembly of the English Militia, Lord Northbrook stated that the commanding officers were consulted through the Lords-Lieutenant as to the most convenient time for calling out the forces under their command. His lordship added that the Secretary for War desired to call out the militia in September, after the harvest, in order that they might take part in more extended wheeling manœuvres. An explanation was given by Lord Granville in answer to Lord Derby, of the course taken by the Government in connection with a mission from a friendly Abyssinian chief, which had been detained in Egypt. No discourtesy, it was stated, had been offered to the mission. Their letters had been answered, but it was considered to be injudicious to show greater attention, or to extend greater privileges to one Abyssinian Prince than another. The House adjourned until Thursday, the 20th April.

In the COMMONS, Mr. Cardwell, in answer to Mr. Stapleton, stated that in the event of the abolition of the purchase system officers would not be allowed to give or receive money when they exchanged regiments, the intention of the government bill being to prohibit all pecuniary transactions in respect of commissions in the army. Mr. Fortescue stated that he was anxious, if possible, to pass the Merchant Shipping Bill this session, and he asked the co-operation of those specially interested in indicating their desires, in order that the points of objection might be narrowed as much as possible. Mr. Gladstone, in explaining the course of business, stated that on Monday he should move the adjournment of the House on the following day for the Easter holidays. The Ballot Bill would be taken on Monday, and then the Licensing Bill and the Local Government and Taxation Bill would be introduced. There would be a mid-day sitting on Tuesday to finish the adjourned debate on the Commons Enclosure Bill. On the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Baillie Cochrane called attention to the conditions of peace imposed by Prussia on France, and moved a resolution expressing a hope that the English Government, before the negociations were finally concluded, would endeavour to obtain from Prussia some mitigation of the severity of the conditions enforced upon France. Mr Gladstone vindicated the course pursued by this country, and stated that he had reason to believe that the representations of Earl Granville had to a certain extent, obtained more favourable terms for France than those at first proposed. He objected to the resolution as proceeding upon abstract ideas, and as one which would hamper the Government by an express declaration. He hoped, therefore, that the motion would be withdrawn. Mr. Cochrane thereupon withdrew the motion. Mr. Morgan called attention to the Torpey case and to the expediency of abolishing the rule of law exempting, in certain cases, married women from responsibility for criminal acts. A discussion followed, in which several legal members took part. On the motion of Mr. Whitwell a select committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing tribunals of commerce, and the House shortly afterwards adjourned.

MONDAY.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Bill was read a second time, after a discussion, in the course of which Mr. Forster reminded the House of the understanding that had been come to, that the question at issue would be fully debated in committee. The House then went into committee on the Licensing Bill. Mr. Bruce explained the objects and nature of the measure. He stated that under the present system not only were more licenses issued than was necessary, but that the mode of issuing them was unsatisfactory, and the laws against adulteration insufficient and imperfect. The hours during which licensed houses remain open admitted of reduction without unnecessarily interfering with the trade or public convenience. He proposed that the licensing jurisdiction should remain substantially unaltered, but that the area of jurisdiction should be subdivided into licensing districts. Under the bill the question of number of licenses would be considered apart from the question of their distribution. The number being settled, distribution would be by sale to the highest bidder, the surplus proceeds to go to the public exchequer. The only appeal against the decision of the magistrates would be from the ratepayers upon the question of the number of houses. A majority of three-fifths of the ratepayers would be able to settle the question of number except in new districts where there were no public-houses, and in these cases it was proposed that there should be a veto up to a certain standard. The right hon. member described a number of stringent provisions in the bill with regard to inns and refreshment rooms, and with reference to the closing question, stated that during week-days all licensed houses would be required to close at twelve o'clock in the metropolis, at eleven in country towns, and at ten in rural districts. On Sundays it was proposed to close public-houses throughout the day, with the exception of the hours between twelve noon and three afternoon. In the event of adulteration there would be a heavy fine or imprisonment for the first offence, and on the second offence the license would be withdrawn, without option. The produce of the license duty was expected to be about £130,000 a year, and out of this it was proposed to appoint inspectors distributed over districts in England and Wales, and a well-paid subsidiary force, having no connection with the police, to visit the licensed houses and see that the provisions of the bill were properly enforced. The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving a resolution upon which he proposed to found the bill he had just sketched to the House. After considerable discussion leave was given to bring in the bill. Mr. Goschen then introduced the measure of the Government in respect of local government and taxation.

TUESDAY.

The HOUSE OF COMMONS held its last sitting before the Easter holidays. Several notices of motion were given. The Enclosure Bill was, after some debate, read a second time, and referred to a select committee, and the Trades' Unions Bills were advanced a stage. The House will meet again on Monday, the 17th inst.

A Parliamentary return issued on Tuesday states that there were consumed in breweries in London in the year ending September 30, 1870, 11,693,382 lbs. of sugar; in the provinces, 14,458,702 lbs.; in Scotland, 510,385 lbs.; in Ireland, 2,354,802 lbs.; total, 29,017,271 lbs.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite.—The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.' Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London. 828a

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

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The fortnightly meeting of the guardians of the Lanchester Union was held in the Board-room, Lanchester, on Thursday, when there was in attendance—Messrs. N. Clark (chairman), D. C. Balleny (vice-chairman), J. Calvert, H. Ritson, E. Charlton, R. Dickinson, J. Collinson, J. Wilkinson, E. Leybourne, G. Hobson, W. Cumming, J. Bowey, T. Robinson, F. Holmes, W. Ritson, J. Gledstone, G. Alder, and T. Elliott.

After the minutes had been read by the Clerk, they were signed by the Chairman, after which

THE CORRESPONDENCE

received since last meeting was read over. One of the communications was from the Medical Department of the Privy Council. In that communication the importance of vaccination and re-vaccination was sought to be impressed upon the guardians present. Small-pox, it was stated, was at present very prevalent in London, and that disease would, very probably, spread throughout the country. Vaccination, as was well known, was a preventative of the disease, and therefore they urged the guardians to see that the Vaccination Act was rigidly carried out throughout the Union.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that they were all desirous to assist in carrying out the law in reference to the vaccination of children, but further than that he thought they were not inclined to go.

The CLERK reported that several persons had been fined at the last meeting of the magistrates for non-compliance with the Act.

Mr. J. CALVERT remarked that he understood from a doctor in the district that no person re-vaccinated by him had taken small-pox.

In answer to Mr. Balleny, the CLERK stated that the Union paid their medical officers for the successful vaccinations only.

THE PAST "MUNIFICENCE" OF THE BOARD.

The CHAIRMAN, who held a report of the Durham Infirmary in his hand, said he had just observed that the Lanchester Board of Guardians had *very liberally* subscribed £1 1s. to the funds of that institution. Now, it struck him that if the institution was worthy of their support they should give something more than a petty guinea.

Mr. J. CALVERT understood the motion which he made some time ago to be £1 1s. from each guardian. He moved that each guardian subscribe £1 1s towards the Infirmary.

Mr. W. RITSON seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. R. DICKINSON.

Mr. J. GLEDSTONE concurred in the opinion of the Chairman, and moved as an amendment that the subscription be £5 to the Newcastle Infirmary, and £5 to the Durham Infirmary.

Mr. J. COLLINSON seconded the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN said he had just got a hint that the matter had better be left over until the meeting of the new Board.

Mr. D. C. BALLENY thought that as the new Board might only have two new members, they could not alter what decision might be come to by them, and therefore the subject had better be decided at once.

The Board having concurred in this view,

The CHAIRMAN put the amendment and motion to the vote. The result was that a large majority were in favour of the subscription being £5 to each institution.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

then examined accounts amounting to £196 17s. 2½d., which were ordered to be paid. They afterwards awarded the contracts for the ensuing six months as follows:—

Groceries and provisions: Mr. C. Cook, Annfield Plain.

Butcher Meat: Mr. Peter Hodgson, Lanchester.

Spirits and Wines: Mr. Wm. Aynsley, Consett.

Coals: Mr. Robert Robson, Howdon Bank.

Leading Limestone: Mr. Robert Toward, Lanchester.

Hearse: Mr. George Whinney, Lanchester.

Coffins: Mr. William Hall, Lanchester.

Shoes: Mr. William Naisbett, Lanchester.

Tailoring: Mr. William Fenwick, Lanchester.

The Board then adjourned.

Two pitmen, named Matthew Richardson and Joseph Richardson, brothers, have been remanded by the Bishop Auckland magistrates on a charge of highway robbery with violence, on Saturday night.

The pine forests of Pennsylvania are, it appears, rapidly vanishing. For ten years past the consumption of timber to supply the numerous saw mills of Williamsport alone has been immense. The *Bulletin* of that place states that the amount of logs "rafted out of the boom" for the present season will yield over 215,000,000 feet of boards. About 300,000,000 are annually manufactured at Williamsport, giving an aggregate in ten years of 3,000,000,000 feet. It is impossible that this large consumption of raw material can continue for many years. It is estimated that in ten or fifteen years the mountains will be denuded of every pine tree, and builders will be glad to get hemlock lumber.

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

THE PHILOSOPHY OF LOUNGING.—Lounging is an admirable thing in its way. There are few positive enjoyments which equal the negative enjoyment of doing nothing, and taking your time to do it leisurely and completely. An important part of the philosophy in life consists in lounging at the proper place and time. It is only in rest that you can store up force. A man has a good deal of work to do; things would be bad for him if he had not. They are bad for him if he is lounging when he should be labouring. Yet this lounging is exceedingly pleasant. To many people it is more attractive than any thing else in the world. It is partly the enjoyment of rest, partly an unwillingness to come up to the scratch in the way of work, partly the enjoyment of giving free moderate play to one's faculties. In the "Memoir" of young Hallam, it is mentioned that he was very fond of going about in the men's rooms talking with them during the morning, and at such times he doubtless talked his best. Lord Rochester said that sauntering was the true Sultona of the affections.

EXTRAORDINARY THREATENING LETTER CASE IN NEWCASTLE.—At the Newcastle Police Court on Tuesday, a man named Edward Turnbull (37) was charged, on a warrant, with feloniously sending a certain letter to one Edward Waugh, with menaces for the sum of £1. Mr. Wallace appeared for the complainant. The letter, on which the charge was laid, was handed to the magistrates, and read in open court by Mr. Bulman, the magistrates' clerk. It is unfit for publication in its entirety, but the tenour of it was that the complainant had seduced the prisoner's wife, and communicated disease to her. The prisoner threatened to expose him in the *Shields Gazette* if he did not give him some money; and concluded by stating that if he did not transmit a post office order by the return post, he (the prisoner) would ruin him, turn desperate, and take his life.—Mr. Waugh was examined, and said the letter was a tissue of falsehoods. The prisoner's wife, to whom the letter referred, was now in Shields, and he had deserted her. The prisoner had been a grocer in South Shields and Liverpool.—Prisoner said he was a marine painter and card writer.—Mr. Morrison said the Bench had a doubt about the state of the prisoner's mind, and therefore he would be remanded till Thursday in order that he might be examined by a medical man.

Business Announcements.

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THROAT DISEASES.—Brown's bronchial troches, which have proved so successful in America for the cure of coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, or any irritation or soreness of the throat, are now imported and sold in this country at 1s. 1½d. per box, put up in the form of a "lozenge." It is the most convenient, pleasant, safe, and sure remedy for clearing and strengthening the voice known in the world. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says: "I have often recommended them to friends who were public speakers, and in many cases they have proved extremely serviceable." The genuine have the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" on the Government Stamp around each box.—Principal office. 493, Oxford Street, London. Sold by all medicine vendors.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

For the second time after nine years of ill-fortune the honour of winning the Inter-University Boat Race on the Thames has fallen to the oarsmen from the Cam, and the Isis must wait yet another year for a chance of rewinning her ancient supremacy. A gallant struggle has ended in the best men winning, and the vanquished in this as in any contest could not, if they would, resist a feeling of disappointment at the result. As has been the case with but two exceptions since the year 1845, the course on Saturday was from Putney to Mortlake, and the event excited as much of public interest as has been shown on any previous occasion of a similar character. When at 9.50 the two University eights launched and paddled to their starting points, if public opinion could make or mar a victory, the race was already over but the starting. Cambridge—light, level, and even as a lady's fan, working well in time, backs for the most part straight, and shoulders reasonably square; and their boat itself many pounds lighter in structure than that which carried Oxford. The latter were still untidy, one oar on each side was a trifle late, and the feather was often ragged, slicing through the water, instead of coming out square—raising spray to check the progress forward of the after oars; the men were long and strong—long in reach as well as in arms and body, ruddy in complexion, in capital condition; but "The time; oh, the time!" said the critics; "how can a boat win that does not know how to row in time?"

Never had the public been so excited about the race. Most of the spectators must have dressed by candlelight and breakfasted in a scramble. The morning, though bright, was cold and windy; but the people were there "in their thousands," not a square inch of solid shore uncovered for four miles and a half; grand stands improvised in all directions, houses leased for the day at fifty guineas, and even windows letting for ten pounds apiece, to secure a forty seconds' glance at the race as it should pass one point or another. In every way the scene had altered from even the recent experience of seven or eight years ago. Not only had the throng of people expanded tenfold, but, instead of the fleet of steamers ploughing down Battersea Reach on the early flood, drooping their funnels to shoot Putney Bridge, and then taking up their positions in all sorts of places, from Craven to the Star and Garter, totally careless whether they washed the crews, so long as they themselves secured a good view and start, there are now but three, and those decent and orderly—one for the umpire and his company of old University oars, and two others—for the leading rowing men of each University, carrying also members of the press and the principal rowing men of the great clubs on the Thames. Years ago one of the most imposing sights at a University race was the rush of steamers, charging ten abreast in two lines in the rear of the race, as they shot Barnes Bridge and swept up the last curve to the finish, in full view of the myriads on Barnes-terrace, a spectacle that is now abolished and may never be renewed.

Oxford, with their usual fortune, won the toss, and chose the Fulham shore. No time was wasted, and Searle soon dismissed them, Oxford if anything the cleaner in getting away. But Lesley settled down to a much slower stroke than Goldie—thirty-seven to his forty a minute, and Cambridge soon palpably led. Off Craven they were a length in front—half a length more at the Grass Wharf, and two lengths at the Crab Tree; where Cambridge sheered out, evidently with the intention of washing Oxford. Considering that by so doing they forfeited their claim to the Surrey shore, we think that in nine cases out of ten their tactics would be unwise; the sternmost boat had only to face the wash boldly for a few seconds, and they would have crossed with the inside turn their own by right to the next mile and a half. But the Oxford coxswain sheered to the right away from the wash, and would not endure it even for a short half minute as the price of the better course into Corney Reach. Gordon steered very well, and worked out into mid-stream, while Hall gave way to him, and was steering outside, and in the weaker stream on the Middlesex shore. At Hammersmith Cambridge led by a length and a half or two lengths clear, and still Hall would not surrender his water, or rather, having lost it, would not take the better water vacated by Cambridge, but persisted in the outside tideless course. Now and then he attempted to work in, but as soon as he came near the wash he shirked the dose, and steered wide again. Seldom have we seen more erratic steering, and that from a coxswain whose skill has hitherto been above praise. Assuming that it was incumbent on him to avoid the wash at all hazards, his course was not a bad one, but we think the tactics mistaken that sacrificed corners and tide for two miles rather than endure half a minute's cross-ripple. Off Chiswick, Oxford were quickening and rowing a faster stroke than Cambridge—they were holding their own, even with the worse course, but they were about three clear lengths to the bad and the race looked a runaway. Beyond the Duke's Bathing-place Hall found he could no longer keep the wash on his left without running ashore, so making at last the best of a bad job, he cut across it below the Bull's Head, and from that point no fault of any sort could be found with his steering. Now came one of the best pieces of rowing on both sides that we have ever seen in a University race. Cambridge were still rowing faultlessly in time, and with a long head. Oxford, who had rowed in fair time to Hammersmith, were getting rather wild under the high-pressure stroke, and the exhaustion of a losing race. Goldie's men were tiring, but he nursed them with great judgment, and Lesley laid himself out for about the finest piece of individual oarsmanship we have ever seen. From 40 he worked to 42—43—and at the last 44 a minute—never, as far as he was concerned, for an instant short, or out of form, for some five minutes—a spurt that would have been creditable for the last hundred yards of the race, was kept up unflinchingly, and even increased as matters grew more and more desperate. There must have been two lengths or more clear between the boats at Barnes Bridge, and the White Hart Lesley had crept up a little over half a length on the outside; at the lower end of the brewery he was scarcely a length to the bad, and still gaining. Goldie was also calling on his men, and for the first time during the whole of their rowing at Putney, Cambridge oars under high pressure were slightly out of time. Oxford were much more ragged, but still slogging doggedly in stubborn pursuit. At the ship there was no less than half a length between the boats, and Lesley, coming with a last rush, pushed his bows up till they slightly overlapped Goldie's stern, as they shot the flag in 23 min. 6 sec., a good performance on a wretched tide, and against foul wind.

The weights were:—

OXFORD.	St.	lb.
1. S. H. Woodhouse, University...	11	6½
2. E. Giles, Christchurch	11	13½
3. T. S. Baker, Queen's...	11	13½
4. E. C. Malan, Worcester	13	3½
5. J. E. Edwards-Moss, Balliol...	13	1
6. F. E. Payne, St. John's	12	8½
7. J. W. M'Clintock-Bunbury, Brazenose...	12	9½
R. Lesley, Pembroke (stroke)	11	8
F. H. Hall, Corpus (cox.)	11	10½
	7	10½

CAMBRIDGE.	St.	lb.
1. J. S. Follet, Third Trinity	11	6
2. J. B. Close, First Trinity	11	8
3. H. J. Lomax, First Trinity	12	2
4. E. E. A. Spencer, Second Trinity... ...	12	8
5. W. H. Lowe, Christ's	12	10
6. E. Phelps, Sidney	12	1
7. E. S. L. Randolph, Third Trinity	11	10
J. H. D. Goldie, St. John's (stroke)...	12	6
H. E. Gordon, First Trinity (cox.) ...	7	13

The time as taken by "Benson's Chronograph" was:—Start 10 hours 8 min. 14½ sec.; arrival, 10 hours 31 min. 24 sec. Duration of race, 23 min. 9½ sec.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO CHISELHURST.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold, and attended by Lord Charles Fitzroy, the Duchess of Roxburghe, and suite, left Windsor Castle on Monday afternoon, at a quarter to three o'clock, *en route* for Camden-house, Chiselhurst, on a visit to the ex-Emperor and Empress of the French. Her Majesty drove to the Windsor station of the South Western Railway, and left by special train at 2.55 p.m. The route travelled was over the South Western Railway, via Staines, Twickenham, and Clapham Junction, to Waterloo, which was reached at 8.33. At this, as well as at the preceding stations, a crowd of spectators had assembled. Passing through the Waterloo terminus without stopping, the Royal train ran on to the Charing-cross line, past Blackfriars-road and London-bridge, to the main line of the South Eastern Railway, and arrived at Chiselhurst station at 3,57 p.m., the train from Waterloo having been under the care of Mr. Eborall, general manager, assisted by Mr. Walker. At Chiselhurst a number of people had assembled near the station. The spectators covered the high bank opposite the booking-office, and there were not a few carriages with occupants in the station-yard. Just outside the entrance was an open carriage, drawn by four grey ponies, with a couple of outriders, mounted on greys. The equipage belonged to the Queen, and had been sent on to Chiselhurst to await her Majesty's coming. A party of police kept open the way from the station. Upon the arrival of the Royal train at Chiselhurst her Majesty and the Prince left the train and walked to the carriage, which immediately drove out of the station-yard for Camden-house, amid the cheers and salutes of the spectators. Her Majesty and the Prince very graciously acknowledged these compliments. In a few minutes Camden-house was reached, and upon their arrival the Queen and Prince Leopold were received with much cordiality by the ex-Emperor and Empress. After a stay of about half an hour her Majesty drove back to the Chiselhurst station, and left for Windsor in a special train at 4.45 p.m., via the South Eastern line. The Queen was greatly cheered by the crowd, which had remained in front of the station. Windsor was reached at 5.50 p.m., the Queen, Prince Leopold, and suite at once driving from the station to the Castle. While *en route* by rail to Chiselhurst, and upon the return journey, the Queen was received everywhere with the greatest marks of loyalty. In the populous parts of Lambeth and Bermondsey the inhabitants crowded to the windows to get a view of her Majesty.

