ERVANT GIRL.
farmer, residing near Win-
ting a young woman named
inst.—Complainant stated
candle out of her hand and
also took up a bar of iron,
hit her.—Fined 40s. and

A LANDLADY.
was charged with assaulting
of a public-house, at Quebec.
he refused to fill beer for the
ruck her.—Fined 2s. 6d. and

D RIOTOUS.
r charged with having been
me occasion.—Fined 1s. and

uebec, was charged by P.C.
ce, at Quebec, on the 10th

was charged by the same
e, on the same occasion.—

also charged with a similar
on. P.C. Smith stated that
h Barker, and a disturbance
the defendant was like a
fluence of liquor.—On pro-
" the defendant was allowed
costs.
D WOUNDING.
ged with unlawfully wound-
e 12th inst. Prosecutor said
ry. Last Monday afternoon
d, when he observed two nav-
went to pick one of them up,
and kicked him.—Prisoner,
woman was striking one of the
nterfered.—Hugh Carnon said
fighting on the ground. The
several times while on the
other man.—Dr. Stephenson
n a very weak condition, from
the throat.—The Chairman
greatly at the prisoner's hands.
t be blameless in the matter,
ht to use the violence he had.

NG A WIFE.
, Allendale Cottages, was
his wife, Ann Metcalf, at
4th inst.—Complainant stated
e and after accusing her of
d her several times.—Fined
h's imprisonment.
FUL SON.
with assaulting his mother,
st., Complainant stated that
e case.—The Chairman said
king act to strike at a woman
but to strike a mother was
luding costs, and ordered to
ce for the next six months.
D RIOTOUS.
d by P.C. Riddell with the
ld, on the 10th inst.—Fined

rged with a similar offence,

ged with stealing a piece of
n Parker, butcher, Leadgate,
oner had been charged before
ates on Monday for drunk and
eing liberated she appears to
ate, where she entered Mr.
no one in the shop, she took
e carried off.—Committed to
nths.

pondence.

ourselves responsible for the
Correspondents.

BAD SCHOLAR.

of the Guardian.
n of last week appears a letter
which the writer attempts to
he supposes I made respecting
Moor for the last twenty-eight
is incorrect, as I never said nor
that *all* the men residing at
dog traders or bird fanciers.
here was *a class* of men—not *all*
re are, I am sure, many good
Moor, and in this opinion, both
gree. As a rule miners are a
have an honourable pride in
fortable; they generally have
houses. Will "Bad Scholar"
e feeling is possessed by the
South Moor? I think not. I
the men can make plenty of
let "Bad Scholar" go through
day, and he will find a large
he public house. I never said
that I need not notice the case
holar." When the quantity of
n as an evidence of the industry
ls. "Bad Scholar" forgot to
some of the men work every
er, that many of them are at
fortnight, and if so "Bad
o boast. I think if they make
they must make a very bad
dition of their houses nor the
n would lead one to think that
f. "Bad Scholar" winds up
he unjust measures of trades-
"Bad Scholar" is, I hope,
his assertion would lead me to
ve to get their weights and
ntly which is or ought to be
one point "Bad Scholar" and
ls; and as we thus agree in
tor will be appointed to look
d the filthy houses. Were this
of the place would, I firmly
d.

Yours,
PIT LAD.

ages, and Deaths.

beyond the simple announce-
ages, or Deaths, will be charged

RTHS.
e, on the 15th inst., the wife
d, of a daughter.
ack Dean, St. John's Chapel,
wife of the Rev. W. Bowe, of

0th inst., the wife of Mr. W.
ghter.

RIAGES.
t., Mr. Thomas Sowler, mason,
kham, both of Satley.
ATHS.
Street, on the 10th inst., aged
daughter of Mr. Christopher

the 13th inst., aged 3 years,

the 15th inst., aged 11 years,

l Row, on the 9th inst., aged

on the 11th inst., aged 5 years,

Workhouse, on the 11th inst.,
George Turnbull.
On the 13th inst., aged 40,

inst., aged 78, Mr. Anthony

11, Evard Street, on the 1st
the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas
ate.
th inst., aged 34, Mr. Robert
Blanchland.
ilton Street, on the 14th inst.,
daughter of Mr. Thomas

by ROBERT JACKSON, at his
ks, 59, Front Street, Consett,
17th, 1872.


# The Consett Guardian

## AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 584. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24TH, 1872. PRICE ONE PENNY.



### Business Announcements.

REED BROTHERS,
*GROCERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BAKERS, AND MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,*
55, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

TEA PARTIES, PIC-NICS, and FUNERALS Supplied or Contracted for. 734b

"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

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

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

JOSHUA HETHERINGTON,
HARDWAREMAN,
TEA DEALER, GROCER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
1, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has lately visited various manufactories in Sheffield, Birmingham, and Staffordshire, and has purchased largely of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASS, CHINA, and JEWELLERY, which he is prepared to sell, wholesale or retail.
He has also added a Choice Assortment of TEAS, COFFEES, GENERAL GROCERIES, and PROVISIONS, all of which he is prepared to sell at the lowest renumerative prices.

WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
RHAM 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

IMPORTANT TO CASH BUYERS.

FOR Prime Cumberland HAMS and BACON, try JAMES LAKE'S.

FOR Finest Kiel and Cumberland BUTTER, try JAMES LAKE'S.

FOR Finest TEAS, Indian or China, try JAMES LAKE'S.

FOR NEWCASTLE PRICES, TRY

JAMES LAKE'S
NEWCASTLE TEA WAREHOUSE,
14 AND 15, NEWMARKET STREET,
CONSETT. 865b

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.
MANGLING and WRINGING MACHINES
PAPER HANGINGS. PARAFFIN LAMPS.
PARAFFIN and BENZOLINE OILS, Best Quality.
FURNITURE DELIVERED FREE. 859a

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

ONLY A QUESTION OF TIME.

THE steadily increasing demand for Mrs. ORD'S, MILLINERY BONNETS is a certain indication of success. The remainder of the cheap BLACK STRAW HATS reduced to 3½d. and 10½d., worth from 6½d to 2s. 11d.

Just received, 494 yards of STUFFS, all Remnants, 2¾d. to 11½d. per yard, worth from 4½d to 3s. 6d. per yard.

Splendid JEWELLERY as CHRISTMAS BOXES. Buy a 2s. 6d. parcel and you will have your choice.

R. ORD & CO.,
LORNE HOUSE,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 760b

### Business Announcements.

ESTABLISHED 1740.
DICKINSON,
*TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,*
22 AND 24, BIGG MARKET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 23b

ANNUAL CLEARANCE

SALE FOR FOURTEEN DAYS.

R. W. SHAW

HAS determined to offer the whole of his large and valuable Stock of

DRAPERY GOODS

For sale at greatly Reduced Prices.

It is scarcely necessary to remind the Inhabitants of Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, Dipton, Annfield Plain, &c. of the immense advantages to be derived, as the Thousands who annually visit his Clearance Sale prove beyond doubt that it is the Cheapest Sale of the Season.

The Sale will commence on SATURDAY FIRST, for Fourteen Days.

F. W. SHAW,

LUTON HOUSE, 22, MIDDLE STREET,

AND

FRONT STREET CONSETT,

AND

LEADGATE. 856b

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

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

### 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

A WORD ABOUT INDIAN TEA.