CHARGE OF FRAUD AGAINST A BROKER.

At the Mansion House, London, on Monday, Mr. James Dummelow, a Colonial broker, of Mincing-lane, who had been arrested on a warrant, was charged on remand with fraud, he having, in his capacity as factor and agent, appropriated to his own use a quantity of merchandise of the value of £1,500, which had been entrusted to him to sell, in contravention of a provision in the Act 24 and 25 Vict. cap. 92. Mr. Poland appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Wontner for the defence. It appeared that in 1857 the defendant acted as broker for Messrs. Sowarby and Neville, glass manufacturers at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and purchased under their instructions 311 bags or 23 tons of saltpetre, of the value of £1,095. He retained the delivery warrants, and shortly after the transaction he was requested by his principals to dispose of the goods to the best of his judgment, the same being no longer of use to them in their business. He had authority to sell the saltpetre whenever the price was satisfactory, and the sale was, in fact, left entirely in his hands. The price subsequently rose, and the saltpetre would have been worth about £1,600. Some years elapsed before any account was rendered by the defendant; but in 1866 the prosecutors drew upon him for £500, which he accepted. The bill, however, was dishonoured at maturity. In 1869 they determined to have a settlement of the matter, and they applied to the defendant for information. In reply, he stated that he anticipated a rise in the prices, and the result of a sale at that time would be a poor one, and that he had held their goods, with many others, for a long period, awaiting a change in the course of business. Afterwards, in another letter, he referred to the effect of the war upon trade of every description; and added that, in all probability, there would be a great rise in the price of saltpetre at no distant date. The matter rested in this way until the beginning of this month, when the prosecutors instructed their London agent, Mr. Alex. Neville, to make inquiries of the defendant, and if possible to obtain possession of the saltpetre, which they imagined was in his hands. The defendant then for the first time stated that he had disposed of the goods in November, 1866, for 19s. a cwt., but he could produce no papers to establish the truth of this statement, except what appeared to be a rough calculation of the price. He, however, pointed to his ledger and bank book, in which a transaction was entered, but no names were given. This explanation was deemed unsatisfactory, and the defendant received a communication from the firm to that effect. In answer he protested strongly against the insinuations it contained, remarking that he had been 35 years in the Mincing lane business with an unblemished character and that stronger terms could not have been applied to a rogue. He also stated that the saltpetre sold for £436 odd, that the charges for warehousing would be £186, and that a balance was due to them of about £250. He expressed regret that the transaction should have resulted in a loss, but offered to place at their disposal other 23 tons of saltpetre, or to treat the sale as one of that present date, becoming responsible for the increased price. This he repeated in several letters but he had performed neither of his promises. He explained that he had removed from three offices since the sale in 1866, and that the papers must have been lost in the course of removal. The prosecutors, on condition of the sale being proved genuine, offered to close the matter by receiving £500 from the defendant, but this came to nothing. He was eventually arrested on a warrant on Friday, and he then stated that he thought the affair had been settled. Negotiations with that view had been taking place between solicitors for each party up to the time the warrant was issued. On the suggestion of the Lord Mayor the inquiry resolved itself into a question as to whether or not the alleged sale had been effected, and on this the prosecutors contended that it was a sham from beginning to end, and that the goods had been sold at a much higher price. The defendant, through Mr. Wontner, persisted that the transaction was a genuine one, and admitted his liability to account for the proceeds after deducting all charges. He, however, complained strongly of his arrest, especially as the affair was then under settlement. The Lord Mayor after a lengthened investigation, adjourned the case for a week, and admitted the defendant to bail in the meantime in his own recognisances in £1,000

Hugo Pierson's oratorio, "Jerusalem," is to be given at Leipzic this autumn. His "Prayer in the German Defensive War," written by C. Weitbrecht was lately performed by the Vocal Society (in Leipzic) under Dr. Hermann Langer's direction, and received with enthusiasm.—*Musical Standard.*

DEATH A[illegible]T-RACE.—On Saturday, Henry Painter, age[illegible] ture-frame maker, was crossing [illegible] Putney, to take his place to see [illegible] suddenly staggered and fell [illegible] picked up it was found that [illegible] much excited about the [illegible]

[illegible] eleven o'clock, William [illegible]rd, a resident of Old- [illegible] in shunting some [illegible]way Station [illegible]e injuries [illegible]d in a fe[illegible]

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES. ACT.

On Saturday, Messrs. S. Morley and K. D. Hodgson, the members for Bristol, held a conference with their constituents at Taylors' Court, Bristol, on the Contagious Diseases Act. Mr. Robert Charleton presided. In replying to addresses delivered to them from the local Association and the Ladies Association for the Repeal of the Acts, Mr. Morely said it was somewhat mysterious how the Acts came to be passed. The first was passed, he thought, before he became a member of Parliament, or if not, at such a dreadful hour of the night or the morning that he was unconscious of the fact. The House was in committee till two o'clock on Friday morning, and it was in those small hours that a great deal of mischief was done. (Hear, hear.) Reverting to the Contagious Diseases Act, the hon. member said the more he considered the moral aspects of the question, putting aside any possible difficulties that might arise, the more he was prepared to co-operate in every way with a view to the repeal of the Acts. The great complaint of the west end of London was the young men who did not marry, and anything that would lessen the likelihood of their entering the married state would be fraught with the greatest immorality to the country. He heard that the Commission would appal the country. There would be very powerful and conclusive medical evidence of the results of the Act, and it was clear that great efforts would be made to support it by the testimony to be produced before the Commission. Mr. Hodgson said he confessed that he never thought seriously on the subject, for it had never been brought prominently before his notice, before he went into Parliament. His first impression was that if a Commission was appointed, it would be well to wait for the result of its labours, but on hearing the arguments of those gentlemen who had a strong opinion on the subject, he gradually arrived at the conviction that these laws were bad, and ought to be repealed. Nothing he had heard since had induced him to change his conviction. Remembering that he was elected under promise of supporting the repeal of the Acts, if any amount of evidence were brought forward to induce him to support them, he should return to the citizens of Bristol the trust they had reposed in him. He believed the moral feeling of the country was strongly against the Acts, and no amount of medical testimony would ensure their continuance. In acknowledging a vote of thanks, Mr. Morley expressed his deep conviction that there was not the slightest chance of the Acts being retained; but he advised them not to relax their agitation. He suggested that they should turn their attention to the existence of other evils of a demoralizing tendency, such as the casinos and dancing saloons where drink was sold. The Middlesex Magistrates, of which body he was a member, were feeling very strongly on this question, and the late chairman had asked him to move for a committee to inquire into the question. Speaking of the proposed Licensing Bill, he said he was anxious to appeal to those who held extreme views on the question. He had the best reason to believe that the Bill would be an uncommonly good one. A friend of his in the House, who did not wish to be quoted, had told him so; and he only feared lest the advocates of temperance should not be sufficiently in earnest. The Bill was so good that it was sure to meet with great opposition from the other side. He appealed to those who said, "We must have the Permissive Bill, and nothing less," not to stand aloof if this Bill went a long way in the right direction—if the dividend were 15s. or 16s. in the pound. He knew enough to believe that it would want the hearty and earnest support of all those who wanted to put down intemperance; and he would say to them, "Never be satisfied, if that is your conviction, but be content with an instalment which will give you a higher platform bye-and-bye."

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur has presented to the Museum of the Royal Artillery at Woolwich a converted Springfield rifle and bayonet, and an United States cavalry sword, taken from a Fenian prisoner captured in a skirmish at Eccles Hill, Missiquoi, Canada, on the 15th of May, 1870. The trophy has been mounted on a stand in the hall of the Museum.

PRESENTATION TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P., who is about to retire by rotation from the Governership of the Bank of England, has been presented by the officers and clerks of that establishment with a picture of the "Bank Parlour," painted by Mr. J. D. Wingfield. This step was adopted as a mark of the sense entertained of several measures passed for their benefit during Mr. Crawford's administration, and his successful efforts to raise the tone and spirit of the service. Mr. Crawford has enjoyed the double distinction of occupying the chair of the Bank of England, and of being at the same time one of the representatives of the City of London.

PENALTY FOR LENDING MONEY UNDER £30.—On Friday, at the City Police Court, Manchester, before Mr. Headlam, a money lender named Morris Davis, St. Mary's-street, was summoned by the Excise authorities for lending money under £10 without a license. Mr. R. B. B. Cobbett prosecuted, and Mr. Addison, barrister, defended. The case for prosecution was that Mr. Goldstein, a linen and woollen merchant, late of Back Piccadilly, on the 11th of October last sent goods to the defendant, and received £6 10s. on them, less 6s. interest for the first month, and on the 14th October he received £5 10s., less 5s. 6d. interest, on other goods. On the 30th November Mr. Goldstein redeemed the goods, paying another month's interest. Mr. Headlam fined the defendant £25. The full penalty is £50. Notice of appeal was given.

The Hotel de Ville presents a scene of the wildest confusion. Numbers of people holding the overdue coupons of the municipal loan of 1830, payable on the 1st March, 1871, wander disconsolately about the long corridor, seeking information as to where and when the interest will be paid; but no information or money can be obtained.

LATEST OUTRAGE IN TIPPERARY.—"One of the most foul and brutal murders ever perpetrated in the county of Tipperary was committed on Thursday night at a place called Glassdrum, within about half a mile of the village of Cappawhite. It appears that a farmer named John Ryan proceeded to his mother's house, a few fields' distance from his own residence, for turf, and on his return homewards, at a short time after nine o'clock, when within 100 yards of his own house, he was attacked by some parties, as yet unknown, and brutally murdered. In addition to being stabbed and hacked in several places, his head was all but severed from his body. He was heard by a neighbour named Hayes crying out, "Don't let me be murdered!" and this man (Hayes), admitting that he was timorous himself about going out under the circumstances, states that he was deterred from doing so by the women of the house, who feared that he, too, would be murdered. Hayes, however, went out a short time after, and found the unfortunate Ryan weltering in a pool of blood, and he immediately reported the occurrence at the Cappawhite police station, when a party of men repaired to the scene of the outrage. Meantime reports were despatched to the surrounding districts, and long before morning Sub-Inspector Aldworth, of Dundrum, Mr. Blake, S.I., with Captain Stokes, R.M., had arrived at Glassdrum, as had also a large force of constabulary from Tipperary. The country was scoured in every direction, and the deceased man's wife and two men, named Collins, brothers, and neighbours of the deceased, have been arrested on suspicion. Ryan and his wife lived on bad terms. They had four young children, and the fact has been notorious for some time that he was jealous of one of the Collin's, who, on a recent occasion, while under the influence of drink, made use of expressions in deceased's presence which had excited his suspicions, and had since caused perpetual disunion between himself and his wife."

SERIOUS FIRE NEAR ROCHDALE
DAMAGES £7,000.

On Saturday morning about half-past ten, Mr. Samuel Berry's flannel manufactory, at Newhey, a village two miles and a half from Rochdale, was set on fire by some hard substance coming in contact with the breaker, in the scutching room. A man mounted on horseback was at once sent to Rochdale, to get the assistance of the fire brigade and the engines, and in the meantime an attempt was made to keep down the flames, by a rapid supply of buckets of water from a rivulet which runs close to the mill. But the effort was only partially successful. The flames soon penetrated into the room above the scutching room, were was stored a large number of flannel pieces in the grease, and then the flames extended rapidly, being fanned by a moderate breeze. As soon as the alarm of fire was made known in other parts of the mill, there was a precipitate escape, and fortunately all the workpeople got out safe. The fire brigade, accompanied by their chief, Mr. Eccles, and two engines arrived at the scene of the conflagration in a short space of time, and got to work speedily, but by that time the fire had got a firm hold on the building, and their efforts were principally directed to save adjoining premises. The mill is 17 windows in length, and two storeys high; it is an old building, and the woodwork being saturated with oil, it burnt swiftly. At half-past twelve the upper storeys of the building, twelve windows in length, were entirely gutted, and the machinery on the ground floor was partly destroyed by the combined action of the fire and water. Two officials of the fire brigade narrowly escaped serious injury—one by the falling *debris*, and the other was partially stupefied by the smoke and heat. About one o'clock the Hopwood fire brigade, from Heywood, arrived, but as their services were not required, they did not play. At half-past two the fire was entirely extinguished, and the building property in close proximity was saved owing to the exertions of Mr. T. B. Williams, Mr. Eccles, and the fire brigade. The building is the property of Mr. T. Chadwick, of Rochdale. The damage is roughly estimated at between £6,000 and £7,000, and both the building and machinery, &c., are insured. The workpeople fortunately will not be thrown out of employment, as Mr. Berry will be able to employ them at his new mill in the neighbourhood.

The Bishop of Winchester has presented the rectory of St. Mary, Southampton, worth £1,000 a year, to a son of his, the Rev. Basil Wiberforce, now curate of St. Jude's Southsea. The rectory has a detached residence, in several acres of ground, in addition to the above value.

DISTRESSING RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Mr. Charles Flockton, lessee of the refreshment rooms at Mirfield and Dewsbury Railway Stations, was killed at Victoria Station, Manchester, on Saturday evening. He was crossing the rails, instead of using the foot-bridge, when a goods train came up and knocked him down. He was dragged along for about 20 yards, and was disembowelled, and literally cut to pieces. Mr. Flockton has been married about a year, and his wife has just been confined of her first baby.

ECCLESIASTICAL JUDGEMENT.—Her Majesty having confirmed the sentence of deprivation against Mr. Voysey, the Order in Council has just been returned to the Appeal Registry, and the judgement of the Judicial Committee will be executed forthwith, as well as an order for the payment of costs. Among the recent Orders of Her Majesty in Council, confirming the judgements of the Judicial Committee, the case of the Rev. Mr. Purchas was not presented to the Queen, in consequence of the pending application for a re-hearing of the questions involved in the late decision.

THE TELEGRAPHS.—Although the sum which has been paid into the Exchequer on account of telegraphs has not reached the amount of the estimate, the amount actually earned during the past financial year falls very little short of the estimate. The number of public messages forwarded from postal telegraph stations during the year just expired must have been, if the number for the present week be 200,000—*i.e.*, 12,000 less than the number for last week—no less than 10,002,894, and these at £58 7s. 3d. per 1000, the ascertained produce, must have yielded £583,793. To this must be added the produce of Press messages and the rents of private wires, which are stated to amount to £65,000 per annum; so that the total revenue must have amounted to £648,793.

THE JEWISH ABDUCTION CASE.—On Friday an application was made to the Cardiff magistrates, by Mr. B. Lyons, the father of the young Jewess who was abducted, as it was alleged, for proselytising purposes two years ago, for a summons against the Rev. Nathaniel Thomas, Baptist Minister, and his wife, and Mrs. Cecilia Hollier, charging them with conspiring to suppress and conceal from Mr. Justice Blackburn, who had before him last year an application for a writ of Habeas Corpus, the fact that Miss Lyons had been handed over by Mrs. Thomas to Mrs. Hollier, and by Mrs. Hollier to a Mrs. Keep. The application was refused, but the stipendiary suggested that proceedings might be taken by indictment by direction of Judge, or the Attorney-General. It is understood that Mr. Lyons will shortly bring the matter before Mr. Justice Blackburn.

THE OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION.—The musical arrangements for the opening of the Exhibition, on the 1st of May, are nearly complete. Herr Wagner having declined to compose a work, Germany will be worthily represented by Herr Hiller, of Cologne, in a March; Italy will be heard through Signor Pinsuti, who will contribute a Chorale to English words; Mr. Arthur Sullivan, in a dramatic Cantata, the words by Mr. Tom Taylor, will be the champion of English music; and M. Gounod will set the Psalm "By the Waters of Babylon," as representative of the French school. It is probable that the Cantata of Sir Michael Costa, with an introductory March, not executed at the Royal Albert Hall last Wednesday, will form a portion of the programme on the 1st of May. The critics of the colossal organ, erected by Mr. Willis, must be reminded that the instrument is far from being completed, and that Mr. Best, of St George's Hall, Liverpool, used it very sparingly at Wednesday's inauguration in the accompaniments.—*Athenæum.*

THE VOLUNTEERS.—An abstract of annual returns of Volunteer Corps for the year ended 30th of November, 1870, has just been issued by the War Office, from which it appears that at that date there were 193,893 enrolled Volunteers, of whom 170,671 were what are called "ordinary efficients," earning for their corps by drill alone 20s. per head per annum. Of extra efficients, that is men who attain to a certain degree of efficiency in shooting as well as in drill, there are 113,761. They each earn for their corps 30s. per annum. The rest—23,222—were non-efficients. The number who attended at the official inspections were 138,451, or 71·4 per cent. of the enrolled strength. The numbers of efficients in the different arms of the force are:—Light horse, 659, out of an enrolled strength of 841; artillery, 33,867, out of 37,434; engineer, 6,278, out of 7,097; mounted rifle, 147 out of 196; and rifles, 128,231 out of 190,836 This gives a total of 169,182, but adding 1,489 for staff of administrative regiments, we get the total given above, 170,671. Comparing this return with a similar one issued last year, it will be found that though there is an increase of 374 in the total enrolled strength, there has been a falling off to the extent of 3,214 efficients and 8,201 extra efficients. Next year there will be other materials from which the degree of efficiency of a corps may be lodged, namely the proportion of officers and sergeants who have obtained certificates of efficiency, and it will probably be found that the corps which stands highest in this test will also be highest in all others. The total number of officers who have passed at the schools of industry is 154.

THE BABY FARMING IN MANCHESTER.