ENGLISH enterprise, capital, and industry have made India the Finest Tea Garden in the World, and now the British Tea Planting Companies of India have become the great competitors of the Chinese Empire. For years the Old People have said they could not get the Strong Fine Tea of the Olden Times. It is clear to us that either the Tea Plantations of the Chinese have become exhausted, or that the strongest desire of this peculiar people has been to give quantity rather than quality. It is plain to the most superficial observer, that even the Finest Chinese Tea, although it may be exquisite in flavour, lacks that power and richness peculiar to the Olden Times. It is well for the lover of this refreshing beverage, that the Cultivation of Tea in India has become a commercial success. Years ago, we commenced to combine the Chinese and Indian Teas. This method resulted in a great trade. You may have some idea of its properties, when we state that last year we sold 112,035 pounds of Tea to a delighted people.
The question will naturally suggest itself to your mind; Why do you not offer Indian Tea to the Public? We answer, the price appears high. We do not say they are dear, for the lasting power of Indian Tea is so great, that the second and third water in many instances is better than the first water of China Tea. Taking this economical view of the question, it is cheaper, suppose we say nothing of the increased satisfaction derived in drinking this life-sustaining Cup of pleasure. We would now like you to test the correctness of the opinion we have as to the strength, lasting power, richness, and economy of Indian Tea. We cannot sell this tea for less than 4s. per pound. We give you this notice that we do not intend to disturb the present mixed Tea Trade. We therefore desire you, should it be your pleasure to test our judgment, to inquire for Indian Tea at any of our Establishments.

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT, 33, GRAINGER STREET, } NEWCASTLE.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 33, SANDHILL, }
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 32, MOSLEY STREET, }
SUNDERLAND BRANCH, CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET. 644b

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

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

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

W AYNSLEY
*Grocer,*
CONSETT

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

| | Gallons |
|---|---|
| *W & A Gilbey* ... | 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 |
| *Bayes & Beckwith* | 113,476 |
| *Lightly & Simon* | 99,008 |
| *Cunliffe & Co* | 93,285 |
| *Tod-Heatley & Co* | 83,674 |
| *Litre Bottle Wine Co* | 82,552 |
| *J Allnutt & 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 Kinloch & Co* | 60,683 |
| *Robertson Bros* | 59,347 |
| *Lemon Hart & Son* | 59,213 |
| *Domecq & Co* | 58,129 |

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

| | Gallons |
|---|---|
| *Twiss & Brownings* | 242,436 |
| *W & A Gilbey* | 231,354 |
| *J & W Nicholson* | 165,605 |
| *D Taylor & Sons* | 144,608 |
| *Trower & Lawson* | 121,510 |
| *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* | 72,947 |
| *Burnett & Co* | 64,910 |
| *E S Pick* | 60,253 |
| *Lemon Hart & Son* | 58,594 |
| *Bishop & Son* | 56,033 |
| *Bowerbank & Son* | 50,180 |
| *J Allnutt & Co* | 49,245 |
| *G Orme & Co* | 48,545 |
| *J & J Vickers & Co* | 48,357 |
| *Hills & Underwood* | 47,638 |
| *Marshall & Elbey* | 45,968 |
| *T H Furse* | 45,340 |
| *B Field & Sons* | 40,067 |
| *Osmond & Co* | 38,508 |
| *Pickford & Co* | 38,460 |

Gins and Whiskies (W & A Gilbey 279,682 gallons) are not included in the above returns.
Total quantity of Wines and Spirits paid Duty on by W & A Gilbey in the year 1868 ... 1,182,030

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 DO pf. | 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 | 2– |
| Castle JO pf. | Rum | *Old. proof* | 3/1 | 20 |
| Castle White | Rum | *Old. proof* | 3/1 | 20 |

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

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

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

### Business Announcements.

J. & J. PARKER,
*JEWELLERS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS,*
(NEAR THE POLICE STATION,)
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

NEW SILVER WATCHES, from 30s.
NEW CLOCKS, with Striking, from 15s. Warranted.
CLOCKS and WATCHES of every description repaired on the Premises, Guaranteed.
PORTRAITS taken on the shortest Notice. 330b

ANNUAL SALE PREVIOUS TO STOCK-TAKING.

VARDY AND COMPANY,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF WINTER STOCK will commence on SATURDAY, February 10, 1872, and continue for 21 Days.
The whole of the valuable Stock will be offered to the Public at greatly reduced prices to make room for our Spring Deliveries. Those who are in search for First-class Cheap Draperies will find this a rare opportunity. A very large portion of our Linen, Woollen, and Cotton Goods was purchased before the late advances.

☞ The following Goods are being sold off below Manufacturers' prices—Green and Blue Woollen Quilts, Woollen Blankets, Cotton Sheets and Bed Rugs, Blue, White, and Scarlet, All-Wool Flannels, All-Wool Shirting Flannels, Hollands, Linen Ticks and Bedding, French Merinoes, Alpacas and Dress Materials, Scotch and Lancashire Winceys, Wool Shawls, Shawlettes, Furs, &c.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S JACKETS.
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
1,000 REMNANTS at Half-price.

VARDY & COMPANY,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT. 872b

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

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.

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.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital (fully subscribed) ............ | £2,000,000. |
| Accumulated Funds .................. | 1,000,000. |
| Annual Revenue .................. | 375,000 |

FARMING STOCK, PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOCK-IN-TRADE, and Goods of every description Insured on the most favourable terms.
All Policies issued by the Company include the risk of lightning or explosion by Gas, without extra Premium.
During the last Ten Years the "Northern" has paid more than *One Million Sterling* for Claims under its Fire Policies.
Life Assurances, Endowments and Annuities granted. For particulars apply to the
DISTRICT AGENTS—
HOBSON & LIDDELL,
5, RYEHILL STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 379b

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. 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 neatly and cheaply.
Agent for the *Consett Guardian*, advertisements for which are received and inserted at moderate charges.

REID AND SONS
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS TO THE QUEEN,
AND WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| GUARD CHAINS in great variety, of all the newest and most fashionable styles, in 10 Carat Gold, from | £2 2s. to £10 10s. |
| GUARD CHAINS in Coloured Gold, 15 Carat, from | £4 4s. to £20 0s. |
| GUARD CHAINS in Dry Coloured Gold 18 Carat, from | £6 6s. to £25 0s. |
| ALBERT GUARDS, a very large assortment in all the newest and most fashionable patterns, in 10 Carat Gold, from | £1 15 to £10 10s. |
| ALBERT GUARDS in Coloured Gold, 15 Carat, from | £3 10s. to £20 0s. |
| ALBERT GUARDS, in Dry Coloured Gold, 18 Carat, from | 7gs. to £25 0s. |
| LADIES' ALBERT or BROOCH CHAINS, in 10 Carat Gold, from | £1 10s. to £6 0s. |
| LADIES' ALBERT or BROOCH CHAINS, in Coloured Gold, 15 Carat, from | £2 10s. to 10gs. |
| LADIES' ALBERT or BROOCH CHAINS, in Dry Coloured Gold, 18 Carat, from | 4gs. to £15 15s. |

| | |
|---|---|
| SILVER HUNTING WATCHES, from | 3gs. to 14gs. |
| GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, from | 6gs. to 40gs. |
| SILVER WATCHES, from | 42s. to 15gs. |
| GOLD WATCHES, from | 3gs. to 50gs. |

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

## Poetry: Original and Select.

### WEE RICHIE, THE MILL LADDIE.

Th' snaw-flakes frae th' wintry cloods
Fa' heavily and chill,
As puir wee Richie, scant o' duds,
Gangs trudgin' frae th' mill.

Wi' bitter grief his heart is rent,
The tears gush doon his cheek;
For some sma' faut the loons been sent,
Anither job to seek.

He's fearin' hame to gang, but, oh!
Nae hame nor freends has he;
His mither sleeps beneath th' snaw,
His father i' th' sea.

His little brithers, Tam and Jock,
Lie cauld wi' sister Nell;
And now he bides 'mang stranger folk,
An orphan by himsel'.

Oh! wearily through ilka street,
He wanders up and doon;
Amang the bitin', blindin' sleet,
That's driftin' a' aroun'.

His hackit feet sae cauld an' weet,
Waes me! th' orphan loon,
Without a hame, without a freend,
In a' the big mill toon.

But noo, 'tis late, and quenched the licht,
Which did the lang streets fill;
He wonders whaur he'll pass the nicht,
The nicht sae mirk and chill.

Into an eerie close he creeps,
And on a darksome stair,
He sits him doon, the puir wee loon,
His heart's baith sad and sare.

And on his knees to God abune,
He breathes a simple prayer
He learn'd in happy days bygane,
Under a mither's care.

He lays him doon, cauld an' forlorn,
But sleeps nae lang nor soun'
He's up and aff at early morn,
The mills tae gang th' roun'.

Three weary days he tramps aboot,
And pleads for wark in vain;
Three langsome nichts he sleeps thereoot,
His wee limbs racked in pain.

There's ne'er a bit has cross'd his mou',
To beg or steal, he'd scorn;
For actions honest, just, and true,
The laddie's life adorn.

The gloamin' o' th' third lang day,
To dark has deepened down:
While dreamily his dreary way,
He wanders through th' toon.

His looks sae wae, and cheeks sae pale,
Where roses once did dwell,
Silent bespeak the mournfu' tale,
His tongue it winna tell.

Mair wild and luminous grows th' licht
That's glintin' in his een.
Just like twa starns blinkin' bright,
Far in the blue serene.

A numb and weary faintness steals,
Owre a' th' laddies frame,
He glances up to Heaven and feels
A langin' to be hame.

* * * * *

The factory toon is hush'd once mair
In slumbers, still and deep.
Again upon a cauld, damp stair
He's shiv'rin gane to sleep.

In dreams his sainted mither's voice
Falls sweetly on his ear;
It tells him o' calm heavenly joys
And whispers they are near.

His lanely heart o' grief and pain,
Is freed for evermair;
While comes a saft an' joyous strain.
O' music through th' air.

A vision bricht, burst on his sicht,
The wintry cloods are riven;
And clad in robes o' silv'ry licht
The angels come frae Heaven.

They bear his spirit hame to dwell
Whaur tears the een ne'er dim;
The clinkin' o' th' lood mill bell
Nae mair will wauken him.

LABOURER.

Jarrow Paper Mill.

## Varieties.

*Extracts from* PUNCH.

HEAVY READING.—A Ship's Log.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—Mrs. Malaprop is anxious to know whether this Don Juan Question between England and America has anything to do with poor Lord Byron.

DUTY MADE EASY.—The Royal Parks Bill, now in progress, expressly legalises Public Meetings in the Parks. This provision, should it become law, will, whenever, in future, Revolutionists assemble in them for treasonable purposes, take a deal of responsibility off the hands of Government.

"CHAFF."—*Apple stall-keeper* (to the boys), "Now, then, what are you gaping at? What do you want?" *Street boy:* "Nuthin." *Apple stall-keeper:* "Then take it, and be off!" *Street boy:* "Very well: Wrap it up for us in a piece o' paper!" *Bolts.*

OUTBREAK OF HUMANITY.—*Jarvey* (who has been well treated during the drive. "'It a 'Orse about the 'ead! I'd give a man a month for 'ittin' 'Orse about the 'ead! (Hic!) 'Ead's princ'ple membran' 'aman body! If 'man got's 'ead, 'can carry's legs, but if 'man ain't got's 'ead, can't carry's legs, don't care 'oo 'tis!!"

*Extracts from* JUDY.

A hard case.—An Oyster's.

A quod-wrangle.—A row in gaol.

A dirty sentiment.—Let us soap not.

A stern necessity.—The man at the wheel.

A young lady need not be very hard-up when she's *pouting* her lips.

There is no end of cats in the Isle of Man, because they have no tails.

Tichborne on-dit.—That the claimant will spend the Easter vacation at Roger-ville Gardens.

To Cannibals.—A missionary does not taste like dog, although he is frequently a black retriever.

Why are the French an anomalous race?—Because, in spite of their importunity, they can't import *unity*.

The Attorney General and Sergeant Ballantine cannot be friendly; there must be a plain-tiff between them.

Re-Tichborne.—There is no foundation for a report that Mr. Odger is to be knighted, and that then he will be generally received as the real Sir Odger.

*Extracts from* FUN.

Clothworkers.—The Clergy.

A GREAT DIFFICULTY SOLVED. — Brother Jonathan—not John Bull—shells out. He sends us oysters—Hooray!

LUCID.—*Mistress.* "Now are you sure you know the way Ann? Down by the Castle—" *Ann:* "Lor, mum, why that ain't the way—*that's* the way you ought to go different, *that* is!"

T'OTHER WAY.—*Stately Stepdame.* "Cost me fifty guineas the set—but then, you know, they are like real property, my dear, and can be handed down as heirlooms, from generation to generation to—*to time immemorial!*"

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY.—The Society for the Repression of Mendicity had a meeting last week, to consider the best means of effecting the object for which it was established. We should think that the simplest way would be to put all beggars on horseback. This would prove cheaper than giving them two hundred a year each, and villas rent free.

## OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

As the thanksgiving day approaches public enthusiasm on the intended celebration of the day increases. The love of sight-seeing is already curiously illustrated in that street in which Dr. Johnson dearly loved "to study human nature." The preparations for the triumphal arch at the east end of Fleet Street attract thousands in the course of an hour or so, and a permanent crowd, continually changing and being renewed individually, finds apparent solace and comfort in gazing at a few labouring men and some timber; and there must be something exciting about this, though it is difficult to discover what it is. Hundreds of people, too, stand and stare at the crowded gallery of seats near Temple Bar; and a piece of red cloth laid on two or three of the seats, just to show what intending seat-holders may expect, has produced excitement enough to prove that the popular theory of a piece of red cloth exciting a bull has something in it, as far as John Bull is concerned. The letting of seats is being vigorously prosecuted between Charing Cross and St. Paul's, and in a day or two, it would seem there will be none to be had. This temporary business is also beginning to be brisk about Holborn and Oxford Street, though seats in this thoroughfare are not nearly so desireable as along the main route. The most coveted seats will be those that command a view of Temple Bar; then the view of Ludgate Hill; then Fleet Street; then the Strand. The change of route from the the Thames Embankment is so generally approved, that the wonder now is that that route was ever adopted. Had it been persevered in, we should have had the danger of crowding at once illustrated, and the crowd considerably decreased by a few scores of people being pushed off the balustrade of the embankment into the river; and of course the little trees with their supports and guards would have been completely destroyed. The Holborn and Oxford route will be infinitely preferable; it will be infinitely preferable; it will divide and spread the crowd; it will enable thousands to witness the procession who would otherwise not have done so; and it will cause an immense deal of money to be circulated for seats, decorations, illuminations, &c. There is no doubt that the day will be virtually, if not nominally, a general holiday here. When the day is declared a Bank holiday; when the Stock Exchange is closed; when the law and police courts are also closed; and when five or six miles of main thoroughfare are compulsorily given up to the sight-seeing and holiday-making—why, it is not likely that there will be much business done in London. At present the preparations go on swimmingly, and people enter into them heartily. About eight thousand troops will aid in keeping the line of profession. On one thing, however, the general effect will materially depend—the weather. Ah, yes, just so—what sort of weather shall we have? Why, Queen's weather, of course. Let us hope so. Meanwhile there is not much else talked of, and the preparations for the day have become an important department of business. There must have been a considerable rise in the retail timber market; ditto in the flag, bunting, red cloth, and canvass market, if there be such a market; while all whose business has to do with the decoration and illumination must think themselves lucky if they get any sleep at all. And, depend upon it, the manifestations of rejoicing will not be confined to London, or to any part of it. There is a talk of bonfires at Hampstead, Blackheath, and Primrose Hill; while banquets and entertainments, from the splendid spread at the Mansion House down to a "few friends and a little music" in the suburbs will be the order of the evening.