On Monday, at the Manchester City Police Court, Frances Rogers was brought up on remand, charged with the wilful murder of one infant, the attempted murder of two others, and obtaining money by false pretences, under circumstances already reported.—Dr. P. Royle said one of the infants found in the prisoner's house was put under his care on the 9th March. It was suffering much from debility, which there was then every reason to fear would prove fatal, but there were no indications of any special disease. The child had remained in a very critical condition until six or seven days ago, since when it had slightly improved, and now he thought it was out of danger. He believed that want of proper nourishment had reduced it to the state in which it was when brought to him, and there was no doubt a very slight continuance of neglect would have proved fatal.—Upon the usual question being put to her the prisoner said nothing in answer to the charge, Mr. Best stating that, by his advice, she reserved her defence. Mr. Taylor, barrister, who prosecuted, said he had to apply that, in addition to the alleged murder, attempted murder, and false pretences, the prisoner might be committed for the alternative misdemeanour, inasmuch that she, being a person having the care of children of tender years, neglected to provide proper nourishment for them. Mr. Headlam, the stipendiary magistrate, accordingly committed the prisoner for trial at the next assizes upon these four charges.

On Saturday, the barque Eglantine, Captain Pratt, of and from Shields, bound from the West Indies, was totally wrecked upon the Hasbro' Sands. The captain, mate, and one seaman were drowned, but the remaining members of the crew escaped.

Another fatal fire has occurred. On Saturday a public-house at Chatham was found to be in flames. A man lodging in the house was suffocated, a young woman was severely injured by jumping from a window, and the other inmates were rescued from the windows.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF A BOY AT LIVERPOOL.—A boy named Michael Farren, aged seventeen, in the employ of the British Timber company, Bootle, near Liverpool, was killed on Friday afternoon last, in a horrible manner, by being drawn into some steam machinery. It appeared that Farren was engaged in mending a strap, connected with a part of the machinery, when he slipped, and was drawn in in amongst a number of revolving wheels, and before the machinery could be stopped, was literally cut to pieces.

FATAL MACHINERY ACCIDENT.—A shocking accident, which resulted in the death of a man named Thomas Holmes, 35 years of age, occurred at the works of the Messrs. Ashbury at Gorton on Friday morning. The deceased, who was an oiler and cleaner of machinery, was employed in the engine-house, when it is supposed that his dress was caught by the fly-wheel, around the axle of which he was revolved for some considerable time before he was discovered. When extricated life was extinct and the body was fearfully mutilated.

TWO RAILWAY CLERKS CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLING £3,000.—At Marylebone Police Court, on Saturday, George Baddely, 33, clerk, was charged with embezzling £13, and Joseph Brennan, 60, clerk, was charged with conspiring with the former to embezzle various sums of money during the past six years, amounting to £3,000, received by them on account of the London and North-Western Railway Company.—Mr. Roberts, solicitor to the Company, stated that Baddeley received £13 on the 9th of August for the carriage of four horses. He entered this as an account not paid, and Brennan, who was in the audit office, had altered the figures. The latter prisoner was discharged in December, and the former then absconded.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF DROWNING.—A MAN PUSHED INTO THE WATER.—A report was brought to the Hunslet police-station on Monday by a boy, that one man had pushed another from the bank into the Aire, near the Suspension Bridge, and had thus caused him to be drowned. Inspector Crossley sent Police-constables Verity and Hartley to the spot to make inquiries, and they found the boy's statement was strictly true. The name of the deceased is Fred. Drake. He was a puddler by trade, and lodged at the house of Jas. Thompson, Cross Green-lane, whither his body, after having been picked up in the river by Police-constable Verity and a boatman, was conveyed. Acting upon information, Police-constable Hartley arrested a puddler of the name of Wm. Whitehead, who lodged at 14, Jericho-street, Hunslet, and when charged with his crime at the station, he said "I pushed him into the water to try if he could swim, as he said he was a good swimmer." Both the prisoner and deceased were employed at the Thwaite-gate Forge, and they appear to have been intimate friends. When in custody the prisoner is said to have burst into tears and owned that he regarded the deceased as a brother.

A STRING OF BURGLARIES.—At the Central Criminal Court on Monday, James Pearce, aged sixty-eight, machinist, was indicted for receiving a merschaum pipe, value £6 6s, and other property, knowing the same to have been stolen. There were several points of peculiar interest in this case. No less than six or eight burglaries had been committed in the metropolis, involving a loss of property to the amount of several thousand pounds. The perpetrators remained undetected from 1867 to 1869 and 1870. In February of the latter year Inspector Palmer watched the prisoner's premises and saw a suspected person enter known as "Joe." A policeman entered without a warrant and apprehended Joe, who, however, contrived to escape while being conveyed to the police station, and has not turned up since. On searching the prisoner's premises the pipe in question and a large amount of valuable property of almost every variety of description was discovered, some of which was identified as proceeds of several of the burglaries in question. Prisoner, in defence, said the man Joe asked to be allowed to leave the property for a few days, and denied all further knowledge of it. Eight or nine witnesses gave the prisoner an excellent character, under which, the Recorder said, the prisoner was trading in dishonesty. He sentenced him to five years' penal servitude.

THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.—A meeting of the members of the various Republican clubs in London took place on Monday at Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, when the chair was taken by Mr. W. Osborne, who, having alluded to the lamentable state of France, brought about "by the determination of tyrants to crush the people in their struggle for fair representation and liberty," referred to attempts which are being made to stop the Republican movement in England. In doing so, he said they had to-night met at a most eventful time, and that, though under a Liberal Government, they do not know whether they will be able to meet again. Since Mr. Bentinck had in the House of Commons called attention to these Republican meetings there had been a system of terrorism practised by the police towards the proprietors of those houses where the meetings have been held. The police had paid domiciliary visits to those houses, and told the landlords that if they permitted such meetings in future they will lose their licences. Since the meeting last week at the Wellington Music-hall, the police had visited the Lord Clyde, where the Republican Club was started for the Surrey side of the water, and as a renewal of the licence was then pending it has now been taken away. The licence had also been taken away from the Hall of Science, but there was a determination on the part of the people not to submit to this, and if the old Tories and the police try to carry it out the people will do as they have done at the Old Hall of Science, and at the Cobden Club, Bermondsey, namely, establish private clubs open only to members, and where licences will not be necessary.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.—The DIPTON QUADRILLE BAND will be open for all Engagements this Season. Apply to Mr. RALPH DIXON, Dipton. 204b

THE "JOHN WESLEY" DIVISION and the "CADETS OF TEMPERANCE" will hold their DIVISION MEETINGS in the Church Institute, Consett, on SATURDAY EVENING FIRST, and every alternate SATURDAY EVENING, at the usual time. 239b

NOTICE.

FARMERS, GARDENERS, and others may be supplied with GAS LIME on easy terms, at the SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY'S WORKS, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

JOSEPH H. BELL, Secretary.

August 5th 1870. 775a

THAT well-bred CART STALLION, "Honest Tom," the property of Mr. J. BROWN, Ebchester, will serve Mares this Season at One Guinea each Mare, and 2s. 6d. for the Groom. His sire is Mr. Moffat's "All Glory," grand sire Mr. Reed's "England's Glory." Dam, granddam, and great granddam, "Farmer," "Carts," and "Waggoner," the well-known Mares of Mr. Urwin, High Spen. Half money at the end of the Season, other half when the Mares prove in Foal. 231b

A FIRST-CLASS CONCERT will be given in the Brooms School, on WEDNESDAY EVENING April 12th The principal singers will be Miss ANNIE PENMAN, of Newcastle; Miss THOMPSON, of Shields; Miss RICHARDSON, of Benfieldside; Miss THOMPSON, of Leadgate; Dr. GEORGE RENTON; Mr. DIXON, Benfieldside; and Mr. N. C. SIDDLE, Consett. Conductor—Mr. HALLIDAY, of Gateshead. Doors open at 7·15 o'clock, to commenceat 7·45. Admission: 1s. 6d.; 1s.; and 6d. 218b

LECTURE.

A LECTURE will be delivered in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on the Evening of THURSDAY, the 13th April, 1871, by the Rev. E. A. TELFER, of Glasgow, on "London—the City of Contrasts: England's Glory and her Shame." The Chair will be taken at Seven o'clock by the Rev. R. STEPNEY.

Admission to Front Seats, 1s.; Back Seats, 6d.; and Gallery 3d. each.

N.B.—Entrance to Front Seats by side door. 225b

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all or any Person or Persons entering into the occupation of any House, Shop, or other building, to which Gas has been supplied to the previous occupant, upon such entry must first obtain the consent of the Secretary of the Company before consuming the Gas supplied by the said Company. In default thereof, upon proof of the use of the Gas, without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Persons will be Prosecuted as the Law directs. For the convenience of Persons in the Consett and Leadgate districts, the Secretary can be seen daily at the Brickworks Office, Consett, or at the Company's Office, Shotley Bridge, to whom all applications must be made.

By order of the Directors,
JOSEPH H. BELL, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870. 942a

PUBLIC BATHS, CONSETT.

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

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

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

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

From ERASMUS WILSON, M.D., F.R.S.

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

From Dr. MADDEN.

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

Charge for Single Bath, 1s.; Quarterly Ticket for 12 Baths, 9s.

175b E. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

THE DERWENT VALLEY ANGLING ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all persons found fishing in the Waters granted to the Derwent Valley Angling Association, who are not Members of the Association, will be Prosecuted according to Law.

SEASON TICKETS, 5s. EACH,

May be had on application to Rev. F. B. THOMPSON, Parsonage, Benfieldside; and Mr. BOOTH'S Office, Shotley Bridge.

CAUTION.

☞ By Act 24 & 25 Vict., c. 96, s. 24, all Persons found Fishing without leave, are liable to a Penalty of FIVE POUNDS, if fishing during the Night, and to a Penalty of TWO POUNDS, if fishing during the Day.

A REWARD OF TWO POUNDS

Will be paid to any Person—whether a Member or not—who shall give such information as shall lead to the Conviction of Persons Liming or Poisoning the Waters deputed to the Association, or Netting or taking Fish therein by any other illegal means; also, a Reward of ONE POUND for Information which shall lead to the Conviction of any Person found Poaching in the Waters of the Association. The above Rewards to be paid on Conviction. 173b

TERENCE GLANCY, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to the Act of Parliament, 22nd and 23rd Victoria, cap. 35, intituled, "An Act to further amend the law of Property and to relieve Trustees," NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all persons having any claims or demands against, or affecting the Estate of TERENCE GLANCY, late of Tancred Street, Blackhill, in the Township of Benfieldside, in the County of Durham, Beerhouse-keeper, who died on the 12th day of October, 1868, and whose will was proved on the 24th day of March, 1871, in the District Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, at Durham, by DANIEL BRANNIGEN, of Blackhill, aforesaid, Innkeeper, and THOMAS THOMPSON, of the same place, gentleman, the Executors named in the said will, are hereby required to send the particulars of their Debts, Claims, or Demands, to the Executors at the Office of Mr. ALFRED WILLIAM GRANGER, Middle Street, Consett, on or before the 17th day of April next, after which time the said Executors will proceed to administer the Estate and distribute the assets of the Testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims only of which the said Executors shall then have had Notice; and for the assets or any part thereof so administered or distributed, the said Executors will not be liable to any persons of whose Debts, Claims, or Demands they shall not then have had notice, and all persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, are requested forthwith to pay the amount of their Debts to the said Executors, or to—

A. W. GRANGER,
Solicitor,
Middle Street, Consett.
Dated this 29th day of March, 1871. 203b

Public Notices.

NOW READY, price 3d., a Reprint of the LANCHESTER COMMON ACT.—Apply to Mr. J. CALVERT, Sherburn Terrace, Consett. 8b

COALS.

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

CONSETT AND ANNFIELD PLAIN PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

PERSONS desirous of taking SHARES in this promising BUILDING SOCIETY are invited to send in their names to Mr. JOSEPH HOWARD, of Medomsley Road, Consett.

The GENERAL MEETING of the SOCIETY for the purpose of Electing Officers will be held at Middle Street, Consett, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 25th day of April next, at Eight o'clock precisely.

Consett, 30th March, 1871. 211b

SECOND DERWENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY, HELD AT THE LIBRARY, BLACKHILL.

THE NEXT MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 19th, at 7 P.M., when NEW SHARES can be taken up. Already 117 Shares have been subscribed for.

The Rules, 6d. each, will be ready in a few days, and can be had of the SECRETARY.

The objects of the Society are to enable each Member to acquire Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Buildings or Land in any part of the Kingdom.

WILLIAM WILSON, Shotley Bridge,
216b Secretary.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT.

BENFIELDSIDE DISTRICT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ACCOUNTS of this BOARD will be AUDITED on FRIDAY, the 21st day of April, 1871, at the Office of the Board, in the Town Hall, in Shotley Bridge, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon.

A copy of the Accounts, together with all Rate-books and other matters mentioned or referred to in the Accounts, will be deposited in the Office of the Local Board, in the Town Hall aforesaid, and be open during Office Hours to the inspection of all Persons interested, for Seven days before the Audit.

By Order,
JOHN BOOTH, JUN.,
Clerk to the Board.
Shotley Bridge, March 29th, 1871. 212b

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

THIRD SEASON.

ART UNION OF KENT.

ONE SHILLING PER SHARE.

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

The Drawing will take place at the TOWN HALL, WOOLWICH, on SATURDAY, April 29th, 1871. Tickets may be had up to the 22nd of April of the following Local Agents:—

R. JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett and Blackhill.
ROBINSON & Co., Newsagents, Ormonde Street, Jarrow-on-Tyne.
JOHN ELLIOTT, Consett.
JOHN SALTER, 77, Sadler Street, Durham.
JOHN T. PURDY, Willington.
THOS. HEITHAM, Bookseller, Northgate, Hartlepool.
Or of W. WOODLEY, Secretary,
Parson's Hill, Woolwich,
184b London, S.E.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a FULL SET of Men, Women, and Boys' METAL LASTS, with Circular Pivot and Socket, Latest Fashion.—Apply to Mr. T. LAMB, Newsagent, Annfield Plain. 238b

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

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

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

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES.

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

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

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

Wanted.

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

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

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

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

WANTED, Two Young LADIES as Apprentices to the Drapery and Fancy Trades; also, Two Young LADIES as Apprentices to the Millinery and Straw Business.—Apply to J. POTTS, the Draper, Middle Street, Consett. 148b

TO PARENTS.

WANTED, a Strong, Active YOUTH as an Apprentice.—Apply to JOHN ROUTLEDGE, Joiner, Trafalgar Street.

Consett, March 16th, 1871. 182b

THE NATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, having first-class Steamers every Wednesday from Liverpool to New York, desire to appoint an active AGENT in CONSETT to book passengers on commission. Applicants to state what business and occupation they are engaged in.—Address, NATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Passenger Department, 23, Water Street, Liverpool. 185b

To Let.

TO LET, a SHOP, suitable for doing a small Business, situate in Middle (or Shakspeare) Street, Consett.—Apply to Mr. JAS. RUTHERFORD, on the premises. 230b

TO LET, at Dipton, a HOUSE and SHOP containing 5 Rooms and large Front Shop.—Apply to Mr. WILLIAM DODDS, Templetown, Consett, or Mr. BULLERWELL, on the premises. 220b

TO LET, and may be entered on at May-day, 1871, a good DWELLING-HOUSE, Byre, Shade, Garden, and an Acre and a Quarter of Good Grass Land adjoining the School-house at Lanchester. Offers to be addressed to Mr. THOMAS PALLISTER, Butcher, Ormsby Hill, Lanchester. 228b

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

TO BE LET,

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

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

Business Announcements.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

COD LIVER OIL, at greatly reduced prices, warranted the best. Forwarded to any Railway Station, Carriage Free, on receipt of Post-office Order. Half gallon, 7s.; or one gallon, 11s. 6d. Imported direct by

J. E. ROBSON,
TRINITY CHAMBERS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 227b

JOSHUA HETHERINGTON, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

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

GEORGE HOBSON,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL MILLER, and SEEDSMAN,
GROCER, DRAPER, & PROVISION MERCHANT
HARPERLEY STEAM & WATER CORN MILL,
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,

Has always on hand a large STOCK of Pure Linseed and Cotton Cakes; Indian Meal; Pea Meal; Barley Meal; Boxings, Sharps, and Bran; Oats whole and crushed, and feeding stuffs of every description.

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

Fine SEED PEAS, SPRING TARES, SEED BARLEY &c., &c., on hand. 145b

NEW GOODS.

WE beg to intimate our return from the

various MARKETS with a CHOICE

SELECTION of GOODS in every Department.

Mantles in nearly every Style.

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

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

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

Children's Jackets in various styles.

Beautiful Assortment of FRENCH FLOWERS

and LONDON BONNETS.

Fancy Dresses in great variety.

New Prints from 3½d. per yard.

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

to 30s.

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

&c., in abundance.

ROBERT HEDLEY & Co.

BLACKHILL. 207b

Business Announcements.

HAVANNA HOUSE, STANLEY.

GRAND RE-OPENING OF BUSINESS PREMISES.

MR. JAMES SCOTT

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

MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.

A large and beautiful assortment of Dress Prints from 4½d. upwards.
A lot of French Prints.
White and Grey Calicoes, 2½d., 3d., 4d., and 4½d. per yard.
Brown Harns and Hollands.
All Wool Shirtings, from 11½d.
White and Scarlet Flannels, Cotton Sheets, &c., &c.

FANCY DRESSES.

A lot of Fancy Dresses in Grenadines, Poplinettes, Mohairs, Lustres, Woollen Repps, French Twills, French Merinoes, Alpacas, Coburgs, Winceys, Llamas, &c.
A large assortment of Fancy Dresses, 4½d. per yard.

MILINERY DEPARTMENT.

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

SUNDRIES.

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

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

PHOSPHO GUANO.

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

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

Williaman Island Guano. Pacific Guano Phosphate.—Most excellent Guano for light land and well worth the attention of Landowners and Agriculturists.

PHOSPHO GUANO COMPANY (LIMITED).
PETER LAWSON & SON,
GENERAL MANAGERS,
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

DISTRICT AGENT—
WILLIAM MURRAY,
LEADGATE. 95b

J. & J. PARKER,

JEWELLERS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

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

WILLIAM RAW,

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,
COUNTY OF DURHAM.

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

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

☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality

EMIGRATION AGENT. 27

A. RICHARDSON,

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

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

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

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

Town Warehouse—South-West corner of Cattle Market.

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JOHNSON ROBSON,

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GILDER, AND PAPERHANGER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his numerous Friends for the liberal patronage accorded to him since commencing Business, and respectfully intimates that he

HAS REMOVED

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

DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,

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

A LARGE SUPPLY OF PAPERHANGINGS ALWAYS IN STOCK. 63b

MR. E. BURTON, Professor of Music, Organist of ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, Benfieldside, TEACHER of the PIANOFORTE, ORGAN, HARMONIUM, &c. First-class References. Terms on application. 25

Poplar Cottage, Shotley Bridge.

SUPERIOR ALES.

IN thanking the Trade for that liberal support bestowed upon our Agent, we earnestly solicit a continuance of such favours, through him, assuring our friends that nothing shall be wanting on our part to retain their confidence.