No news of the lost Russian. The most ingenious theories have been advanced to account for his sudden disappearance, but not one so plausible, not one so natural as that contained in his own letter to the firm which he represented. What is there so violently improbable about his having been done away with by the agents of a Russian secret society, that shrewd Englishmen should treat the allegation contained in the letter with lofty contempt? Is the Waterloo Bridge tragedy quite forgotten, then? Do those clever people remember that only the other day, comparatively speaking, an eccentric English gentleman was lost to the public for weeks? How many men who come off foreign voyages are "lost" irretrievably in the horrible slushes of the East End! So far as I have read the accounts of this not especially extraordinary case of disappearance, I have been struck with the looseness of the method of inquiry pursued with regard to the fate of the missing man. A description of such a method in a novel by Miss Braddon would be considered a grievous fault in that clever lady's workmanship—a sign of the decadence of her peculiar powers. There is assuredly no city in the world so easy for a stranger to be lost in as London. The searchers after M. Baner have yet "to begin at the beginning."

I suppose we must not expect any legislation this session on friendly and benefit societies. The Friendly Societies Commission have not yet concluded their inquiries—which occupy an intolerably long time—and until their final report appears, legislation would be premature; but it has already been by far too long delayed. We were led to expect a Government Bill on the subject, but it must now stand over; and if the managers of these societies are wise, they will themselves initate reform.

Visitors to the reading-room of the British Museum could hardly have failed to observe one of its most constant attendants, for his appearance at once attracted attention, and command consideration. He was a tall, fine-looking gentleman of military aspects, and was almost uniformly seen "with his martial cloak around him"—a blue cloak with tassels in the olden style; added to which his Hessian boots and his spurs—fancy spurs, being always worn, the British Museum reading-room;—naturally made him the observed of all observers. This gentleman called himself the Count John Sobieski Stuart, and he claimed to be the oldest grandson of the young Pretender, and, in fact, asserted his legitimate claim to the British throne. He has just died. I see it stated that his age was 73 or 74, but he did not look nearly so old. He was a most laborious student, but his contributions to high-class periodicals must have been very few compared to the enormous quantity he must have written. Though he spoke several languages, and was well known to many of the foreign *savants* who frequented the reading-room, I do not remember ever seeing him converse with any one (there is a good deal of chatting in an undertone in the room), but he would sit for hours immersed in work and study. The place that may literally be said to have known him will know him no more.

It may be that testimonials in favour of quack medicines are manufactured at per dozen, with an allowance made on taking a quantity. But it is a pity that the concoctors are not bound to supply grammar and common sense for their money. A person of the name of Smith, a capital name for a testimonial, writes to say that a friend, knowing he was suffering from lumbago, brought him a bottle of "never say die," we will call it. He continues, "I had been so bad for eight days that I thought I should have had to give up my business. I sat by the fire at night, and had it well rubbed into the small of my back, and took a dose." Does he mean that he had the business, or the fire, rubbed into the small of his back, or what?

A remarkable hoax has just been perpetrated here perhaps it may have ben a swindle. It was industriously put about that, by some misadventure, a large quantity of gold had been melted up with the bronze amalgam from which the pennies of the 1864 coinage were made. It was declared that these pennies were worth 6d. or even 1s. each, and that people were going round buying them up at a large premium. People were everywhere changing silver for copper in hopes of getting some of the coveted coins, but the shopkeepers had sorted their tills over for the '64 pennies in anticipation of better customers calling. Whether this has been a simple hoax, or a means of swindling, by first collecting 1864 pennies, their giving them a fictitious value, and then selling them, I cannot say.

## ARREST OF A SUPPOSED MURDERER.

The following telegram was, on Saturday, received by us from the Press Association:—

"The Lurgan police have arrested a man called Maguire, whose name is supposed to be Lynch, for the supposed murder of a man named Lavery, in the North of England, in 1861."

The crime which is evidently alluded to in the above telegram was perpetrated at Willington Quay, on the 2nd of May, 1868, when, in consequence of a quarrel about some fowls, Lavery got his skull fractured with a gun. Lynch escaped at the time, but before the month expired he was cleverly captured in Ireland by Police-sergeant Amos. On being subsequently tried at Newcastle, before Mr. Justice Hannen, the offender was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, and is since supposed to have died in prison. A similar tragedy, however, took place at Hebburn, on the night of the 9th November, 1870, when a labourer named Martin Delaney. was supposed to have smashed his wife's skull with a poker. Delaney absconded before the police got wind of the affair, and has never from that time been heard of.—*Newcastle Daily Chronicle.*

## CONFERENCE BETWEEN DURHAM COAL OWNERS AND WORKMEN.

### ABOLITION OF THE YEARLY BOND.

On Saturday last, a conference of coal owners and representatives of the miners of the County of Durham took place in the Wood Memorial Hall, Newcastle, for the purpose of discussing the questions which have been agitating the mining population of that county for some time past The objects of the meeting are fully embodied in the following letter, which was despatched to Mr. W. Crawford, the president of the Durham Miners' Association, with reference to the meeting:—

Neville Hall, Coal Trade Office, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Feb. 5, 1872.

Mr. Crawford,—My Dear Sir,—I am directed to inform you that, at a large meeting of the representatives of the household coal collieries, held here last Saturday, it was resolved—

"That it is considered desirable that a meeting should be held between the coalowners and a deputation of the representatives of the workmen, at one o'clock, on Saturday, the 17th inst., at the Coal Trade Office, to discuss the various questions now in agitation by the workmen, with a view to their adjustment, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mr. Crawford."

Will you be so kind as to acknowledge the receipt of this letter, and let me have the names of the members of the deputation who will attend.

I beg to remain, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
THEO. WOOD BUNNING.

There were about a score of representatives of the employers present during the meeting, while ten delegates, representing 20,000 workmen, took part in the conference in their behalf. Mr. Hugh Taylor occupied the chair, and the delegates were introduced by Mr. Crawford. The first question for discussion was then brought forward—the yearly bindings. At the outset the employers intimated that they were perfectly willing to abolish the bond, and establish in its place either monthly or fortnightly agreements, giving preference to the former. The workmen's delegates at once intimated their readiness to abolish the yearly bond, and thanked the masters most kindly for the manner in which they had met them on that question. The men proposed in the place of the yearly bond to establish a fortnightly agreement, and it was ultimately decided to discuss the terms of the agreement at a second meeting to be held shortly. The next matter was the question of the hours of boy labour; but after a short conversation, it was also agreed to allow this question to stand over until the second meeting. The next question was that with reference of an advance of wages. On this point the owners admitted that the men ought to share the present prosperous condition of the trade, the only difference of opinion that arose being what that share ought to be. The employers were of opinion that they and the men ought to meet as two associations—the combined masters on the one side and the combined workmen on the other—and discuss the question as to what would be fair to both parties. It was suggested at the same time, that any advance asked or conceded should be based on prices in force at bound and unbound collieries of the county of Durham in April last. On the part of the employers it was pointed out that a great many collieries had at the present time presented petitions for an advance of wages, and in some cases they had intimated their decision of laying the pits idle in case their demands were not conceded, and it was now suggested that the delegates from the workmen present should do their utmost to get the petitions placed in obeyance until the next confeaence was held. This was readily agreed to, and the meeting then terminated. It is satisfactory to relate that during the continuance of the conference a most pleasant and amicable feeling prevailed on both sides.