J. & J. MORISON & THOMSON,
BREWERS,
EDINBURGH.

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

EXTRA STRONG and other STEEL PENS, with every article of Stationers' Sundries. Also, THOS. LOWE's celebrated Steel Pens. JOHN HEATH, George Street, Parade, Birmingham.

Agent for Consett and District—ROBERT JACKSON, Consett and Blackhill. 894a

McEWAN'S CELEBRATED EDINBURGH ALES AND INDIA PALE ALE,

Are daily rising in public estimation.
Newcastle Stores and Offices—
FOUNTAIN HOUSE, Charlotte Square.
843 JAMES C. McINTOSH, Agent.

JOHN BUTTERWICK,

JOINER AND CABINET MAKER,
DIPTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Dipton and adjoining districts that he has always on hand a well assorted Stock of Home-made FURNITURE, which he can with confidence recommend.

Also, a large Stock of HARDWARE GOODS.

Every Article Delivered Free. 193b

WILLIAM SIMPSON,

GENERAL DEALER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

BEGS respectfully to invite attention to his Stock of very Superior GOODS, consisting of English Lever Watches, Eight-days' Spring Clocks, Plated and Jet Jewellery, and Electro-plated Goods; Hardware Goods, China Ware, Glass Ware, and Crockery of all kinds; Toilet Glasses, Combs, and Brushes; Vases, Concertinas, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, Brooms, &c., all at unprecedently Low Prices. A Choice collection of Fancy Toys of every description.

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

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

Clocks and Watches repaired, and performance guaranteed.

WATCH CLUB—HARDWARE CLUB. 65b

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

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

Teas at 1s. 8d., 2s. 0d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 0d., and 3s. 6d. per lb., the very best in Consett at any price.
Sugar, 3½d. and 4d. per lb.
Soap, 3d., 4d., and 4½d. per lb.
Butter, 1s. 0d. and 1s. 2d., very best Kiel or Irish 1s. 3d., per lb.
Bacon, 5d., 6d., and 8d. per lb.
Superfines, and Best Fines, Flour, at Newcastle Prices all the year round, and every other Article equally Cheap, according to quality.
Moller's Cod Liver Oil.
Thorley's Food for Cattle and Pigs, in 1d. Packets, will fatten pigs in a very short time. 853a

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

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HAT SHOP IN NEWCASTLE.

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

THOMAS COCHRANE,
19, GRAINGER STREET,
(CORNER OF NUNS' STREET)
118a NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

THOMAS PUMPHREY

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

NORTHUMBERLAND TURKISH BATHS (near the Cricket Grounds), Northumberland Street.

OPEN

Daily from 7 0 a.m., till 9 0 p.m.
Saturday ..7 0 a.m., till 10 0 p.m.
Sunday....7 0 a.m., till 10 0 a.m.

CHARGES.

First-class Bath	2s. 0d.	Do., with champooing.		2s. 6d.
Second do.	1s. 0d.	Do.,	do.	1s. 6d.
Third do.	0s. 6d.	Do.,	do.	1s. 0d.

Ladies—First-class only open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 7 a.m., to 11 a.m.

Ladies'—Second-class open on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Large Swimming Bath open Daily; also, Vapour and Warm Baths for Ladies' and Gentlemen. 17a

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

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

Business Announcements.

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

ENLARGEMENT OF THE NEWCASTLE READY-MONEY TEA AND PROVISION EMPORIUM

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

JAMES LAKE, PROPRIETOR,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT. 117b

NEW TAILORING AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

DANIEL HARRIS

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

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

ALL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

D. H. has also Opened his Back Shop as a Shaving and Hair-dressing Establishment, and trusts it will meet with the patronage of the Public.

Blackhill, January 19th, 1871. 82b

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. John Jenkins.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., AT THE NORTH-EASTERN HOTEL, BLACKHILL.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, April 12th, 1871, the whole of the FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., belonging to Mr. R. CHRISTOPHER, North-Eastern Hotel, Blackhill, who is declining farming,

MR. JOHN JENKINS, Auctioneer.

Consisting of 1 Black Mare, Three years old, 15 hands high; 1 Bay Mare, aged 15½ hands high; 1 Bay Horse, aged; 4 excellent Cows, calved and to calf.

The IMPLEMENTS consist of 1 Reaping Machine, by Gillies, in good condition; 1 Hay Rake; 1 Hay Turner; 1 Tip Rake; 1 2-horse Grubber; 4 Ploughs; 2 Harrows; 2 Scufflers; 1 Winnowing Machine; 1 Double Turnip Drill and Roller; 4 Sheep Nets; 1 Turnip Cutter; 1 Potato Washer; 2 Metal Pots; 1 Barrel Churn; 1 Carriage with Hood, for a pair of horses; Gigs and Dog Carts; Coup Carts and Long Carts; 1 Wood Waggon, nearly new; Harness for 3 pairs of Horses, 2 Counters; 1 pair of Counter Scales; 1 Nest of Drawers; a quantity of Tea-caddies; Rakes, Forks, Spades, Shovels, and a quantity of other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 217b

By Mr. John Murray.

JOHN MURRAY'S next SALE of IRISH CATTLE and extra STOCK, at Pontop, will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 26th. Extra Stock will be entered up to the day of Sale. Same day will be LET, from May 1st, 1871, to March 26th, 1872, the EATAGE of 55 Acres of rich old Grass Land. 233b

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TO MEMBERS OF BUILDING SOCIETIES, SMALL CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

VALUABLE COPYHOLD PROPERTY at Blackhill, for SALE BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, April 17, 1871, at the Queen's Head, Consett.

MR. JOHN MURRAY

Begs to announce that he is instructed to SELL BY AUCTION on the above day, subject to such conditions as will be produced at the sale, Six well-built COTTAGE HOUSES, situate adjoining the Durham and Shotley Bridge Road at Blackhill, and now occupied by Mr. W. MUSE, Mr. W. WATSON, and others, at a yearly rental of about £40, together with above ¾ Acre of land well adapted for building sites, being in one of the most healthy and pleasant situations in the district. The above Property will be Sold to pay a large per centage; and, as houses are now in great demand, this is well worthy of attention. For further particulars apply to Mr. MUSE, Grocer, Blackhill; or Mr. JOHN MURRAY, Leadgate.

Sale to commence at Seven o'clock in the Evening. 226b

By Mr. Joseph Oley

PEAR TREE FARM, NEAR EBCHESTER.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at the above Farm, on THURSDAY, April 13th, 1871, all the Valuable FARM STOCK and FARM IMPLEMENTS, DAIRY UTENSILS, &c., belonging to Mr. ROBT. ERRINGTON, declining Farming.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer.

Comprising 1 powerful Draught Mare, in foal to Mr. Urwin's horse, Contender; 1 do. Brown Horse; 2 Milch Cows, close to calving; 2 Geld Cows: 6 yearling Steers and Heifers; 2 strong Heifer Calves; 12 prime Fat Half-bred Hogs; 17 keeping do. do.; 3 Leicester Ewes in lamb; 1 three-parts bred Pet Hog; 3 strong Store Pigs; about 50 head of Poultry; 1 Long Cart, with broad wheels; 3 Coup Carts; 1 Iron Swing Plough; 1 Iron Harrow; 1 pair Wood do.; 1 Double Turnip Drill; 1 large Wood Roller; 1 Clod Crusher; 1 Fold Rack; 2 Large Cattle Troughs; 1 Turnip Cutter; 1 Wheelbarrow; Sheep and Pig Troughs; 2 Sheep Nets; 4 sets of Cart Harness; 1 set of Plough Gears; 1 pair of Cart Ropes; Cow Bands; Steel Grapes and Forks; Hay and other Rakes; Shovels, &c.; 2 Stackyard Ladders; Winnowing Machine; Barn Implements; a number of Sacks and Pokes; Meal Tubs and Water Barrel; Dairy Utensils, including Barrel Churn, &c.; 1 large Flour Bin; a lot of Seed Potatoes; also, 2 Hives of Bees. 209b

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

Contracts.

TO BUILDERS.

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

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

JOHN SMITH, Architect.
Shotley Bridge, April 4th, 1871. 235b

Contracts.

TO BUILDERS, &c.

TO LET, the several Works required in REBUILDING the WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, CONSETT.

The Drawings, Specifications, and Conditions of Contract may be seen at the Office of JOHN SMITH, Architect, Shotley Bridge. Office open from 9 A.M. till 4 P.M.

Tenders will be received at the office of the Architect till 4 P.M., April 17th, 1871.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Shotley Bridge, March 30th, 1871. 214b

TO BUILDERS, &c.

TO LET, the MASONS', SLATERS', and PLASTERERS WORKS required in the ERECTION of a HOUSE at Havanna, near Shield Row.

The Drawings, Specifications, and Conditions of Contract may be seen on and after WEDNESDAY, April 5th, at the House of Mr. J. CHARLTON, Innkeeper, Shield Row, by whom Tenders will be received till 4 P.M., April 18th, 1871.

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

215b J. SMITH, Architect, Shotley Bridge.

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

TO MASONS.

TO LET, the PROVIDING and FIXING of a STONE CHANNEL in the Front Street, Shotley Bridge.

Specifications and Conditions for the above may be seen on application to the undersigned between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., by whom Tenders in writing, endorsed, "Tender for Channel" will be received up to April 17th, 1871.

A'so to Let the CUTTING of a DRAIN on the Durham Road, near Blackfine. Particulars as above.

CHARLES MOSLEY,
Surveyor to the Benfieldside Local Board.
Shotley Bridge, April 6th, 1871. 237b

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

SEVERAL reports have been abridged, while other important communications are held over until next week.

WE are reluctantly compelled to hold over our report of Consett Local Board.

MR. H. BROWN'S address and presentation next week.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1871.

LOCAL NOTES,

BY "A RAMBLER."

It was extremely refreshing to me to see such a large company of ironworkers gathered together in the British School-room, on Friday night last, for the consideration of such a topic as "Working Men's Halls and Social Clubs." On looking over the mass of the "hardy sons of toil" it struck me that I had scarcely ever seen a more desirable audience: they were the very material that wanted working upon, the very class upon whom the proposed institution would confer the greatest benefits. I know there were not a few "cold water" men in the place, who were eager to know what form the affair would take, and who were anxious to keep out the beer; but the greater part were those who paid homage at the shrine of the jolly god, and some of them sadly too often. Not a few of them "could a tale unfold" that would have thrown the orations that were given into the shade. I was glad to see them there, and I fervently hope that some of the good things that were spoken would tell upon their minds, and that they will, when the time comes, cheerfully assist in promoting the objects brought before them.

Mr. W. Jenkins, the chairman of the meeting, was eminently practical in his remarks. I was rather uneasy when he commenced, as I thought he was not in for the proposed institution, and was going to throw cold water upon it; but I soon perceived his drift, and fully coincided with what he said. It is long since I came to the conclusion that such things as mechanic's institutes, libraries, or social clubs were not needed by the vast majority of working men in this district, and I am yet sceptical. So many like projects have failed in the past, and had the promoters of this not been in the influential position they occupy there would not have been a fractional part of the audience present. The project, too, has not yet been brought to the birth, and it may still die in its embryo existence. Allow it to see the light, it will be exposed to so many harsh and contrary elements in its tender state, that "I will not believe" the child will live till I see at least 500 ironworkers ready to give it nutritious food and a good home—that means, in plain English, laying down the cash. The Chairman very properly said that they would have to do it themselves, by their own exertions, independently of anyone. So say I; and it is no use otherwise. Unless the men can show that they are in earnest, the sceptics will very justly look coldly upon them; but if they go at it with a will, they will get plenty to help them. But the men of this locality don't need anybody to help them in a thing of this kind: they can do it easily themselves—if they *will* it—if they *want* it. They can rear a handsome and commodious building and have a flourishing club—if they *will* it—if they *want* it. Do they will it?—do they want it? Let them reply when their committee calls them together. I hope the reply will be "Yes, we will it—yes we want it!" and that the sound of their voices will be "as the noise of many waters."

The picture of the dwellings of many of the workmen was very doleful and that was assigned as one reason for the intemperance amongst us. Who, then, is responsible? The cottages that are so reprehensible in their arrangements belong to the Consett Iron Company, and that company should provide the remedy. I am glad to hear that they intend doing something in that way. But I must confess that I was highly amused at the question "Where are the workmen to go to?"—that is, after the labours of the day are over. Teetotalers and many others would say, "Let them devote their leisure to their wives and families." Oh, but they have only two rooms, and the house is in an uproar, and the children are squalling, and they must go out. The whole tenor of the remarks at the meeting amounted to this—It is a necessity for working men to go out at nights after they are done with their work; their wives are merely housekeepers, keeping their house open for them, cooking their victuals, attending to their clothing, and managing their children; these useful domestic animals have no claim upon the spare moments of their lords, nor upon their sympathy and help in the government of their children, there is no natural, not to say holy, affinity between them, nor is the society of the women at all attractive; there is no bond, save servitude, between them, no mutual responsibilities, and the man is the object of all care and the recipient of all comfort, while the woman is the drudge—the slave. He must go out, must he? Nothing of the kind. Well, what is he to do amid so many discomforts? Stop at home; that is, devote a reasonable portion of his leisure to his wife and family. But the discomforts? Let him share them with his own blood and bones, and the worst of them will soon be mitigated, while the lesser and imaginary ones will be like "borrowed smoke" when the windows and doors are opened—skedaddle. Believe me, it is wrong to put the false idea into the minds of Consett men that there is a *necessity* for their being out of the house at nights; they are vastly too much out already without giving them that notion, and the habit has become quite prevalent, producing lounging, idlers, drinkers. Though I thus speak, I would not have men by any means "cribbed, cabined, and confined" always at the "newk-stane," for an hour could be spent of an evening profitably in such an institution as is proposed to be erected, without any infringement of the domestic responsibilities and duties. But this wholesale "going out" I abhor; and I think it is unwholesome and wrong even for the purpose of attending mechanics' institutes or clubs. I'm a rambling cove myself, but I know what's right.

The vice of intemperance was deeply deplored at the meeting, as it must be by all true wishers of our kind, and the publicans fell in for a good share of rough handling. I could hardly conceive, however, that I was in an anti-teetotal meeting. The work of temperance reformers was applauded to the heavens, the evil against which they were waging incessant war was as unmercifully dealt with by the Rev. H. Solly as by the most violent teetotal advocate I ever heard, and a most magnificent case was made out for the Permissive Bill,—yet the work of teetotalers was discarded, the Permissive Bill was stated to be an unfair measure, and it was announced that the members of the proposed institution should have their beer upon the premises. The teetotalers were in "high dudgeon" about this, and, for the life of me, I could not myself see what difference there would be between a glass of beer in a public-house and a glass of beer in a social club. Would the beer be any more respectable in the latter place than in the former? That's not the point; the member would not get so much of it at the club, and there would not be the pressure to drink there that is said to exist in a public-house. That means outside pressure, I suppose; but there was nothing said about inside craving. Wouldn't a glass of beer produce the same craving in a club that it would do in a tap-room? and if the member couldn't get it at the one place, would'nt he go to the other? How many in Consett would be proof against that craving I wonder? That temperance notion might suit some societies, but here it will either have to be the pledge or drunkenness in the majority of cases. The introduction of beer into the club that is intended to be started will prove its certain ruin. I hope the committee will reject the beer. Let me suggest that the next meeting be held at a time when both shifts of men can attend, if possible, and that Messrs. David Dale and John Kane be invited to attend it, as they could not be present at the first one.

I am sorry to say that our little police court at Shotley Bridge is gaining for itself an unenviable notoriety. Week after week cases have to be recorded in which men have been mercilessly beaten by their fellow-creatures upon no pretext whatever, unless it be a brutish desire to inflict pain and injury. As an instance of this, two men were before the magistrates on Monday, who, on being asked what was the cause of their quarrel, said that they did not know! Another case was heard in which an Irishman had been attacked by a lot of cowardly ruffians and brutally maltreated. The poor fellow had only that day re-commenced work, after having been laid off several weeks in consequence of having had his leg broken. It is high time these brutal and cowardly miscreants were taught that they will not be allowed to insult and maltreat peaceably-disposed persons with impunity, and I am glad to see that our magistrates are dealing with these desperadoes in a manner that will speedily have the effect of putting an end to these barbarous exhibitions.

Local and District News.

Petitions were presented in the House of Commons on Monday from Ebchester and Medomsley, by Sir H. Williamson, in favour of the Permissive Liquor Bill.

CONSETT AND DISTRICT TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION.—The above association gave a concert of national music in the Town Hall, Consett, on Monday evening. The number of performers was not so large as on the previous occasion, nor was the audience so bulky; yet there was a fair attendance, and the programme was gone through in a creditable manner. The first part was altogether sacred, Bach's chorale—"God is my strong salvation"—being the opening piece, the notes of which were correctly taken. The "Austrian Emperor's hymn" which followed took better with the audience, but the chorus from the "Messiah," "Glory to God," did not seem to interest them so much, which might be accounted for by the singers not having sufficient confidence whilst going through it. "God the all-terrible king" was fine, and was rapturously applauded. This was the best executed piece in the first part. The finest composition of the sacred pieces was "The battle prayer," and the subdued tone in which it was given told well. "Now pray we for our country" was spiritedly given by the patriotic souls on the rostrum, but it was totally eclipsed by the grandeur of the chorus "Hallelujah, amen!" from Handel's "Judas Maccabæus," which terminated the sacred department. The secular part was opened with that pleasant, always-acceptable, touching melody, "Home, sweet home." The taste and pathos exhibited in its rendering secured an *encore*. The martial spirit of the audience was aroused when the strains of the "Soldier's chorus" fell upon their ears, and their risible faculties were wrought upon when the singers in response to a re-call gave the "Laughing chorus." After the Poles had been represented in "The Soldier's Reverie," we had the grand and inspiring "Watch on the Rhine," which was received with loud applause. "The minstrel boy" was very nicely gone through, but "Scots wha ha'e" was thrilling, the expression throughout being remarkably good, and the company awarded the talent of the performers with an *encore*. "The march of the men of Harlock," though a good piece, did not keep up the enthusiasm, but that might be from the close proximity of the "great expectation" piece—"Marseillaise hymn." Mr. C. Stephenson, the conductor was to have sung it, but stated that having a cold he did not feel himself sufficient to the task, and asked the choir to sing it as a part song. Its reception was not enthusiastic. "Auld lang syne" created a complete *furore*, and the singing of the national anthem brought the concert to a close.

The Scotswood, Newburn, and Wylam Railway and Dock Bill was read a third time and passed in the House of Lords on Thursday evening.

On Monday the first of the fairs and shows of stock promoted by the recently constituted Bishop Auckland Agricultural Society, was held in the Market Place, and proved in every way a success.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS. — The Durham County Foxhounds meet on Saturday, April 8, Lanchester—at 10·45. The Braes of Derwent Foxhounds meet on Saturday, April 8, Four Lane Ends Castleside,—at 9·30.

On Tuesday, William Rutherford, accused of embezzling the moneys of his employer, Mr. B. Levy, clothier and outfitter, Sunderland, was discharged from custody, the charge against him having been withdrawn.

The dead body of a man known as a tramp, aged about 50 years, was found in the Derwent, near to Derwenthaugh, yesterday morning, by a wherryman named Robert Graham. The deceased's name is unknown, and he is supposed to have been accidentally drowned.

CONCERT AT THE BROOMS.—The Rev. Canon Kearney has, we are glad to observe from our advertising columns, arranged to hold a concert in the Brooms School Room, on Wednesday evening. The singers announced to take part in the programme are known to our readers; and their abilities fairly entitle them to the support of all who may desire to spend a pleasant evening.

DIPTON PENNY READINGS—Another of these interesting readings was held on Saturday night, when the Assembly Rooms were filled with a respectable company, who were entertained with readings by Messrs. Stark, Shipley, Coulson, Hall, and Shipley. A temperance melody was sung by Messrs. E. Hedley and F. Fairley, and the Leadgate Primitive Methodist choir sang a number of anthems and hymns. Everyone seemed to be well pleased with the entertainment.

THE "COUNTESS" BEFORE THE BAR OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—The "Countess of Derwentwater" has not, we understand, given up her hopes of obtaining the vast estates formerly belonging to the Earl of Derwentwater, whose descendant she claims to be. On Friday last we were favoured so far as to have a telegram just received in Consett from London put into our hands. The telegram stated that "the Countess of Derwentwater had, that day, claimed the lands of Derwentwater from the Lord Chancellor at the Bar of the House of Lords.

THE SALARY OF THE ASSISTANT OVERSEER OF CONSIDE AND KNITSLEY.—On Monday, according to arrangements, the ratepayers of the township of Conside and Knitsley, decided the question of salary to be paid in future to their assistant-overseer for his services. It will be remembered by our readers that the question of salary came before the Vestry meeting of the ratepayers on the 27th ult., when 38 voted for the salary to be increased £10, or £50 per year, 2 of the ratepayers present voted for an increase of £5, while 13 were in favour of the salary remaining as it was (£40). As soon as the decision of the meeting was made known a poll was demanded; and from 3 o'clock until 8 on Monday was fixed to take the votes. At the hour fixed Mr. Calvert assisted by Messrs. R. Jackson and T. Batey attended to record the votes for and against the increase, and at the close of the poll it was found that 200 votes were recorded for the advance, and 26 against it—Majority in favour of the advance, 174.

BENFIELDSIDE CRICKET CLUB.—The annual meeting of the above club was held in the Low School-room, Blackhill, on Monday night, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing season:—President, Mr. H. Ritson; Vice-presidents, Drs. W. M. Renton, G. Renton, and J. T. Clarke, and Messrs. W. R. Dickinson and R. B. Ritson; Captain, Mr. J. Lax; Vice-captain, Mr. J. Dixon; Secretary and treasurer, Mr. M. Richley; Committee, Dr. George Renton and Messrs. J. Lax, John Dixon, M. Richley, H. R. Foggon, J. Collinson, J. H. Bell, T. Coulson, T. Smith, W. Watson, and J. C. Kidd. The finances of the club are in a good state, and owing to the great generosity of their president, the kindness of several gentlemen in the district (who helped them to raise some £30 last year), and the indomitable perseverance of the committee, the members have now got a piece of ground of which they have reason to be proud; and the "ammunition" room, kindly promised by the president, will make their arrangements complete. The society now numbers upwards of 40 members, and this year we hope to see a more spirited season than on any previous year.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA AT THORNLEY COLLIERY.—An inquest was held on Saturday at the Colliery Inn, Thornley, before Crofton Maynard, Esq., touching the death of Robert Rigg, aged 58 years, who died on Wednesday night last under very extraordinary circumstances. According to the evidence, it appeared that about nine weeks ago, when the deceased was following his usual occupation as horse keeper in the Thornley Pit, his attention was attracted by the movements of an animal against his legs. He put down his left hand, without looking to see what it was, and he was instantly seized and severely bitten by a cat, through the fleshy part of his hand. With a little care the wound soon healed, and the deceased was in his usual health up to Wednesday morning last, when he was heard to complain, and was consequently advised to seek medical aid. On his way, however, he experienced such a remarkably peculiar sensation that he was forced to return home, where he was attended by Drs. Colt and Naisbett. The strange symptoms continued, and soon developed into absolute madness, during which the poor man was heard to scream hideously like a cat and clawed the bed clothes. When any person happened to go suddenly into the room he leaped with the greatest agility from one end of it to the other; and it was stated that altogether a more horrid spectacle had never been witnessed. At times he would rally and was able to converse very socially with his friends, whom he begged to stay from within his grasp. The unfortunate man lingered till about midnight on Wednesday in the greatest agony. The jury returned a verdict of "Died from hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a cat." The same animal bit other two persons who are still living in Thornley. It has since been destroyed.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DERWENT ANGLING ASSOCIATION.

On Monday afternoon the third annual meeting of the members of the above association took place in Mr. Booth's office, Town Hall, Shotley Bridge. Thos. Wilson, Esq., J.P., president of the association, was in the chair.

Mr. J. BOOTH, jun., one of the secretaries, read the report for the past year, after which he said since the date of that report the secretaries thought the river was in precisely the same state as it was at the last annual meeting. He hoped there would be some legislation which would affect the angling interest, and that there would be something done to abate the serious nuisances from the Lead Mines and Pont Burn. These nuisances were a disgrace quite apart from the angling interest. If any legislation took place—either to benefit anglers or affecting the public health—they would avail themselves of it.

The CHAIRMAN said there was such a scarcity of fish that he thought they had better close their books. He said there was a strong feeling in favour of closing all rivers, as they were no better than common sewers, but he hoped they would, at no distant period, be purified. However, they would hang on a little longer together, and he trusted Mr. Booth's hopes would be realized. He did not know how many fish there were in the river.

Mr. BOOTH replied that the number of fish was about the same as on previous years, but he thought had two accidents not occurred there would have been more. There had been an overflow of gas water at the gas tanks, and the water coming down the Pont Burn had of late been very filthy.

The CHAIRMAN said he was certainly surprised at the number of fish that were killed by the gas water.

Mr. WEEDY, of the Lintz, said the water was in a very filthy condition below the Pont Burn, more especially during the summer, when the water was low. When an angler went into the water and began to wade, the effluvium from it was unbearable.

Mr. R. CHARLTON said the stream was like a common sewer especially near Ebchester, and he thought the water from the Paper Mills destroyed the fish.

Mr. WILLIAM ANNANDALE was of opinion that the alkalies from the Paper Mills deodorized the water. When it entered their premises it was as black as coal from Howden Burn.

The CHAIRMAN expressed an opinion that something ought to be done to remove the sewage from the stream.

Mr. BOOTH said so far as the burn at Blackhill was concerned it must be very injurious to the public health. The Benfieldside Local Board had engaged Mr. Lawson, who was now preparing a report as to the best means of utilizing the sewage and draining the district. He (Mr. Booth) was not aware whether the Consett people had paid any attention to the subject, but he hoped that before long the Leglislature would compel them to take steps to utilize the sewage. He wondered why landed proprietors did not object to common sewers running through their fields.

The CHAIRMAN said they (the landed proprietors) left the matter in the hands of the Local Boards of Health, who ought to have it removed if found injurious to the public health.

Mr. BOOTH said the water was worse than formerly, in consequence of the dirty water coming down the drain from Howden and entering the Derwent.

The CHAIRMAN thought the river was very much polluted indeed.

The Rev. F. B. THOMPSON thought it was not water proceeding from the sewers, but waste water from the boilers at the Consett Iron Works.

Mr. CHARLTON said there was very little water wasted at Consett, because they re-used a great deal of it. He thought it might be from the overflow of the tanks. They were now running over, and some of it might probably get down into the Howden Burn. He did not think that the "hush" from the Lead Mines did any damage to the fish, as he had taken some very nice ones out of the dam at Allansford.

The CHAIRMAN agreed with Mr. Charlton with regard to the refuse from the Lead Mines not poisoning the fish. The chief damage it did was that it destroyed the bed of the river, the rubbish filling up the holes in its downward passage. He had been in conversation with Mr. Snowball, the Duke of Northumberland's commissioner, who had erected a large tank, and put a quantity of rubbish from the mines into it. He then got some young salmon, which he put among the rubbish in the tank, and they had lived in it, and seemed to thrive.

The Rev. F. B. THOMPSON said this did not prove much, because the sediment would be at the bottom. He never yet saw a trout, where the "hush" from the lead mines flowed down the river, that was in a good condition. It got into their lungs and caused a constant irritation.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned a stream in Cumberland where lead mining was carried on, and where the fish did not suffer.

The Rev. F. B. THOMPSON asked Mr. Charlton what state the fish were in he had taken at Allansford.

Mr. CHARLTON answered that they were very pretty, well-fed fish, and there were a good many of them. They generally began to rise in the evening, when it was very pleasant to see them popping up here and there.

Mr. WEEDY thought the fish got in the dam were very small.

Mr. CHARLTON said he had got a pretty one on Saturday beside Mr. Dickinson's farm. It was in excellent condition, and he never expected to find the fish in such a good state so early in the season, more especially after the hard winter we had.

Mr. WEEDY said he had heard of a man getting one near the Forge which measured seventeen inches.

Mr. ANNANDALE said the best fishing was to be had in the neighbourhood of Blanchland.

The CHAIRMAN thought it would be desirable that they should have another meeting in the course of the summer if the engineer was coming down, so that they could watch the progress, and consider the matter.

Mr. BOOTH said they had better appoint a committee.

The CHAIRMAN then read the balance sheet, which showed a balance of £38 13s. 10d. in favour of the society.

Rev. F. B. THOMPSON said it was gratifying that the balance was increasing.

Mr. CHARLTON proposed that the president, secretaries, and committees be relected.

Mr. WEEDY seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. CHARLTON said he would like something done for the protection of the lower part of the river, in the neighbourhood of Ebchester, because while fishing there he had several times seen persons fishing, and on approaching them they always made off. He thought they were not honest disciples of the "gentle art," because "birds of a feather all flocked together," and anglers invariably did the same. He would like to know if the police would be allowed to watch it occasionally if the society made some allowance for it?

The CHAIRMAN said the officer would not be allowed to take any money, bnt he thought if they were asked they would look after it.

Mr. BOOTH read a letter from Mr. Grace with reference to the fishing on the Hamsterley Estate, in which that gentleman declined to join the association because he failed to see any benefit that would accrue by so doing.

The CHAIRMAN thought it would be better for Mr. Grace to join the society for the sake of the protection of the fish. In answer to a question he said the Chopwell fishing was under the society.

Mr. CHARLTON thought that the parties he saw fishing were from Mr. Watson's estate.

Mr. WEEDY said that Mr. Watson had only granted permission to three individuals last year one of whom was Mr. Weedy himself.

Mr. BOOTH was of opinion that it would be desirabla to have a meeting during the summer, when they could take a walk up and down the river, and inspect the nuisances when they were at their height.

The CHAIRMAN thought this was a very good suggestion.

Mr. CHARLTON said it was very difficult to get redress from any person destroying the river.

The Rev. F. B. THOMPSON asked if the gas tanks caused any nuisance.

Mr. BOOTH explained that the Gas Company had erected new gas water tanks, and he thought there would be no trouble in future.

Mr. ANNANDALE refrerred to the great number of fish poisoned by the sheep washing near Edmondbyers.

The CHAIRMAN said it was a very injurious pratice and very detrimental to the fish.

Mr. WEEDY called attention to the great many fish that were taken illegally by the use of the night-lines. A friend of his had seen a man setting some, and after the man went away his friend cut the hook the lines.

Mr. BOOTH thought that they "strainin and swallowing camels." Let them get evils first.

Rev. F. B. THOMPSON said the larg undoubtedly taken by the night-lines.

Mr. BOOTH intimated that if any of th could get a clear case against anybody would prosecute.

The CHAIRMAN said the members woul notice when the next meeting had to be held.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminat proceedings.

INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

ENGAGEMENT NEAR PARIS.
THE NATIONAL GUARDS ROUTED.
NUMEROUS PRISONERS TAKEN.

VERSAILLES, April 2 (8 Evening.)—Several thousands of National Guards, obeying the Central Committee, having come out of Paris and occupied Courbevoie, Puteaux, and the Bridge of Neuilly, have been routed. The barricades held by the insurgents were smartly carried by the soldiers. Numerous prisoners were taken. The insurgents fled in all directions. The moral effect has been excellent.

BRUSSELS, April 1.—The *Independance Belge* of to-day, describes the situation of the Paris Commune as commencing to break up. Several battalions of the line from Versailles, and battalions from Belleville, were stated to have had a collision, and the latter to have given way. It was believed that as soon as action was commenced the National Guards of Paris would make demonstrations against the Commune. According to a correspondent of the *Independance Belge* there was great dissatisfaction among the printers, butchers, and merchants in consequence of the requisitions on the part of the Commune. The same journal states that a body of National Guards which approached the Bridge of Sevres from Paris to ascertain the state of feeling of the army at Versailles were fired upon, instead of being received with reversed muskets as was expected.

PARIS, April 1st, Night.—Rumours this morning stated that a serious engagement had taken place between the Reds and General Vinoy's division. No precise details could be obtained save that a heavy reconnaissance had been made by the Reds, who were surrounded and attacked by the mounted gendarmes and taken prisoners. The Commune maintain strict silence as to all the events which have taken place during the night. They say it is true that the gates of Paris were closed all the morning, and that some slight skirmishes have taken place between their men and the troops in front of Fort Issy. The Versailles Government have established a strong line of outposts and in the Avenue de Neuilly, some hundred yards from the fortifications, may be seen an outpost picket of Pontifical Zouaves, who have answered to the appeal of General Charette. The Commune are far from easy at the non-intervention of Versailles, and they are making daily appeals to men to volunteer to go out to Versailles and bring the Government to task. Difficulties are experienced in getting men to do duty at the gates of Paris. Each night three or four battalions are marched down to the ramparts on the Versailles side of of Paris as a measure of precaution, in case Versailles should make an attack. The Commune regard each act of the Versailles Government as one of hostility, but they say they will not fire the first shot, but should the Government attack no mercy will be shown them; it will be a war of extermination.

Regular troops are daily deserting and coming over to the Reds. The only difficulty now existing is the unwillingness of the men to fight. Their pay has been increased up to two francs and a half a day but yet no volunteer can be found to form the corps of chasseurs, who, besides this high pay, will draw rations and receive billets. The rain which has fallen during the last 48 hours has seriously calmed the enthusiasm of the Reds occupying the Place Vendome and doing rampart duty, their officers having hard work to rally their drooping courage.

PARIS, April 1 (Noon).—The *Mot d'Ordre* says that the attitude of the Committee, who appeared to desire to set themselves up as a rival power to the Commune, had raised a violent storm in the Secret Committee of the Commune. The same journal says that the sittings of the Commune will probably be public in two or three days. The committee has left the Hotel de Ville, and has taken up its quarters in the Chateau d'Eau. Some battalions of the National Guards, provided with camping utensils, left yesterday evening in the direction of Neuilly, Passy, and Auteuil. The *Debats* says:—We are informed that a certain number of the National Guards and of the Committee, wished to attempt an attack on the side of the Bridge of Sevres, the advanced post of the Army of Versailles. They were received by a well sustained fusilade. Another report says an engagement took place yesterday between the National Guards and the troops of General Ducrot, who have been massed since yesterday evening in the neighbourhood of Peunau and Bois de Colombes. Last night, all the battalions of the Committee were on the alert, fearing an attack. 10,000 Nationals are massed on the Bois de Bologne, and a considerable number in the Champs Elysees. The gates at Maillot, Auteuil, and Pont du Jour have been closed until further orders. General Clinchamps has been charged by the Government of Versailles with the organization of troops in the south of France. Gen. Charette is holding Nantes. A movement is commencing at Paris to provide that the battalions of the National Guard shall only contain men supporting and obeying the Commune. The *Cri du Temple* says that within two or three days the Second Arrondissement will have two or three of these battalions. The *Société*, an evening journal, demands that the Commune shall proclaim the abolition of inheritance. The *Cri du Peuple* applauds this prospect.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES AT VERSAILLES.

VERSAILLES, April 1st.—Every measure has been taken to render Versailles safe against a surprise. Fresh forces arrive every day, and new camps are about to be formed near Parche Fontaine, Villeneuve, and Le Tang. Three battalions of a foreign legion have arrived from Besançon, and the troops now at Versailles consist of eight division of infantry, and three of cavalry. The Government have taken care to send back to the provinces all men whose fidelity was liable to suspicion. Yesterday morning several emissaries from Paris sent to obtain adherence to the cause of the Committee among the soldiers here were arrested. The *Bien Public* denies a rumour that Admiral Saisset has become insane. The Central Committee has caused men living outside Paris to draw lots for military service,

DECREES OF THE COMMUNE.

PARIS, April 2 (7 a.m.)—The *Journal Officiel* of this morning publishes a decree of the Commune convoking the electors of the different arrondissements for the 5th, in order to elect sixteen new members for the Commune in lieu of those members who have resigned. A second decree suppresses the title and functions of commander-in-chief. It places the services of M. Brunel at the disposal of the Commune, appoints M. Eudes delegate of the War Department, M. Bergeret to the staff, and M. Duval to the military command of the Police Prefecture. The highest salary to communal authorities is fixed at 6,000 francs. A special committee has been appointed for the reorganization of the Octroi and other financial measures. A Special Committee is charged with the carrying out of the public works commenced in Paris. The circular states that locomotion in and about Paris is free. No citizen, however, is allowed to leave Paris with any military equipment, or arms, or uniform. All newspapers printed in Paris may be sent abroad after postal requirements have been complied with. The new director of the Post Office, M. Thiery ously blames M. Rampont, the former director, ing a manifesto for the transfer of the Post ersailles. A certain society having de- e Commune by an address that religious d every object of ceremony and wor- be suppressed in all schools, the costs e defrayed by taxes, the Commune re- it was entirely favourable to a radical ducation, and fully recognised the vital e of this reform. It considered the pre- as encouraging it in the line of action which solved to pursue. The rumours of engage- before Paris are unfounded.

THE ORIGIN OF SUNDAY'S SKIRMISH.

Contradictory statements are afloat respecting the origin of Sunday's skirmish at Neuilly. The communists assert that one of their officers was first shot. The others say a parlimentaire was killed as a spy. The communists were driven back. first to Combesoire, then to point Neuilly, and then to Paris. After some hot fighting, the guards taken prisoners were shot. The loss is estimated at 200 killed and wounded, but this is believed to be exaggerated. The people seemed horror stricken, and the Versailles government were violently denounced. One woman declared that numerous prisoners had been grossly illtreated before being shot, and General Vinoy is said to have ordered the execution of all National Guards whether armed or unarmed.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

PARIS, April 2nd.—Since yesterday evening several engagements have been fought between federalists and the troops from Versailles on the Neuilly side of Paris. The Committee has at least 60,000 men near Puteax.