CAPTURE OF HOUSEBREAKERS AT USWORTH COLLIERY.—On Monday, George Thompson, *alias* Watson, and Ann Thompson, were brought up in custody before the Bishop Auckland Bench of Magistrates, charged with breaking into the house of Mr. James Smith, schoolmaster, at Hamsterley, on the 24th of December last, when Mr. Smith with his family were from home. A large quantity of wearing apparel had been stolen, valued at about £15. The other day a man giving the name of George Hall was apprehended at Usworth Colliery, on a warrant under a conviction for poaching at Washington two years ago. After being taken to the lock-up at Washington, a woman took him his dinner to the lock-up, when something in her manner aroused the suspicion of Sergeant McDonald, and he detained the woman and telegraphed to the police at Bishop Auckland. Sergeant Harrison went over and found that the man answered the description of the man wanted for breaking into Mr. Smith's house at Hamsterley, and he was wearing some of the stolen property; almost the whole of the clothes the woman was wearing were also part of the stolen articles. From what the officer elicited he proceeded to Sunderland, Felling, and other places, where he recovered nearly the whole of the stolen property, some of which had been pledged and others sold. The case was remanded till Saturday, in order to bring the witnesses from a distance.

## Parliamentary Summary.

### FRIDAY.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS had only a brief sitting. From some conversation that took place between the Duke of Richmond, Lord Salisbury, Lord Kimberley, and Earl Granville, it appears that a dispute has arisen as to the accuracy of the numbers in the division on Earl Stanhope's vote of censure. The Conservative Peers maintain that the Government majority was only one.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS Mr. Cardwell laid the Army Estimates on the table and intimated that he would make his statement on Thursday next. Replying to Mr. Disraeli the Premier stated that no official information had been received as to the time when a reply might be expected from the American Government; but the Foreign Secretary understood from the American Minister that it would not arrive until after the 1st of March. Mr. R. Fowler drew attention to the Chinese Coolie traffic, and moved for papers on the subject; but, after an explanation from Lord Enfield as to the steps being taken by the Government to stop the traffic, he withdrew his resolution. The grievances of jurymen were then detailed by Mr. Lopes, who suggested that Government should at once make some alteration in the law on the subject. Mr. Wheelhouse remarked that he was in favour of doing away with the distinction between special and common juries, whilst Mr. Collins thought it would be advantageous to get rid of juries altogether, except in cases where they were specially asked for. The Attorney-General admitted that the law as it affected jurymen was defective, and promised to give the question his best consideration. After a brief discussion the motion was withdrawn. Sir John Hay called attention to the condition of certain wooden ironclads, and in reply Mr. Goschen said it was not desirable, on every possible occasion, to alarm the country. He explained that the ships referred to were not built by the present Administration, but under an Administration of a Noble Duke (Somerset) who had spent more millions than any other First Lord, and had simply built a fleet that was capable of swimming.

### MONDAY.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS the Lord Chancellor and the Duke of Argyll corrected passages in their speeches in the Collier debate on Thursday last. The Duke taking the opportunity of expressing his regret at having used any words that were personally offensive to Lord Chief Justice Cockburn. Replying to the Earl of Airlie, Lord Halifax suggested the appointment of a joint committee of both Houses to inquire into the question of railway amalgamation, and the Duke of Richmond expressed his concurrence in the suggestion. The Earl of Shaftesbury, in moving the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, explained that the measure was identical with that of last year, with this exception, that it had been divided into two parts, the second of which related to the procedure in the Ecclesiastical Court. The Bishop of Peterborough strongly opposed the second bill; the Archbishop of Canterbury supported both measures; whilst the Duke of Richmond stated that he would vote for the first bill and against the second. Ultimately the second reading of the first measure was carried, but the second bill was thrown out by 24 to 14. On a suggestion by the Earl of Derby, Lord Halifax promised a return showing the number of landowners in each country.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS Mr. Gladstone made an explanation, in reply to a question from Mr. Maguire, as to the visit of Captain Tyler, the Inspector of Railways, to Ireland; and stated in answer to Mr. Osborne that the Government had not decided what course would be taken with respect to a public recognition of the services of Lord Mayo. Replying to Mr. Disraeli, the Premier declined to enter into a question as to the date when the American case was received without notice. The order of the day having been postponed, Mr. Cross brought forward his resolution of censure on the Government in connection with the appointment of Sir Robert Collier. It was seconded by Mr. Goldney. Sir Roundell Palmer then moved an amendment declaring that no just cause existed for a Parliamentary censure on the conduct of the Government, and Mr. Goldsmid seconded it. In the debate that followed, Mr. Stavely Hill, Mr. Watkin Williams, Mr. Charley, and Mr. Denman supported the resolution; whilst Mr. Serjeant Simon and the Lord-Advocate spoke in favour of the amendment. The debate was wound up by Mr. Gathorne Hardy and Mr. Disraeli.

### TUESDAY.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS had a brief sitting. Earl Beauchamp's Burial Ground Bill was read a third time.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS the Premier, in reply to Mr. Disraeli, made a statement respecting the dates on which copies of the American Case had been received by the Government. The President of the Board of Trade gave notice of his intention to move, on Thursday, for a joint committee of both Houses to consider the whole question of railway amalgamation. Mr. Gladstone intimated that the House would not meet on Tuesday next, the day fixed for the Thanksgiving at St. Paul's, and stated that the holiday had not been extended to the provinces on the ground that it would interfere with commercial interests. Some returns on the question of emigration asked for by Mr. Macfie having been agreed to, the House went into committee on the Burials Bill, not, however, before a motion by Mr. Talbot to adjourn the committee for a fortnight had been defeated by 73 to 52. Clauses 1 and 2 were agreed to, after several amendments had been moved and seconded, the House adjourned at midnight.

### WEDNESDAY.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS Mr. Hardcastle moved the second reading of the Game Laws Amendment Bill; but, it becoming evident in the course of the debate that a strong feeling existed in favour of referring the whole subject of the Game Laws to a Select Committee, he ultimately withdrew the measure. The second reading of the Marriage with a deceased Wife's Sister Bill was moved, without comment, by Mr. T. Chambers. Mr. Talbot proposed the rejection of the measure; but, on a division, the second reading was carried by a majority of 48, the numbers being 186 to 138. A new writ was ordered for Flintshire, in consequence of the appointment of Lord R. Grosvenor to the office of Vice-Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household.

Mary Hughes the woman who was struck on the head with a poker by Patrick Meaken, in a house in Brunswick-street, South Shields, lies in a very precarious state.

On Sunday evening, between six and half-past nine o'clock, the house of Mr. Bergess, 25, Barrington-street, South Shields, was entered, and £5 stolen from a workbox.

DARING BURGLARY.—On Saturday morning, the office of Mr. Joseph Eltringham, boiler-smith, Stone Quay, South Shields, was discovered to have been broken into during the night, and about £1 15s stolen from a safe. The premises it is supposed, were entered from the riverside by a ladder. The money in the safe was all right at eight o'clock on Friday night.

NEWSPAPER STATISTICS.—From the *Newspaper Press Directory* for 1872 we extract the following on the present position of the Newspaper Press:—

"There are now distributed in the United Kingdom 1,456 Newspapers, distributed as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| England— | | |
| London | 268 | |
| Provinces | 843 | —1111 |
| Wales | | 60 |
| Scotland | | 134 |
| Ireland | | 131 |
| British Isles | | 17 |

Of these there are—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 82 Daily Papers published in | England. | |
| 2 | Ditto | Wales |
| 12 | Ditto | Scotland |
| 19 | Ditto | Ireland |
| 2 | Ditto | British Isles |

On reference to the edition of this useful Directory for 1862 we find the following interesting facts—viz., that in that year there were published in the United Kingdom 1,051 Journals; of these 69 papers were issued daily—viz., 42 in England, 1 in Wales, 9 in Scotland, 16 in Ireland, and 1 Jersey; but in 1872 there are now established and circulated 1,456 papers of which no less than 117 are issued daily, showing that the Press of the country has very greatly extended during the last ten years, and more especially so in daily papers; the Daily Issues standing 117 against 69 in 1862. The Magazines now in course of publication, including the Quarterly Reviews, number 639, of which 230 are of a decidedly religious character, representing the Church of England, Wesleyans, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, and other Christian communities."