The *Liberty* says the committee battalions were effecting a movement at Lourbecore at 9.30 this morning when Mont Valerein opened fire on the heads of the columns. Thereupon the gendarmes and forest guards encamped in the neighbourhood and marched to encounter the troops of the commune. The engagement which begun on the right of the National Guards extended in a marked manner towards their centre. At 10 30 file-firing begun, and Mont Valerein resumed firing with vigour at 11. The rifle-firing was very heavy. The possession of the bridge at Combesoire appears to have been the object striven for by the sides.

CONFLICT OUTSIDE PARIS.
DEFEAT OF THE INSURGENTS.

PARIS, April 2.—At the moment of despatching the telegram this morning that the Commune, held the bridge of Courbevoie, the guns of Mont Valerien were booming, and Versailles troops taking the bridge. The government must be very weak if it can not confine the Commune within the walls of Paris.

The engagement to-day, though serious enough, was not very severe, because it was of the nature of a surprise. The National Guards were forced to retire fighting. Great excitement prevails in Paris, and some anxiety at the Hotel de Ville, not knowing what may be the intentions of the army at Versailles.

The alarm was sounded all over Paris, and now (seven o'clock) dense bodies of National Guards from Montmartre, and Belleville, are pouring down the Boulevards and choking the way, going out to defend the Commune, shouting at the top of their voices, "Civil war has commenced in good earnest."

The National Guards are very confident in the unwillingness of the army to fire.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF SUNDAY'S ENGAGEMENT.

VERSAILLES, April 2, Evening.—M. Thiers has sent the following account of to-day's encounter with the Paris National Guards to the prefects of the departments:—

"The insurgents having for the last two days moved on Rueil, Nanterre, Courbevoie, Puteaux, and Neuilly, General Vinoy at six o'clock this morning, marched out with the brigades Dandel and Bernard, preceded by chasseurs and republican guards to meet them. The troops advanced in two columns by Rueil, Nanterre, Vaucresson, and Montretout, forming a junction at Roud Point. Four battalions of insurgents occupied Courbevoie. Our troops took those positions with remarkable dash. The barracks were taken by the marines; the great barricade by the 113th Regiment of the line, which subsequently took a barricade on the Pont Neuilly. The insurgents fled precipitately, leaving dead, wounded, and prisoners behind. Our troops experienced no losses. The exasperation of the soldiers was extremely great, especially against deserters. The troops returned to quarters at four o'clock, after having rendered France great services. The wretches who have forced France to fight have committed a fresh crime. M. Pasquier, surgeon general of the army, who alone and unarmed approached the insurgents, has been assassinated."

THE COMMUNES ON THE FIGHTING.

PARIS, April 3rd.—The Commune, in the proclamation posted up here last night, says as follows:—"The Government of Versailles has attacked us. Not being able to count upon the Army, it has sent the Pontifical Zouaves of Charette, Bretons of Trochu, and the Gendarmes of Valentin, in order to bombard Neuilly. It is our duty to protect the city. We reckon upon your aid for this purpose." During the whole of the night battalions of the Commune were marching fully equipped and the ambulances through the Rue Rivoli and the Champs Elysees. In passing there were some cries of "Vive la Republique!" but on the whole there was little enthusiasm amongst the spectators. The battalions marching to the front sang the Marceillaise and other patriotic songs. This morning the *rappel* is being beating in every quarter; all the barricades around the square of the Hotel de Ville and other points of tactical importance have been raised again. Since five o'clock this morning a cannonade is distinctly heard in Paris. The number of dead and wounded in the engagement of yesterday is stated to be great. The excitement is intense, but there is no disturbance here.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT COURBEVOIE.

PARIS, April 2, 6 15 p.m.—A sharp engagement took place this morning near Courbevoie, between the troops of Versailles and of the Commune. Accounts differ as to how it commenced, but there is no doubt the Communists were repulsed and got much the worst of it. From a comparison of various accounts, corrected by what I saw shortly after the fight, I believe the following to be correct: About 10,000 troops from Versailles came half of them by Rueil, half by St. Cloud, and converged on Courbevoie. Large bodies of the Paris National Guards have been for the last day or two collecting in that neighbourhood, prepared to repel or make an attack, and the irritation and impatient disquietude being on both sides very great, each doubtless supposed that the other was about to take the offensive. A shot fired on either side would be the signal for the commencement of a general conflict. The Communist account is that the Versailles troops fired first and killed an officer; but I heard on the spot from an eye witness that the first man killed was a Versailles parlementaire, a doctor, shot by a National Guard, who wished to take him prisoner as a spy, and thought that he was going to draw a revolver. The Communists were forced back on Courbevoie, which for a short time they held by keeping up a fire from the windows, but they were shelled out of it by field pieces from Mont Valerien. They had no artillery. They fell back on the Pont Neuilly, and there long kept up a very hot fusillade, but they were again forced to retire; they withdrew into Paris and shut the gates, followed in their retreat by shells. Their loss is estimated at 200 killed and wounded, but I believe this an exaggeration. I only say nine corpses, and five of these had been shot by the Versailles army as rebels after they had surrendered. I was told many more had been so shot. The popular excitement and indignation against the Versailles party were terrific. The number of the National Guards is variously estimated at from 2,000 to 8,000; probably not more than 2,000 took part in the engagement, and about a third of the Versailles troops. The latter had mitrailleuses. Many of the Houses at Courbevoie and Neuilly suffered from shells, and some shells fell far beyond the gate in the Avenue Neuilly and Grande Armee towards the Arc de Triomphe. The excitement in Paris is intense, especially as an offensive movement is talked of on the part of the Communist generals for to-night or to-morrow, and large bodies of National Guards, with artillery, are marching towards the points bearing on Versailles.

THE WAR ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—20,000 NATIVES KILLED.

The West African Company's Royal Mail steamer Mandingo, with the mails, passengers, and cargo, has arrived from the West Coast of Africa, Teneriffe, and Madeira. Her dates are:—Old Calabar Feb. 26th, Cameroons 24th, Fernando Po 26th, Bonny March 1st, Brass River 2nd, Benin 3rd, Lagos 6th, Jellah Coffee 8th, Accra 9th, Cape Coast Castle 10th, Cape Palmas 12th, Sierra Leone 16th, Bathurst 20th, Teneriffe 24th, and Madeira 26th. The Mandingo brings ten passengers 316 ozs. of gold dust, and £914 in specie.

From Lagos we learn that trade, though not very lively, was improving. Palm kernels were coming in very plentifully at reasonable prices. Palm oil was not coming in abundantly, but yet it could be obtained. There was no cotton in the market, the season having closed. Smallpox had made its appearance in some parts of the town, but its ravages had, up to the last accounts, not been severe.

It was rumoured that the Dahomians had threatened to attack Abbeokuta again, but it was considered doubtful whether the threat would be carried into effect. Abbeokuta had been shut up against white men for the last four years, and it was stated that the natives had pulled down and destroyed the churches, and other buildings belonging to the English missionaries. Intelligence of a reliable nature had been received at Cape Coast Castle, to the effect that the Ashantee army had invaded the eastern parts of the Protectorate, and had been entirely destroyed and its generals killed. There had been a great deal of fighting in that part of the country to which the Ashantees had retired, the native tribes of the district having sought and obtained assistance from some other tribes, in the neighbourhood of Dahomay, and subject to the King of that country. The Ashantees were caught in ambush, their army dispersed, and Addoo Boffoe and Neanchwee, their commanders, had either been killed in battle, captured and slain in cold blood, or had blown themselves up to prevent being taken alive by the enemy. The King of Ashantee was sending a new army to the eastern districts, and the Akims were said to be on the look out lest these new troops should, on their march to the seat of war, commit any ravages in the Akim territory. The number of men which the Ashantees are said to have lost up to the last accounts were estimated at 20,000 killed in battle, besides numbers who had died from disease, starvation, and been taken prisoners. The new army will, it is said, number not less than 30,000, and the men were being despatched rapidly to Agotim and Crepee. Whilst these movements are being carried out on the extreme east and north east, the Ashantees on the west and north west are also said to be stirring. It was rumoured that they were approaching Assinnee, Axim, and Appolonia, whilst, on the other hand, it was stated that there was no powerful Ashantee force in or near Assinnee, and that the rumours about them being anywhere near to the sea on the windward coast were utterly unfounded. The King of Kinjarbo, whilst anxious to avoid coming to an open rupture with the King of Ashantee, appeared determined not to permit him to send any armed force through Kinjarbo to the seaside. He is adverse to the Ashantees being allowed to meddle with the affairs on the coast. It was believed that under these circumstances the King of Ashantee will detain the white captives as being a prize too valuable to surrender until he can make such conditions with the English Government as may secure him some advantage or some immunity that he may shortly be greatly in need of.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Sir Richard Temple delivered his annual statement, at Calcutta, on March 9. The *Bombay Gazette* says:—His exposition is divided into three parts—the actuals for 1869-70, the regular estimate for 1870-71, and the budget estimate for 1871-72. The actual receipts for 1869-70 amounted to £50,901,081, the ordinary expenditure to £50,782,413, and the extraordinary expenditure to £2,598,614. The surplus receipts over the ordinary expenditure amounted to £118,668. In the regular estimate for 1870-71 the receipts are put down at £51,048,900, the ordinary expenditure at £50,051,800, and the extraordinary expenditure at £1,146,800. The surplus receipts over the ordinary expenditure thus amount to £997,100. In the budget for 1871-72 the receipts are estimated at £49,098,900, the ordinary expenditure at £49,005,500, and the extraordinary expenditure at £3,626,000. The surplus receipts over the ordinary expenditure are therefore estimated at £93,400. The actual cash balances in the Indian treasuries on the 31st March, 1870, amounted to £13,940,451. According to the regular estimates, the cash balances on 31st March, 1871, will amount to £16,012,351, and according to the budget estimate the cash balance on the 31st March, 1872, will be £15,121,251. The loan provision for the year 1871-72 amounts to £2,500,000 which is to be raised in England. No loan will be opened in India. The drafts of the Secretary of State on India in 1871-2 will amount to £9,000,000. The several local governments are to have increased financial control over certain provincial services, such as the gaols, registration, police, education, roads, and civil buildings. The grant for these services throughout India amounts to £4,750,000. The imperial grant for public works in the ordinary budget for 1871-2 will be 2½ millions sterling, and the extraordinary grant will amount to 3½ millions. Some reductions are announced in the civil and military expenditure. The rate of income tax is reduced from 3⅛ to 1 per cent. Incomes between 750r. and 500r. per annum are to be altogether exempt. No further alterations will take place either in the revenue or taxes. Bills for new local taxation have been passed in Madras, introduced for the north-western provinces, Oude and the Punjaub, and are now under consideration for Bengal and Bombay. The gross opium revenue in the actuals for 1869-70 amounted to £7,951,557. In the regular budget for 1870-71 it is estimated at £7,996,800, and in the budget for 1871-72 at £8,038,500. Measures are adverted to in the financial statement for the establishment of district savings banks, for the issue of five-rupee notes, and for the coinage of ten-rupee and five-rupee gold pieces.

The King of Bavaria has, it is said, asked in marriage the hand of a Princess of the House of Hohenzollern.

REVOLUTION IN ROUMANIA.—A revolution has broken out in Roumania, and the Vienna papers are unable to see any hope of success for the Sovereign Prince. Indeed there is a rumour in Vienna that he has fled. Since the 22nd ult. says the *Presse*, blow has followed blow. The rapid march of the revolution is without check. The Reds have laboured incessantly since the beginning of the Franco-German war; and their influence is so dominant in every portion of the country that it is doubtful whether fresh elections would produce the slightest good result. A Brussels telegram states that the Treaty Powers have decided to sustain Prince Charles; "should the power of the Prince be overthrown, the Powers would unite in common action."

The opinion at Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Berlin is that there is and can be but one real King of France, "Henri V. by the Grace of God King of France and of Navarre." Anything and everything else is dangerous and to be deprecated on dynastic grounds. Upon those of international policy they would all prefer a restoration of the empire, were that possible.

On Saturday afternoon a woman named Sussannah Moorhouse, 36 years old, of Huddersfield, while cleaning the window of one of the rooms on the first floor, fell through, and her head came in contact with the grating near the cellar window. The effect of the fall, which was from a height of about three or four yards, was such as to cause almost instantaneous death.

Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and the Marquis of Lorne dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales on Saturday.

The Prussian authorities have given every facility to French troops passing through their lines *en route* for Versailles.

It is stated from Dublin that the movement for presenting the Princess Louise with a wedding gift is making progress.

It is stated that the Contagious Disease Commission will present their report within a month. There will probably be a majority and a minority report.

Two men, whose names are unknown, have been beaten in a dreadful manner near Ballyhofey, County Donegal. A third person, when going for a priest and a doctor, was also violently assaulted. The cause is yet unknown.

THE TELEGRAPHS AND THE BOAT RACE.—The result of the University Boat Race was communicated by the Post-office to the Falmouth, Malta, and Gibraltar, and Indo-European Telegraph Companies at 10.30 a.m., and was at once transmitted by the two companies to Bombay, where it arrived, according to their reports, at 10.44 a.m. The race was finished at about 10.33 a.m., and the result was made known in almost all parts of the United Kingdom by postal telegraph at from 10.36 to 10.40 a.m. The result was also forwarded by the wires of the Indo-European Telegraph Company to India, via Teheran, at 10.40 a.m., Greenwich time, and reached Kurrachee at 10.45 a.m., and Bombay at 10.45 a.m., Greenwich time.

SALE OF THE ARGYLL ESTATE OF ROSENEATH.—The fine estate of Roseneath, which for several centuries has been one of the principal seats of the Argyll family, is once more advertised to be sold. The property includes, besides Roseneath Castle, with its gardens and grounds, Clachan and Campsail, the latter an old seat of the Campbells of Carrick, having, with other woods, a fine old lime avenue, and the two celebrated silver firs, believed to be the largest in Europe. The entire estate extends to upwards of 7,300 acres, and, as is well known, occupies one of the most beautiful situations. From its peninsular position in the waters of the Firth of Clyde, of Loch Long, and of the Gareloch, it commands views of extraordinary beauty over all these arms of the sea, and of the mountain outlines of Argyleshire, Dumbartonshire, and Arran. It appears that although the Duke of Argyll would prefer to sell the estate as a whole, he would not be indisposed to sell it in lots for feuing purposes.—*North British Daily Mail.*

THE BATTLE OF THE COAL RATES.—The *Railway News* gives the following account of "the battle of the coal rates," which is now, it seems, being indulged in by the Midland and Great Northern Companies at a loss to their shareholders which is at the rate of £320,000 a year:—"During the early part of the week the colliery proprietors on the Midland Railway in Derbyshire and other places were informed that, owing to the reduction made by the Great Northern directors for coal going over that line from South Yorkshire to London, the Midland had agreed to make a still further reduction of 4d. per ton. The great fight between the companies has been on the part of the Great Northern taking the differential rate for coal going over that line to the metropolis not higher than 8d. per ton over that going by the Midland from Derbyshire, &c., instead of 1s. 4d. as heretofore. Seeing, however, that the Midland has not followed the example of the Great Northern by making the reduction 8d. a ton, it would appear as if there was a desire to affect a compromise on the part of the Midland directors on the basis of making the differential rate in favour of Derbyshire 1s. a ton, instead of 1s. 4d., at which it stood for several years. If such should be the case, the differences between the two companies may be easily adjusted by a return to something like the old rate, for the contest between them has so far been a very costly one without benefitting any class except the coal merchants, who must have pocketed very large profits indeed, seeing that the reduction of the rate by the Midland is now 3s. 1d., and by the Great Northern 2s. 11d. per ton—equal to fully 50 per cent. reduction on the price of the coal at the pits—while the loss to the rival companies is now at the rate of upwards of £320,000 a year, no part of which is saved to the public as consumers of coal.

THE NEW SALMON BILL.—The attention of all owners of water power in the kingdom is invited to the New Salmon Bill generally, but more particularly to the 27th section, which aims at the re-enactment of the 1st George I. (1714). By this Act all weirs erected after that time were declared public nuisances, and might be pulled down at the cost of the men who built them by any one who felt aggrieved by the erection, provided the aggrieved party previously obtained the sanction of a justice of the peace. We are not aware that this Act was ever enforced for 150 years, and it was repealed by the Salmon Act of 1861, but the Special Commissioner (Paterson), in the judgment given in the case of the Clitheroe weir, endeavoured to enforce it on the ground that, as the weir was illegal up to the passing of the Act of 1861, it had not acquired a prescriptive right in 1867. This judgment was appealed against and quashed by the Court of Queen's Bench, but the 27th section of the Salmon Bill now before Parliament is apparently intended to re-enact it. The 27th section of the present proposed bill enacts that, subject to such appeal as is provided by the Act of the year 1868, the Commissioners may, on the application of the Board of Conservators of the district inquire into the legality of all weirs, dams, or artificial obstructions whatsoever, which hinder the passage of salmon; and if on such inquiry, it appears that the owners of such obstruction had not at the time of the passing of the Act of 1861 acquired any legal right to make or continue such obstruction, in such form as to hinder such passage, or if the owner of any fishing mill dam, or fixed engine, which shall have already been or shall be found legal, being the owner both of the fishery and mill or other work in connection with such obstruction, shall not have made a sufficient fish pass in connection therewith, then and in either of such cases the Commissioners shall, by their order, direct a sufficient fishway to be made in such obstruction, or in the banks adjoining the same, at such owner's expense, within a time to be specified in such order, and which order shall also specify the form and situation of such fishway, and in case the owner fail to comply with such order, the Commissioners, on "being provided with funds for that purpose, may, by a warrant under their hand and seal, authorise a contractor or other person to enter upon the land and to make such a fishway; and the expense thereof, including any sum paid to the owner of the bank for taking any part thereof for the purpose of such fishway, certified under the hand of the Commissioners, shall constitute a debt due from such owner to the person or persons named in their certificate as having supplied such funds, and may be recovered as after mentioned." The Act of 1714 specified the rivers which were to be included in it, which were almost all the chief rivers in the kingdom, among the rest the Wharfe, the Ribble, the Aire and many others in the northern counties, and this 27th section (if passed) will place them all under the thumb of the Commissioners. As the owner will have to bear expense without being allowed to interfere in the construction of the fishway, he may be ruined by the cost, for if the plan does not answer, a second and a third may be tried, and, as the proper construction of a fishway is little understood, the expense and annoyance may be interminable. The bill was only printed on Saturday week, and read a second time on Wednesday last, and the mill owners, as a body, are totally ignorant that all weirs created after 1714 are illegal. The bill does not say what will be the consequence if the fishing mill dam is found to be illegal, and Mr. Paterson's definition of a fishing mill dam include all dams in streams where there were fish.

On Saturday night, as a lad named Charles Muster was feeding a massive copper ore crushing machine at the West Maria Mine, near Tavistock, he was drawn, by his clothes becoming entangled, under a series of heavy rollers, his body coming out on the other side a mere bag of pulp, having passed through spaces only four inches wide.

BARON BRAMWELL AND THE BELLRINGERS.—On Thursday evening, as Mr. Baron Bramwell was summing up in the last case of the Assizes, the bells of St. Mary's began to chime. The javelinmen were sent to stop them. The big bell then began to toll, first slowly and softly, and then more sonorously, when his lordship stopped and said, "Go and tell them to stop ringing that bell. If they don't I will commit them." The Church had to bow to the Bench, for the bell ceased shortly afterwards.—*Chester Chronicle.*

THE PURCHAS CASE.—The second petition of the Rev. Mr. Purchas to Her Majesty in council for a hearing of the case of Herbert v. Purchas has been forwarded to the Home Secretary. The document sets forth that Mr. Purchas was unable to appear in the cause for want of pecuniary means, and praying for a further hearing on the ground of the importance of the questions involved. The Queen has referred the matter to the judicial committee, and the 26th of April has been fixed for hearing the application. The Church Association will oppose.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—A special meeting of the Commissioners of 1851 was held on Monday at Marlborough House, the Prince of Wales presiding to take steps for ensuring that France should be adequately represented in the forthcoming international exhibition. A letter from M. Duc Sommerard was read, stating that the French Commission had determined fully to carry out its engagements, and although some delay might arise in transmitting objects from Paris, those from the provinces would be sent immediately. An appeal was made to gentlemen possessing French works of art to send them for exhibition.

THE ARMY RESERVES.—It has been notified from the War Office that well-conducted men belonging to regiments of infantry of the line at home, if of the prescribed age, and otherwise eligible, and of not less than three years' service, will be permitted, within such limits as may be found necessary as to numbers, to transfer their services to the first-class army reserve, under clause 4 of the Army Enlistment Act of 1870, and clause 9 of the reserve forces circular of 1870, the particulars and advantages of which are to be carefully explained to the men by officers commanding companies. Men transferred from regiments to the first-class army reserve will be brought back to serve with their old regiments whenever it is possible.

CAUGHT BY THE TIDE.—On Saturday evening, two soldiers were seen on the North Warp Bank, about three miles from Fleetwood, surrounded by the tide. The coastguard immediately launched their boat and went to their assistance. They reached the bank with great difficulty, owing to the heavy sea, and they then found that one of the men had taken refuge on the beacon, and that the other, in attempting to join him, had been washed off and drowned. Finding it impossible to reach the man on the beacon, the coastguardsmen returned to the shore, and assisted in launching and manning the lifeboat "Edward Wasey." After an arduous pull of three miles against wind and tide, the lifeboat succeeded in taking the soldier off the beacon, and he was brought into Fleetwood Harbour in safety.

MR. GOSCHEN'S REPORT ON LOCAL TAXATION.—Mr. Goschen's report on local taxation was issued on Monday morning. He finds that the increase in local taxation, though less than in other countries, has been very great. being from £8,000,000 to £16,000,000. The greater portion of this increase, at least 6½ millions, has fallen upon urban, not upon rural districts. Of the total increase £2,000,000, are due to the poor rates, £5,000,000 to town improvement rates, and £1,000,000 to police and miscellaneous perquisites. All the statistics prove that house property is heavily taxed, whilst the burthens on land are not heavier than they have been at various periods of this century, the increase in the special rates falling on land, such as county and highway rates, having been insignificant as compared with the increase in urban rates.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—John Jenkins, of Coddington, near Ledbury, Herefordshire, recently died at the extraordinary age of 107 years. The deceased lived with his daughter, who is now about 55 years of age, in a small mud hut near Coddington-cross, and was formerly a farm labourer of very industrious habits. For many years, however, he has been supported by parochial relief. Some few years ago Mr. Treherne and Mr. Andrews, of Bosbury, visited the old man, and were surprised to find him in want of many necessary articles, such as bed clothing, &c., whereupon they made an appeal to the inhabitants on his behalf, and sufficient money was raised to buy such necessaries as he stood in need of. The deceased was in possession of all his faculties up to the time of his death. He freely indulged in the habit of smoking.

A QUARTER'S EXODUS FROM LIVERPOOL.—GREAT DECREASE.—On Monday the Government emigration officials at Liverpool completed their usual returns of the exodus from the Mersey, from which it appears that the emigration from Liverpool during the quarter ending March was 2,292 below the corresponding quarter of last year. To the United States there sailed 77 ships, with 16,243 passengers, of whom 15,243 were steerage. Of the latter 10,007 were English, 292 Scotch, 1,720 Irish, and 3,224 other countries. These vessels have sailed under the provisions of the Government Passenger Emigration Act. The number of short sloops which sailed during the quarter was as follows:—To the United States 28, with 1292 passengers; one to Canada, with 52 passengers; one to Novia Scotia, with six; seven to Victoria, with 150; two to the West Indies, with 16; eight to the East Indies, with 105; six to the West Coast of Africa, with 62; and 22 to South America, with 356 passengers:—making a grand total of 18,270, against 21,571 in the March quarter of last year.

EXECUTION AT BEDFORD.—Within the precincts of Bedford Gaol the extreme penalty of the law was on Monday inflicted upon William Bunn, for the murder of Sarah Marshall, at the village of Little Staughton, of which crime the prisoner was found guilty at the last Bedfordshire Assizes. The murdered woman was a poor imbecile creature, 56 years of age, who resided in a cottage by herself on the roadside of the village, and had, as it appeared at the trial, been the object of much teasing and annoyance by the rough children of the neighbourhood. On the evening of the 29th March, Old Sally, as she was called, was seen in her usual health; but at eleven o'clock the same night the neighbours heard screams coming from her cottage. That, however, was an ordinary circumstance, and no particular notice was taken of it; but on the following morning the old woman's door was seen standing partly open for several hours. This excited suspicion, and, on an examination of the house being made, the body of Old Sally was found, brutally murdered, and bearing marks of fiendish violence. It had been forced through the sacking of the bed, and the head and heels were doubled together. The back was a mass of wounds and bruises. On the throat were scratches and bruises, showing that it had been fiercely grasped by her assailant, and that death had been produced by strangulation. Information having been given to the police, inquiries were at once made with a view to discover the perpetrator of the foul deed. Those inquiries resulted in the apprehension, trial, and conviction of the prisoner on conclusive evidence. After his condemnation the culprit made statements to the Governor of the gaol admitting his guilt, but he gave no evidence of contrition until Monday, when, however, he appeared deeply penitent. The execution was witnessed only by the prison authorities and the reporters. Calcraft was the executioner.

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PROPOSED FORMATION OF A WORKING MEN'S HALL AT CONSETT.

On Friday evening last, a meeting was held in the British School-room, Consett, to hear an address from the Rev. H. Solly, of London, in reference to working men's halls and social clubs, and to take into consideration the advisability of forming a club for the social, moral, and intellectual improvement of the working man. Mr. Wm. Jenkins, of Consett Hall, occupied the chair. Mr. David Dale and Mr. John Kane, of Darlington, were also announced to address the meeting. There was a large attendance, the majority being workmen connected with the Consett Ironworks; but here and there might be seen a tradesman, a brickmaker, or one of the general public. A number of those present were either members or officers of the Consett Co-operative Society, and the teetotallers were well represented.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said he was very sorry that he should have kept the company waiting, but he had just returned from London, and thought it better to have a cup of tea previous to appearing before them. He was also sorry to inform them that neither Mr. Dale nor Mr. Kane were able to be present from unavoidable circumstances. These two gentlemen had been in communication with Mr. Solly, and they had determined to hold a meeting in Consett, and he was glad to see such a good company present. He was afraid he could not benefit them by anything which he could prove, but he would endeavour to show them what progress the working men were making in other places. He would tell them candidly, as one who had had considerable experience with working men's clubs, that if they desired to have an institution in which to meet they must carry it on by their own exertions. They must not be dependent upon their masters for its support; whatever was done must be done by themselves, and independently of anyone. He thought that unless they all bound themselves together, and each one contributed his share, the thing was not worth having, and would never prosper. He had lived thirty-five years amongst the working classes, and he had seen clubs got up for the benefit of the working men, but because the working men themselves had no interest in it these institutions soon ceased to exist. He gave an instance of a working men's club in South Wales, costing £10,000, which had been erected for the benefit of the working men. The middle class went and enjoyed it, but the class for whom it was really intended never went at all. It was the same with our own reading-room and library at Blackhill, which had originally been set apart for the working men of the district. If it were possible to get up a club—the working men themselves defraying the expenses—where they could all meet on common ground, he (the chairman) thought it would be much better. Mr. Solly came there that evening of his own good will. He did not know the object Mr. Solly had in addressing them, but he knew there was a great desire to wean men from public-houses. There was a large number of houses in Consett belonging to the Consett Iron Company which had only two rooms. A man went home and found his wife washing, or ironing perhaps, and he was driven from home to seek the comfort he was unable to get at his own fireside. Where were the men to go? Well, of course, he must go to the nearest public-house to enjoy a glass, after the toils of the day were over. Sometimes he got a glass, and sometimes he got a pint, but very often he got intoxicated; and, as a consequence, he was taken to Shotley Bridge and locked up. (Laughter.) To prove this he referred to the large number of persons who appeared before the Shotley Bridge Police Court on the previous Monday. He attributed a great deal of the drunkenness and misery that is going forward in this district to the fact that the working men's cottages were too small to accommodate the persons living in them. (Loud applause.) There were 100 cottages in Consett without back doors, and he (the chairman) knew of a place where there were 1,000 cottages in the same deplorable condition. Mr. Solly would have to tell them what course to pursue to remedy this great evil. The Consett Iron Company were doing a great deal for the intellectual and moral advancement of the inhabitants of this district. The Gas Company also took an interest in the working men. They had provided a room, rent free, for the working men, but very few real working men attended it. Unless the working men themselves were the real promoters of the institution they proposed to build, he believed they would not take the interest requisite to make it popular. There were institutions erected where the members were allowed to take their beer. If they wanted a glass of beer it was there for them; if they did not choose to drink there was no compulsion. He was not censuring innkeepers. How could they do without public-houses? The other day he had been asked to sign a Permissive Bill petition, the object of which was to squash the public-houses altogether. Suppose there were 500 ratepayers in Consett who wanted to close the public-houses entirely. If that was going to prevent them from getting drunk so much the better; but he thought 500 people had no right to legislate for 2,500. His opinion was that they could not do away with public-houses until they got a substitute for them. He (the chairman) had known many ironmasters who had done a great deal for their workmen, and he knew of others who had done nothing. Why should the masters spend their money over the men if they did not try to improve themselves? He had been in London, and he knew of an old gentleman, a Frenchman, named Schneider, who had employed 10,000 people. This gentleman had spent a large amount of money over his workmen; but having unfortunately become unpopular, the very men whom he benefited had caused him to run away from his native place, and he was now a refugee in London. The ironmasters did a great deal for their workmen, and he thought it would be better if the working men were made to feel their own duties and responsibilities. His feeling was that something must be done by the men themselves. If they raised an institution by their own subscriptions, the working men would learn to take a pride in it. If Mr. Solly could point up a plan by which they could do this they would be very glad and thankful. (Applause.)

Mr. SOLLY said the matter had been so admirably introduced by the chairman that he thought Mr. Jenkins was not so ignorant of the subject as he had led them to believe at the commencement of his address. From what the chairman had said he believed that no one would be more willing to assist the working men than the chairman himself. There were different sorts of help, but the help they wanted was that which enabled the working men to help themselves. There was a period in every man's life when he required assistance from others. But first of all he would tell them how he came to address them that evening. Last autumn, when Mr. John Kane was up in London (and he was sorry Mr. Kane could not attend that evening, as he had been with the speaker every day during the week, and he had fully intended to be present that evening), it was arranged that he should come here. Several gentlemen had formed a society for the purpose of establishing these working men's clubs, and this was the society which enabled him to take the thing in hand. The chairman had referred to the want of accommodation in working men's houses. He (Mr. Solly) would compare the gentleman's house to the working man's house. There was a nobleman who had been doing his duty during the day. He went home and had a comfortable meal in one room, and after that he went into another room. There were books, draughtsmen, chess, &c., with which he might amuse himself. If he wanted to be alone, he could take his cigar and go into his study. They had pleasant tea parties and other things to make home happy and life enjoyable. Home was a very nice thing in its way, but if a man had to be kept at home he would soon become a very selfish thing. The question was—How was the working man to manage all this? Sometimes there was only one room in his dwelling, and here all the cooking, washing, baking, &c., was carried on. What was the man to do? How and where could he get better accommodation? Well, of course, he was compelled to go to a public-house. There was no class of men who worked so hard as the English working men. They deserved something better than they got. A man went out to see his friends. Further on there was a nice comfortable room in a public-house, and to this room they adjourned, and it often happened that these men spent a good deal more of their money than they could afford. (Applause.) He would take a case of a Friendly Society holding its meeting to transact business. They went in to have a quiet chat over their glass of beer. The company was the ruin of them. They could not sit in the room without drinking, and when they got their pints they desired their quarts, and very soon the gallon was introduced. The more they drank the more thirsty they became. To account for this some of the men had said the publicans put a little salt into the beer. (Laughter.) There was no inducement held out to a man to make him drink at a club. If he liked to have it, well and good, but if he preferred not to have it he could leave it alone. There was no landlord to watch the glasses and ask if he should fill them again. He did not believe that men got drunk from the love of drink, but it was mixing in society where a pressure was put upon the men to make them take more than they otherwise would. He had been in conversation with a couple of navvies, and on asking one of them how much he spent in drink per week the navvy said it averaged 10s., but that he had many a time knocked off 15s. a week. This amount made a great hole in the working man's wages, and considerably diminished his wife's happiness. He always found the working men complaining that it was company that did it. He knew a man who had won 32s. by gambling on the Saturday, and on the Monday morning he only had 7d. left. Many of the ironworkers spent 30s. a week. There was a public-house at Spennymoor where it was sometimes difficult to get near the house, and he had been informed that this publican sometimes took £90 on a Saturday. There was another publican in the same place who was clearing £5 and £6 a week. The speaker knew a man at Lancaster who commenced business with £7, and now this man was very wealthy, and owned rows of houses. This was the way in which the working men were enjoying themselves—enjoyment it could not be. It was disgraceful and ruinous in every point of view. Only think how much the working men must be spending in all parts of the country. He did not suppose Consett was remarkable for its sobriety. (Laughter.) It was very sad to think how the working men were starving both themselves, their wives, and their children in order to support these publicans. He was not there to say anything against public-houses, but it was a shame the working men had no other place to go to. (Hear, hear.) How was the thing working in reference to benefit societies? They met at public-houses, and had to pay for the use of the place. At North Shields 100 members spent 3d. a week for the use of a house wherein to meet. This amounted to 25s. a week, and how soon could they have built a place for that sum. Sometimes at those meetings a great many of the members were not there, and as a consequence there was more drink than those present could consume, and therefore the most extravagant and expensive drinks were ordered. Mr. T. Pratt had once told him there was a society whose members paid 6d. a week. The men went to the public-house, sat down in one of the rooms with some of his companions, and soon became so drunk that they were not fit to go into the meeting, and in consequence they were fined 1s. This, together with their contribution, made it 1s. 6d., without what they had spent. How many men had reason to wish they had never joined a friendly society? How many wives said they wished their husbands had never joined the benefit club, because it did them and their children more harm than good? Mr. Tidd Pratt said that for every 20s. the working men laid by, they spent 5s. for the money they paid. That was like teeming water in at the top and letting it out at the bottom. There were a hundred benefit societies failing every year. Mr. Tidd Pratt had said a benefit society was not safe unless it had 200 members. Benefit societies were very beneficial for the publicans, but sometimes the members found on wanting their money that it was all gone. He thought it was high time this was done away with. Not only did the man suffer, but his wife and family suffered. This reminded the speaker of a very steady man who had paid 1s. a month to a provident club for a year. He went to the breaking-up meeting, when the profits were divided, and a supper held at the public-house. The man got very drunk for the first time that year, stumbled against the kerbstone in going home, and when he came to himself found his pockets turned inside out, and all his money gone. With trades' societies it was the same thing—they had to pay for the accommodation by drinking. Until fifty years ago the gentlemen of our land did precisely the same thing as the working men were doing now. They met at taverns; they paid for the same thing that the working men did; they drank bottles of wine, and got drunk as often as they pleased without anyone taking notice of it, and thought themselves very happy—and a very wretched, miserable happiness it must have been. It was not confined to the gentry at that time, but it went from the highest to the lowest. At that time it was not considered a wrong to get drunk, but he was glad to say they had now about got rid of this vice among the upper class. It was considered a disgrace to be seen drunk now, and if a man was seen in this state, he very soon found that his friends began to shun his company, and cease to send him invitations to balls, teas, evening parties, &c. They now met at their own private clubs, and paid for it by subscriptions. They could drink if they desired, but there was no occasion to take more than they wanted. Why should not the working men do the same? (Applause). As far as he understood they had some capital institutions in the district. They had libraries, reading-rooms, and billiard boards, but this was not enough. They were very valuable to a certain set of men, but it was the working-men they wanted to benefit. What they wanted was an institution in which they could get anything they desired. They wanted a place where they had the right of doing their business and getting refreshments afterwards; where they could take their refreshment, or leave it, just as they pleased: where there would be no pot-boy asking them to give their orders, or a landlord insulting them if they did not wish to drink. They wanted a place where they could sit as long as they desired without drinking, and that was the reason he was before them that evening. It had done good at Darlington. At Witton Park £600 was promised by the men themselves. The late secretary of the Birmingham Trade Council informed him (the speaker) that the trade societies of Birmingham alone (fifty-four in number) spent about £3,000 a year, directly and indirectly, for the use of rooms at public-houses. Think what splendid halls and club-rooms these societies might have for their money if they chose, instead of their meeting-place. In London, Leeds, Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester, the members of these trades and societies were getting notice that they did not take enough drink, and that they must quit if they did not take more. What did this show? Why, simply that the men were getting more sense. He was at a meeting in Leeds, and the chairman said that several societies had been sent away from public-houses because the men refused to take enough drink. It had been said that it was hard to keep up the interests of the working men. He asked how could they when the men spent all their money in the public-houses. Some of the persons in the meeting might want to keep up the wage, but there were many "black sheep" who would not support them. These "black sheep" would come to the fore when it was a question of rising wages, but when their assistance was needed they were nowhere to be found. The working men wanted a great deal more organization besides first-rate leaders. Where would the German army have been—even with the great Moltke at its head—if it had not been composed of sober and properly-organised men? They wanted men who would do their duty by one another. They did not want men whose brains were muddled with beer. When they first went into the movement about ten years ago they thought it would be a great mistake to introduce beer, but when the men found that they could leave the beer when they chose, they liked it very much. Remove the presence of the landlord, and it would be the best thing in the world. A club had been formed at Maidstone, in Kent, two years ago, and it had been found that the consumption of drink did not average one pint a week to each member. Some of the members took none, while some took four or five pints. They formed a club in London, and out of 500 or 600 members they had never found a case of intemperance, and only one man had been expelled. The whole tone of the club was against drunkenness, but the whole tone of the public-house for it. He noticed one thing especially in connection with the clubs. If a man happened to get drunk, the next time he appeared at the club he went about in a slinking manner, apparently ashamed of himself. If the man had got drunk at a public-house he would have acted in quite a different manner. Let them get the right sort of men to begin them; they must not have drunken men to start them. Put good men on the committee, and then allow the drunkards to join them. They would gradually catch the fashion of the place, and change themselves. They did not want the clubs to be places merely for men to have a little social chat. He had been talking to two men on the subject. On giving them a description of the institution they required, one of them said "Oh, I see what it is we want—a Co-operative public-house." It was a grand thing co-operation—a man was saving money while he was spending it. Why should not the profits on the beer, as well as on other things, go into the pockets of the people? It might be a better plan perhaps that the stewards might have profits on all the articles sold, except on the drink, the profits upon which might go into the funds of the club. The temperance movement had done a great amount of good. (Hear hear.) They helped the fallen brother out of the dirt. That was the principle which ought to stimulate them. Let them enter into it with a spirit. Ask the men whether it was right for them to live as they were. They might answer: "We have worked our week's werk and are entitled to some relaxation." But was this enough? The very horses did that. It might do for the horses, but not for the man. He deprecated the idea of men being compared to mere brutes, and thought that man was for a nobler and better purpose. In walking from Bishop Auckland to Witton Park, he saw a poor fellow lying in a state of drunken insensibility. The man, although besotted with the influence of alcohol possessed a noble countenance, and he could not but think, that if that person had been possessed of a sound education, he was destined for something superior. How many hundreds were doing the some daily? They did not do what the horse did but worse. Near one of the finest cities in the World—Naples—there was a famous grotto called "the grotto of the dog." On a stranger wishing to view this place he was accompanied by a guide, who besides carrying a torch took with him a dog. On entering the cavern the dog was set down, and immediately swooned from the effects of the gasses which came from the floor. On being taken up, however, it soon revived. In the same manner did drunkards want lifting from the obnoxous vapour which surrounded them at every corner. He was once shown the corpse of a murdered man by the water side. The corpse presented a horrid spectacle, and was food for much contemplation. He saw the motionless figure, with the waves playing with it at will, and he could not but think how many men were as useless, although not altogether so inanimate, from the effects of imbibing too freely. At the working men's clubs they might bring out the noble faculties of the men. Why should not the men know something of the world in which they were placed—of the men who had made history glorious by their works and by their blood? Were the working men of Consett not to know all this? It was a crying shame and a disgrace. They were but asleep. Wake them up, and God would give them His blessing. (Loud applause).