## Markets.

### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The *Mark Lane Express*, says:—For the first half of the past week mild temperature prevailed, but with an east wind subsequently became cold, and should it continue along enough without rain, some of the heavy lands will be again in working order, and newly thrashed samples become in marketable condition. The light sorts have already received considerable benefit, and the meadows for the time of year, look unusually green. All have been looking forward to an early but doubtful spring, but the recent check may be of more advantage. Dry wheat has continued to be in request at fully the previous rates, but the falling of in the weekly deliveries ominously increases, it now being as compared with last year's sales, 30,583 qrs., while the averages have declined 8d. per qr. simply for want of condition. But while England moves slowly in the corn trade, with little change as to values, our neighbours in France, Belgium, and Holland show that the impression of a very early season been against prices, and Paris has gone down in flour 4 francs (or 2s. 6d. per English sack) without much confidence in the future; yet Danzig holds its best samples at fully former rates, declining offers of 63s. c. f. i. from London, and other German markets shew very little change.

### CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a fair supply of wheat from the country, but a small arrival coastwise, and nothing from abroad: fine dry descriptions brought the full prices of this day week, but the demand was limited, and in secondary and soft qualities there was very little done. Barley in moderate request at late prices. Malt firm. Beans and peas unchanged. Oats dull, with little difference in value. Flour rather lower.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a moderate supply of wheat at our market this morning, which sold at slightly advanced prices. Barley was an average supply, and prices 1s. per qr. higher. Oats met a dull sale at late rates. Peas in good demand.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Moderate attendance. Market quiet. English and foreign wheat at last Monday's quotations. Flour of all descriptions unchanged. Barley rather cheaper. Oats and maize dull. Beans and peas firm.

### CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 75 beasts and 420 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was about an average, while sheep were middling. The supply of beast comprised 1,385 head. The unprecedented high price of mutton at this season of the year had a favourable influence on the beef trade; hence, all breeds moved freely off, at an advance of 3d. per stone on the rates of this day se'nnight, with a good demand for the south. The number of sheep was 3,710. A more accurate account could be given on Saturday after the carcases have been brought to scales, as a shilling per lb. was offered and refused; but, generally speaking, the advance to-day would be from 0½d. to 1d. per lb., with a slow lingering demand. Pigs: 1,006 were shown. The pork trade ruled firm, at fully late rates.

Prices:—Beasts, prime heifer, 9s 3d to 9s 6d; secondary sorts, 7s 9d to 8s 6d; inferior sorts, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; first-class oxen, 9s 0d to 9s 3d; middling, 7s 3d to 8s 3d; cows, 6s 0d to 7s 0d; pork, large, 4s 3d to 6s 3d; small, 6s 9d to 7s 3d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep, good vendable mutton, 10½d to 11d; middling, 9½d to 10d; hoggetts, 11½ to 1s.

WAKEFIELD CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—There were 3,600 sheep, nearly 1,000 fat beasts. 300 pigs and about 100 lean beasts and milch cows were offered for sale. Trade ruled very dull at about late rates. Beef 7½d to 8d; mutton, 9d to 11½d per lb. A number of remarkably prime fat beasts were shown, and were disposed of for £45 each.

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—There were 148 carts of hay, and 63 carts of straw in the market. Prices: old land hay, £4 0s 0d to £5 4s 0d; new land hay, £4 4s 0d to £5 9s 0d; clover hay, £3 0s 0d to £4 10s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 1s 10d to 2s 6d; barley straw, 1s 1d to 2s 3d; and oat straw, 2s 0d to 2s 6d per thrave.

MIDDLESBOROUGH IRON MARKET, Tuesday.—To-day there was a thin attendance on 'Change at Middlesbrough, and comparatively little business was done. When first the Alabama question assumed such a threatening aspect there was a temporary depression in the iron trade. The demand for pig iron being so great, this was soon over, and prices resumed their firmness. Makers will not quote less than 75s. for No. 3, and other qualities at proportionate rates. Buyers are, however, holding off until something more definite on the Alabama question is settled. The great attraction on Tuesday was the exhibition of the first puddled bar made in England by Dank's puddling machine at Messrs. Hopkins, Gilkes and Co's Teesdale Ironworks, Middlesbrough.

SHORT HOURS MOVEMENT AMONG HINDS.—MEETING AT MITFORD.—A meeting of about 200 hinds was held at Mitford on Saturday evening, when it was agreed to ask at next hiring-day for nine hours as a day's work, with payment for all overtime and Sunday work.

HANDEL'S EARLY MUSICAL EFFORTS.—No wonder the boy Handel, who from his earliest childhood seems to have been passionately fond of sweet sounds, encountered opposition and disappointment in his early musical endeavours. He was to go to no concerts, not even to a public school, for fear he should learn the gamut. He must be taught Latin at home, and become a good doctor, just like his father; and leave the divine art to Italian fiddlers and mountebanks. But up in a little garret the child of seven years, perhaps with the connivance of his nurse or his mother, had hidden a dumb spinet—even at night the faint tinkling could be heard down below—and in stolen hours, without assistance of any kind, we are told the boy taught himself to play. By-and-by Father Handel has a mind to visit another son, in the service of Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels, and little George runs after the carriage and begs so hard to go, that at last he is taken to the ducal palace. But he soon turns out to be an *enfant terrible* to his poor old father. He is caught playing the chapel organ, and is brought up before the duke, trembling more at his father than at the duke who has heard him, and now pats him on the back with "bravo!" Then, turning to his enraged and afflicted parent, he tells him that his son is a genius, and must not be snubbed any more. The boy's fear is now exchanged for the wildest delight, and the father's rage is quickly followed by astonishment. Handel would often tell the story in after years; and he never forgot the duke, the kindest, because the earliest of his benefactors. From this moment fortune seemed to smile upon him, and his early career exhibits a combination of circumstances wonderfully favourable to the orderly development of his great genius. Severe training, patronage, and encouragement, an ardent friendship, the constant society of the first composers, wholesome rivalry, and regular orchestral practice—all of which seem to be suddenly poured upon him out of Fortune's great horn of plenty. As the favourite pupil of the great Halle organist Zachau, he analyzes at the outset very nearly the whole existing mass of German and Italian music, and is set to write a cantata or motett once a week. At last the good Zachau has not the conscience to put him through any more fugues; tells him with kindly pride that he already knows more than his master, and advises him to go to Berlin and study the opera school, under the auspices of the Elector of Brandenburgh. Attilio and Bonocini were then the favourite composers. The first received Handel with open arms; but the second scowled at him from the beginning, and determining to put the conceited boy's powers to the test, composed on elaborate piece, which he challenged him to play at sight. Handel played it off like any other piece, and from that hour Bonocini, who had a bad disposition but excellent brains, treated the boy with the hatred of a rival, but with the respect due to an equal, —*The Contemporary Review.*

## AN EXTRAORDINARY SWINDLER FROM THE TYNE.

At Mary-le-bone Police Court, London, on Wednesday, a woman, who gave the name of Jane Low, *alias* Robinson, was charged with obtaining, by false pretences, 10s. from Mr. Henry Williams, a builder, of 39, Cavendish Street, Cavendish Square. Mr. Williams stated that on Friday the prisoner called at his shop, and said that she had been housekeeper to Lord John Manners for twenty-three years, and had been sent by Lady John Manners to select some paper-hangings. She selected paper of the value of £70, and produced a card with Mr. Spurgeon's likeness on it, saying she was a member of his chapel and one of his agents to collect money for the Orphanage. She asked for half-a-crown, and he gave it to her. A lady was in the shop at the time, and she gave the prisoner two shillings. She said she would call on Monday and tell him what Lord John Manners thought of the paper. She did not take any paper with her, but on Monday, at eleven o'clock, she called, and said Lord John Manners would have the rooms papered on Monday next. She also said she had been detained with Lady John Manners, and had left her purse at home. She was going to call on her sister, who was housekeeper at Cumberland House, and wanted some money. Mr. Williams said he had only half a sovereign, and she said if he gave it to her he could send his boy to Lord John Manners's house in the evening and she would send two tickets to view the procession on Thanksgiving Day. He gave her the money, and sent a letter in the evening to her, but it was opened by Lady John Manners, who sent a letter back to the effect that the prisoner was not in her service.—The butler to Lord John Manners, who said he had served his lordship for forty years, stated that the prisoner had never been housekeeper to Lord John Manners, nor had he ever seen her before.—W. Martin, detective, of the S division, said he took her into custody the preceding night. In reply to the charge, she said, "Yes, I did obtain the money mentioned, and I am extremely sorry that I did it." He took her to the Albany Street police station, where she refused to give any account of herself, but afterwards gave her address at Newcastle. The prisoner further stated that she had lived at Hebburn Hall, near Jarrow. On being searched some pawn tickets were found upon her, one relating to fourteen yards of silk pledged in Newcastle. There is good reason for believing that other charges will be made against her, as she has been using the names of Sir Wm. Gull, Sir Jas. Paget, Sir W. Jenner, Dr. Lowe, and several other distinguished persons. She was remanded for a week.

## THE NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

The programme of the national thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, in St. Paul's, on Tuesday next is now complete. In the course of the service, a hymn, written for the occasion by the Rev. J. S. Stone, recently curate of Windsor, and now curate to his father, the vicar of St. Paul's, Haggerstone, will be sung, to the tune of "Aurelia," from "Hymns Ancient and Modern." The following is a copy:—

I.

"O Thou our Souls' Salvation!
Our hope for earthly weal!
We who in tribulation
Did for Thy mercy kneel.
Lift up glad hearts before Thee,
And eyes no longer dim,
And for Thy grace adore Thee
In Eucharistic Hymn.

II.

"Forth went the nation weeping
With precious seed of prayer,
Hope's awful vigil keeping
'Mid rumours of despair.
Then did Thy love deliver,
And from Thy gracious hand
Joy, like the Southern river,
O'erflowed the weary land.

III.

"Bless Thou our adoration!
Our gladness sanctify!
Make this rejoicing nation
To Thee by joy more nigh.
O, be this great thanksgiving
Throughout the land we raise
Wrought into holier living
In all our after days.

IV.

"Bless, Father, him Thou gavest
Back to the loyal land:
O, Saviour, him Thou savest
Still cover with Thy hand:
O, Spirit, the Defender,
Be his to guard and guide,
Now in life's midday splendour,
On to the eventide! Amen."

## ACTION AGAINST A SOLICITOR AT DURHAM.

On Tuesday, an action was brought in the Durham County Court, before H. Stapylton, Esq., judge, and a special jury, by Mr. Thomas C. Ebdy, architect, against William Procter, jun., solicitor, to recover the sum of £24 13s. due to him. Against this the defendant made a set-off for £57 for professional services. Mr. E. J. Meynell, barrister, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Skidmore, barrister, defended. Both the parties engaged in this action reside in Durham, and from the statement of the plaintiff, it appeared that the defendant agreed to conduct an action for him against the Rev. Earle McGowan, for the recovery of some £200 for professional services in the erection of a church and vicarage at Holmside, the defendant agreeing to do the work for the costs. The action was eventually tried in the superior courts, and the judgment was in favour of the plaintiff for nearly the whole amount he sought to recover. A sum of £67 was paid into court, and duly handed over to Mr. Ebdy by Mr. Wheeler, the legal gentleman engaged by Mr. Procter to conduct the case in London; but the plaintiff, stated that all his applications to the defendant to recover the balance were met by Mr. Procter with the assurance that "Wheeler had not paid anything yet." Mr. Ebdy waited on Mr. Wheeler in London, when that gentleman told him he had paid over a sum of £22 13s. to Mr. Procter on behalf of the plaintiff, and that the sum, together with £2 money lent, constituted the sum now sought to be recovered.—In rebutting this statement, the defendant stated that he mentioned the fact of having received the money in question to the plaintiff soon after it arrived; but as he wanted £40 more from the plaintiff than he had received, he retained the cheque. He put in a list of the items contained in his set-off to the plaintiff's claims, comprising charges for professional services in the matter of an alleged trespass preferred by one Barron against Vaux, also for acting in the affairs of one Strong, and similar items on behalf of the plaintiff, whom he alleged had an interest in the cases, an assertion which was denied on the other side.—In cross-examination, the defendant admitted that a document signed by his name across a receipt stamp, was in his handwriting, and which stated "I have no charges against T. C. Ebdy on this date, March 30, excluding all matters, excepting matters relating to Mr. McGowan." The defendant, on being pressed to account for this document, admitted that it was written at Mr. Ebdy's house, but he could give no explanation of it, although pressed by Mr. Meynell severely on the point, other than that it was written under the effect of whiskey. Mr. Meynell having pointed out that the items contained in the set-off dated anterior to this document, called Barron W. Ebdy, brother to the plaintiff, who stated that he was present by appointment when the document in question was signed, which took place after a conversation about the accounts in the action referred to.—His Honour having summed up, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

## ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION NEAR NOTTINGHAM.

A shocking outrage occurred at Colwick, a village a few miles from Nottingham, on Saturday evening last. A young gentleman named Clement James Beecher, of London, who is residing with the Rev. J. H. Stocks, at Colwick Rectory, reading for the University, was on his way home between six or seven o'clock, and whilst walking in a somewhat lonely spot, near the Trent, a man stepped from behind a tree, saying, "I've got you now," raised his arm to strike. Mr. Beecher received the blow on his left arm, and with his right struck the man in the face. The fellow then exclaimed, "By God, its the wrong man," and ran away. Mr. Beecher hurried home, and there discovered that he had been stabbed, there being a clean, incised wound, about an inch in length, on his arm. An assistant gardener at Colwick-hall was afterwards arrested by the police, on suspicion of being the offender, and on Sunday Mr. Beecher saw him, but could not identify him as the man who attacked him.

## THE ASSASSINATION OF LORD MAYO.

The following telegram was received at the India Office on Monday night from the Acting Governor-General of India:—

"CALCUTTA (*via* THEREAN), FEB. 19. 4 P.M.