The CHAIRMAN said he had almost made up his mind that there was nothing to be done. He had a maxim that "if he did not know what to do, to do nothing," but he hoped, after this meeting, they would do something. Mr. Solly had referred to the middle and the lower class. He might say that when he was fifteen years old it was a common custom for men of all ranks to get drunk. He recollected when masters themselves kept taverns. At that time it was one mass of drink. He had been in London during the week, and met nearly all the iron-masters in Great Britain—all men who had risen from the ranks. They had met together for several days, and not a single case of intemperance was witnessed. Twenty-five years ago that could not have taken place. If a man had gone to a such-meeting twenty-five years ago and did not get drunk, he would have been ridiculed by his companions, and many men, who might otherwise have led a life of sobriety, had "gone to the dogs" in consequence of this. At that time the managers were little better than the men themselves. The fashion at that time was to see who could drink the most wine, and he who was forunate (or unfortunate) in drinking most thought himself the best man. Mr. Solly had pointed out that there had been a great change amongst the upper class, and he hoped there was about to be a change in the lower class. He recollected the time when they could not have such an audience as they had that night. Temperance was working a change, but temperance would not do all. Give the working men beer in such a way as he could leave it when he liked. There were some men who had been accustomed to drink. Let them have it, but not in quantities to make them brutes. Let the working men, who so hardly earned their money, have beer in moderation, but not to take it in such a way as to destroy both body and soul. He would suggest to have an establishment where they could go and write letters—where a young man might write a letter to his sweetheart. (Laughter). He would say, for the Consett Iron Company, that they would do all they could to assist the working men. Let the men put their heads together and see what they could do. There was the Co-operative store; what a good institution it was. Why should they not buy their beer on the same principles? The chairman then asked the meeting if anyone had anything to say.

Mr. J. HUNTER thought it could be carried out much better if beer was not introduced.

The CHAIRMAN said the object of such a institution was to soften the men's desire for drink by introducing it in such a way that they could take it in moderation.

Mr. J. HUNTER moved that a committee be appointed, with the power to add to their number, for the purpose of considering the scheme proposed by Mr. Solly, and that it be referred to a future meeting.

Mr. T. CARR seconded the motion.

Mr. W. M. PATTERSON said he would like to ask the Chairman, before he put the motion to the meeting, whether the meeting was confined exclusively to the ironworkers, or it was considered to be open to the general public?

The CHAIRMAN replied that the meeting was open, as the institution was for the good of the public of the district. The Chairman then asked Mr. Steggall, vicar of Consett, what he thought of the movement. He (the Chairman) was sure the ministers were doing all they could to aid in the social, moral, and intellectual improvement of the working men.

Rev. F. STEGGALL said it gave him great pleasure when he found that Mr. Solly was coming to Consett. He had been exceedingly struck with the address he made at the Social Science Congress at Newcastle—with the wisdom and the tact he showed on this subject. He did not see anything to stop the working men of the district forming a club if the funds were forthcoming, he thought it had better be on the co-operative principle. He only hoped they would form a committee.

The CHAIRMAN said he would do all he could. If the Consett Iron Company could see their way he would be very glad to assist them in every way.

Mr. SOLLY said he was quite satisfied that the working men would give a hearty welcome to persons of better education who might be desirous of joining them. It was quite right that the working men should feel that the club was their own.

The CHAIRMAN then put Mr. Hunter's motion to the meeting, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Solly for the admirable manner in which he had treated the subject. He had put the thing plainly and straightforwardly before them, and without any bias.—Carried unanimously.

Mr. SOLLY said he was much obliged to them. He hoped they would do the thing better than he had done it. He had formed a very high opinion of Mr. Jenkins, and complimented the working men in being fortunate enough to have such a good master. He had great pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding.

Mr. SIDDELL seconded the motion, which was carried unanmously.

The CHAIRMAN having thanked the company for their attendance, the meeting separated.

The following are the names of the committee:—Messrs. J. Hunter, W. M. Patterson, T. Siddell, sen., J. Pescod, R. Williams, A. Walton, M. Lowson, J White, J. McGrath, A. Moir, T. Dunne, E. Richardson, and R. Pearson.

A PEACE LECTURE AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Mr. Robert Doeg, of Carlisle, gave a lecture in the Town Haall, Shotley Bridge, on Saturday night, on "Peace or War; which is best, and most in accordance with Christian principles." There was only a small company, the chair being occupied by Mr. E. O. Tregelles. The Chairman said that though the principles of the Peace Society were not new, they were accepted charily by the people. In the church, the scholars set themselves above the Master, but it would be well for them to hear this teaching as they would be very fools indeed if they imagined they knew better. Oliver Goldsmith wrote a remarkable book called the "Vicar of Wakefield," and when the Vicar was taking leave of his son George, who was going to be a soldier, he was representated as saying—"The most precious tears that Heaven bestows are those that fall upon the unburied soldier on the field of battle." He did not know whether Goldsmith meant those words as the feeling of the clergy; but if the young man had been an angel he could not have got a richer benediction. It was not surprising that religious people had many notions, when it was considered what teaching they got.

Mr. DOEG then delivered a lengthened address, which was listened to with marked attention. The present crisis, he said, demanded particular attention. They had been taught to regard the employment of soldiers as an honourable occupation; and the manner in which even ministers of religion praised soldiers, would make the people believe that they were the most perfect christians, and those who died in battle for their country were the most certain of everlasting happiness. He was not going to say there was no christians in the army, but he would say that their soldiership was no part of their christianity. Were not those who called themselves christians bound to follow the precepts of Christ? He thought they were. Well, Christ had made some strong remarks, and laid down some broad principles—"Love your enemies; bless them that despitefully use you;" &c. He then went into the religious aspect of the question to show that war was morally wrong; and after deploring that the episcopalian clergyman by their articles were bound to a course contrary to the New, Testament, and the spirit of the sermon preached before the Queen by the talented editor of *Good Words*, he quoted such passages as "resist not evil," and asked if they were to presume that that law was only for individuals and that there was another for nations? All war offensive and defensive was opposed to the teachings of the Lord Jesus Christ. He then read the following piece which had been written by a Baptist minister, entitled "Christ's Precepts concerning War, *versus* Christian Practice:"—

"Christian," says Jesus Christ, "resist no evil!"
Thou art my master, and I never will,
Unless in *battle* I resist and kill.

"Your foes, embrace, and them that curse you, bless."
I will, I will; my gracious Lord! unless
The dogs of war let slip, my footsteps press,
And fiends of battle do my soul possess!
And then my foes I'll worry and distress;
Yes, cut and slaughter them: What can I less?

"If foes are thirsty, give them drink; and food
If they are hungry."
Lord, Thy word is good,
And shall be done! Unless I thirst for blood
And called to battle upon field or flood;
And then, in starving seige or close blockade
I'll stop their water, and exhaust their bread.

"If smitten on the right cheek, turn the other."
I will; and every vengeful feeling smother,
Except when War commands to slay my brother.

"Put up thy murd'rous sword into its sheath."
I will; 'till on the battle's blood stained heath,
Led by the prospect of a laural wreath,
I draw the steel, and hot and out of breath,
In spite of what Salvation's Captain saith,
I wave it in the air, and shout "DEATH! DEATH!"

"Oh, then I see, my precepts you despise!"
No, never, when they seem both good, and wise.

"Away false saint! thou callest me "Liege and Lord."
And yet when I command, "Put up thy sword,"
Thou tell'st me I'm a fool for such a word
And God and man, thou puttest on a level,
Then bear my name no more; thou serv'st the devil!

The passages that appeared to favour the use of arms were examined, and the lecturer's opinion was that the weapons spoken of were not carnal. War was allowed, under certain circumstances, under the old dispensation; but were christians now to refer to the old for arguments in support of war? He showed from the old Testament what had been accomplished through faithful prayers, which was in the hands of determined christian men more powerful than all the weapons in the world. The demoralising influence of the military system upon the soldiers was next spoken of, and the Contagious Diseases Acts were reprobated. A different sentiment was wanted in Parliament with respect to war system, for as long as one-half of the members were interested parties there would be no change. Mr. Rylands, in a late speech, had shown that there was a steady tendency to increase in the military expenditure, and Mr. Gladstone had said that no government could keep it down, so great was the power of interested parties, unless continually supported by a weight of public opinion. From 1840 to 1869 the expenditure had risen £15,000,000 apparently, but £18,000,000 really, which was £3 7s. 6d. per family. It was a folly to say that the so-called improvements in the engines of warfare would make men less anxious for war, and the late war between France and Germany had shown that. It was said that in order to preserve peace it was necessary to be prepared for war; but it was not the case that when a nation was prepared for war they wanted to have it. What had Prussia and France been doing for four or five years before the war broke out? Adding to their armaments, making plans of attack—preparing for war, not to keep peace. An attempt had been made to drag England into the war, but he was thankful she had been kept out of it. Interested individuals, however, who were always on the alert, had made it an occasion for creating a panic, and then a demand was made upon the country for money and soldiers. The demand was granted, said one member, to stay the sensation without; but there was no sensation without, it was amongst themselves, in their clubs, and all the expense was weak and ineffectual. What had we to fear? So long as we kept the peace the nations would keep the peace with us. There never was a time when there should be less fear, and yet there was additional expenditure. The political aspect of the case was largely dwelt upon, and was shown to be a great mistake from this point of view. After speaking of the awful sacrifice of human life he showed that the early christians objected to take up arms on the ground that it was contrary to the religion of Christ. The lecturer thought it was better to have Napoleon's estimate of us—"a nation of shopkeepers"—than to have a nation of warriors.

LECTURE ON INDIA AT LEADGATE.

On Tuesday evening, the Rev. W. M. Armistead, of Crook, delivered a very interesting lecture in the Wesleyan Day School, Leadgate, the subject being entitled "Five years in India." Mr. J. W. Davison, of Consett, occupied the chair. The lecturer said he was not going to give them a missionary speech, but a sort of traveller's story about people different from themselves. After a four months' voyage over the dark blue sea he found himself in Madras. After staying in Madras a short time he made a journey by rail to Vellore. He found that the carriages on the railway were fitted up very comfortably—in fact better than those of our own country, and what was better still was that they only paid half of what we paid at home. From Vellore he went to Bangalore by "bullock transit." The transit was a sort of oblong box on wheels, which was in shape like a coffin. There was a hole at one end in which the traveller had to get in, while there were windows in the sides. The journey between Vellore and Bangalore was a very rapid ascent. The traveller, at the commencement of his journey, makes arrangements for a "through passage." The bullocks travelled at the rate of five miles an hour, which was considered quick work. At the end of every five miles the traveller procures a relay of fresh bullocks, and in this way, after a weary journey, he at length reaches Bangalore. The musquito was very plentiful in this neighbourhood. It was in size and shape like a gnat, and when one of those little things settled down on your skin it had the power of taking a large drop of blood. There were a good many of those insects in private houses, and they caused a great inconvenience to the traveller, especially at night, when they were most troublesome. The country also swarmed with snakes of the most deadly description, which were more formidable foes than the mosquito. Here a motley group might be seen, dressed in all kinds of fantastic costumes—Mahometans with haughty mien, Hindoos of innumerable casts, Parsees, or the fire-worshippers, and all there talking away each in his own language, made a complete Babel, to the infinite amusement and bewilderment of the European. Having arrived at Mysore, Mr. Armistead then went on to describe the manners, customs, and general character of the natives. Mysore had a population of 65,000, and labour was therefore abundant and cheap. The people were very poor, but the soil being very productive they were able to procure the necessaries of life. The lecturer described the various fruits and vegetables grown, the length, breadth, and general elevation of the country, and altogether gave a very succinct description of the Mysore province. The lecture was copiously illustrated with anecdotes, and was highly interesting and amusing. Thanks were accorded to the lecturer and the chairman, and the audience dispersed after singing the doxology.

Markets.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a good supply of wheat from the growers, but a small arrival coastwise, and nothing from abroad. An advance of 1s on English and 6d to 1s on foreign was obtained, but only a limited business done. Barley and malt unchanged. Beans firm and peas rather dearer. Oats in moderate demand, at late rates. Flaur firm.

DARLINGTON CORN MARKET, Monday.—Good red wheat sold from 14s 6d to 15s 6d per boll of two bushels; white ditto, 15s 6d to 16s 6d; old red wheat, —s 0d to —s 0d; white ditto, —s 0d to —s 0d; barley, 9s 6d to 10s 0d; grinding qualities, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per boll; long oats, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; short ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d per bushel; beans, 11s 6d to 13s 0d per boll. There was a good show of wheat, which sold at 1s to 2s per qr. advance on last week's rates.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 240 beasts, but an increase of 850 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, both cattle and sheep were only middling. The supply of beef comprised 1,060 head. The beef trade to-day was in a tolerably active state, and the tendency was in favour of the seller. In exceptional cases prime heifers made 9s 9d, but the general top figure for beef was 9s 6d per imperial stone, with a good finish. The number of sheep was 5,140. The large arrivals at the Sanitarium had a somewhat depressing influence on the mutton trade. The demand for most breeds was in a languid state from the commencement to the close, yet prices underwent little or no change, and part remained unsold. Pigs—935 were shown. The pork trade ruled steady, and prices were much about the same as on Tuesday last.

Prices:—Beasts, prime heifer, 9s 3d to 9s 6d; secondary sorts, 7s 9d to 8s 3d; inferior sorts, 6s 3d to 6s 9d; first-class oxen, 9s 0d to 9s 3d; middling, 7s 0d to 7s 9d; cows, 5s 3d to 6s 9d; pork, large, 4s 6d to 6s 6d; small, 7s 6d to 8s 0d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep, good vendable mutton, 9½d to 10d; large fat, 0d to 0d; middling, 8½d to 9d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 8d to 8½d per lb., sinking offal.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—There were 100 carts of hay, and 62 carts of straw in the market.

Prices: old land hay, £5 0s 0d to £7 10s 0d; this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; new land hay, £5 10s 0d to £7 10s 0d; this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; clover hay, £5 5s 0d to £6 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 1s 10d to 2s 4d; barley straw, 1s 9d to 2s 4d; and oat straw, 2s 0d to 2s 8d per thrave.

MIDDLESBOROUGH IRON MARKET, Tuesday.—To-day there was a large attendance on 'Change at Middlesbro'. There was a keen inquiry for pig iron, at 47s for No. 3. Very little underselling is now going on, and this price is readily obtained. Some makers will not sell this quality for less than 47s 6d per ton. Notwithstanding the disastrous news from Paris the market was firm. The local demand for pigs is excellent. A good deal of pig iron is being sent to Germany, Hungary, Russia, and other parts of the continent. For rails there is an increased inquiry, and prices are steadily improving. Plate and angle iron are being disposed of in large quantities. The bar iron trade is good.

BIRTHS.

CONSETT—At Consett Station, on the 31st ult., Mrs. Baty, of a daughter.
At Nelson Street, on the 4th inst., Mrs. Hall, of a son.
At Sherburn Terrace, on the 4th inst., Mr. J. R. Smith, plumber, of a son.
BLACKHILL—At Foundry Row, on the 27th ult., Mrs. Mayfield, of a daughter.
At Eltringham Terrace, on the 1st inst., Mrs. Cummings, of a son.
At Foundry Row, on the 4th inst., Mrs. Westgarth, of a son.
CUTLERS' HALL—At 47, on the 25th ult., the wife of Mr. Lancaster, of a son.
On the 27th ult., Mrs. Robbey, of a daughter.
LEADGATE—At 258, on the 6th inst., Mrs. White, of a son—stillborn.

DEATHS.

CONSETT—At 127, King Street, on the 24th ult., aged 8 months, Rebecca Atkinson.
At Green Street, on the 4th inst., aged 75, Mrs. McNight.
BLACKHILL—At 18, on the 25th ult., aged 3 months, Henry Nelson.
On the 27th ult., aged 3 weeks, Thomas Wm. Burnup.
At Eltringham Terrace, on the 2nd inst., aged 11 hours, George Cummings.
At Benfieldside, on the 20th ult., aged 54, George Haddon.
SHOTLEY BRIDGE—On the 28th ult., aged 4 years and 6 months, Margaret Morton, only daughter of Edward and Harriet J. Wardhaugh.
At Wesley Cottage, on the 31st ult., aged 2 years and 5 months, Christiana Leith, daughter of the Rev. T. W. Blanshard, Wesleyan minister.
At Cutler's Hall, on the 29th ult., aged 12 years, Jas. Irving.
EBCHESTER—On the 27th ult., aged 12½ years, John O'Riley.
NEW ZEALAND—At Wellington, on the 20th January, aged 21, George Edward, eldest son of the late Wm. Marshall, and grandson of the Rev. R. Marshall, of Whittonstall.

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