"The Viceroy on his way in Her Majesty's ship Glasgow, arrived at Port Blair on Thursday, the 8th of February, at 9 o'clock in the morning. General Stewart, Superintendent of the Settlement came and settled the plan of inspection with the Private Secretary of the Viceroy. The arrangements for the guard were specially considered and approved by the Viceroy. Between 11 to 12 o'clock the Viceroy, accompanied by the Superintendent, the Hon. Mr. Ellis, the Chief Commissioner of Burmah, his own personal Staff, and others, inspected the whole of Ross Island. A strong guard of Native Infantry and Police accompanied the Viceroy, who even objected to their care as being excessive. He returned on board ship at 2 o'clock. At half-past two o'clock the Viceroy returned on shore with the Superintendent, Mr. Ellis, Major Burne, private secretary; Captains Lockwood and Gregory, Aides-de-Camp; Colonel Jervois, Count Waldstein and Mr. Allen, and also a native body servant. The precautions for guarding the Viceroy were greater than before when he visited Viper Island and Chatham. Till 5 o'clock nothing of moment occurred to give cause for fear. The programme ended here; but the Viceroy proposed a visit to Hope Town and Mount Harriet. Mr. Ellis, being lame remained behind, also Captain Gregory on business. All the others and some of the armed escort accompanied the Viceroy. The Viceroy rode and walked up the hill; the others on foot close round. They reached the top near sunset, and stayed ten minutes. They walked down, with Count Waldstein and Captain Lockwood in advance, the rest close together, with the Viceroy's guard on both sides and in the rear. About 300 yards from the hill darkness came on and torches were lit. No convicts were near, except on barrows, with overseers, on a line off the road. About a quarter to seven they reached the pier. The pier is narrow, with steep stone sides. When about 25 yards from the boat, with the Viceroy's permission, the Superintendent dropped a little behind to give an order. It was now quite dark. The armed escort was close to the Viceroy on both sides, the police and his body servant in the rear, and Major Burne a few paces to the left. Colonel Jervois, Lieutenant Hawkins, and his personal body servant were nearest the Viceroy in the rear. The sailors of the Glasgow were at the end of the pier in the front. The Viceroy advanced a few paces along the pier, when the assassin sprang in a moment out of the darkness on the Viceroy, and stabbed him twice, on the top of the left shoulder and under the right shoulder blade. The assassin was immediately seized. The Viceroy ran a few paces forward and fell over the pier into shallow water on the left, but got up of himself, and was helped out, his shoulder bleeding copiously. The Viceroy walked firmly, felt his shoulder, and said, 'I don't think I am much hurt.' He was laid on a cart, the blood now flowing rapidly. When his wounds were bound up the Viceroy asked to be taken on board ship. When being carried to the boat he said twice, 'Lift up my head.' He spoke no more, but expired shortly afterwards on his way to the ship.

"The facts regarding the assassin have been already communicated in my telegram of the 15th.

"There is no truth in the report that the assassin is related to the murderer of Mr. Norman, nor is there any reason to believe that there is any connexion between them. There is also no reason to give the murder any political significance. The assassin belongs to the class whose very profession may be said to be murder.

"Everything is quiet everywhere, and there is no cause for any apprehension."

The following message has been sent from the India Office for publication:—

"THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE ACTING GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

"The Queen has been deeply affected by the intelligence of the deplorable calamity which has so suddenly deprived all classes of her subjects in India of the able, vigilant, and impartial rule of one who so faithfully represented her as Viceroy of her Eastern Empire.

"Her Majesty feels that she has indeed lost a devoted servant and a loyal subject in whom she reposed the fullest confidence.

"To Lady Mayo the loss must be irreparable, and the Queen heartily sympathizes with her under this terrible blow."

Since the appointment of a Royal Commission on Friendly Societies the *Commercial World* says a rumour has got abroad that it is the intention of the Government to take the management of friendly societies into its own hands.

A case came before Vice Chancellor Wickens on Saturday in which His Honour made a declaration that a footman who had clandestinely married a young lady had incurred a forfeiture of all estate, right, title, and interest in and to any property accruing to him by virtue of marriage.

The charges against two officers lately under investigation at Marlborough-street have been held by Mr. Knox to be proved. Captain Tennyson was fined £20 for two assaults upon the police, and Captain Davies was ordered to pay a penalty of 20s. for having attempted to rescue his friend from custody.

The troop-ship Tamar has had a most careful minute survey held on her by Admiral Superintending Stewart, and other officers, by the orders of the Lords of the Admiralty, and it is understood that the result will prove her to be in a very bad state, more especially in her boilers, and it is not unlikely that she will be paid off immediately, before being repaired.

As Mr. Foley, of Dublin, who was in Kerry during the recent election as a deputation from the Home Rule Association, was returning from Killarney on Friday, he was the victim of a murderous assault. While the train was stopping at Headford a large stone was flung, which struck Mr. Foley on the head, knocking him off his seat and inflicting a dangerous wound. He had to return to Killarney.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO LADY KER IN THE HUNTING FIELD.—A serious accident occurred on Monday afternoon to lady Charles Ker, whilst out with the Windsor Garrison Hounds. When her Ladyship was taking the first leap over a ditch and bank her horse fell heavily, and afterwards kicked her on the head. She was conveyed to the seat of Sir Robert Bateson Harvey, where she lies in a very dangerous state.

## A MAN KICKED TO DEATH.

Shortly after nine o'clock on Sunday morning, William Houghton, a brakeman in the employ of the London and North-Western Railway company, reported at the Central Police Office, Wigan, that he had found the dead body of a man, lying in a pool of blood, in the goods yard belonging to the company, which is only a few score yards distant from the police station. Houghton further stated that on the previous night, about ten o'clock, he saw, when he was going on duty, a man lying in the yard apparently drunk. It was quite dark, and after speaking to the man who was groaning, Houghton went to his work. An officer was sent to the yard, and found on the body marks of frightful ill-usage. There was a large wound on the forehead, and on the right side of the head were two others, each two inches long. On the top of the head was an incision such as would be caused by a sharp clog, and behind the ear several heavy blows had evidently been administered. Subsequent inquiry led to the discovery that the deceased was a collier, 27 years of age, named John Finch, residing at 50, Queen-street, not far from the goods yard, and that he was another victim to the horrible practice of kicking which prevails in the neighbourhood. The police have ascertained that the deceased and a man named Samuel Appleton, with several others, were in a beerhouse on Saturday night. Appleton and the deceased quarrelled, and were commencing to fight in the house, but were put out. They then proceeded to the goods yards, and, while two of their companions held the doors from the inside, the two combatants went further up the yard. After they had been fighting a few minutes, Appleton came hurriedly to the doors with his clothes in his hand, and said to the two men standing there, "Help me to dress, and let's be off" During the forenoon Appleton, who is a collier about 20 years of age, and lives at Worsley Meenes, surrendered into custody, and, when charged, admitted that he was fighting with the deceased. Finch was married, but leaves no children.

## SHOCKING CASE OF MATRICIDE.

Mrs. Amelia Portbury, 37, residing in East-street, Bethnal Green, was brought before Mr. Bushby, at Worship-street Police Court, London, on Saturday, charged with causing the death of her mother, Mrs. Julia Aria.

Mr. B. J. Abbott, solicitor, defended the prisoner.—Edward Bryan, a gardner in the service of the deceased, deposed that on the afternoon of Thursday the 1st inst. Mrs. Portbury, the prisoner, was quarreling with her mother respecting some goods which, belonging to the prisoner, were in the house of the deceased. The prisoner wished to remove them, and was violent. She took up a decanter to her mother, and attempted once or twice to strike her. Witness was called away from the place to attend the kitchen, and when he returned the deceased complained that the prisoner had struck her with a poker. She complained of injury to her side, and was for some days in bed. She also became insensible, and eventually died on Friday morning last.—Ann Fraser, an old woman, stated to be a servant in the prisoner's employment, deposed to witnessing the quarrelling on the morning in question, and to attending the deceased until her death. She complained to witness of having been ill-treated, but the prisoner was not present at the time. In reply to the magistrate, the witness added that the prisoner and the deceased, who were mother and daughter, frequently quarrelled, and at the time of the assault were living in the same house.—Inspector Honey, K Division, who had charge of the case, said that the doctor who had attended the deceased was not now present, and he could not call other witnesses that day.—Mr. Bushby thought that the case in its present state was not ripe for further inquiry, and accordingly directed a remand.—Mr. Abbott applied for bail, which Mr. Bushby said it was impossible to grant in a case of murder.—Prisoner was then removed in custody.

In connection with the above the following most extraordinary facts may be given: For some time past the history of the family of the prisoner has been before this court in details, as given at different times, which make up a romance of truth stranger than any fiction, and ending in the above tragic event. The prisoner, whose age is given as 37, is the widow of a doctor named Muldola, who for many years enjoyed an extensive practice in Bethnal Green, and who on his death, at the commencement of last year, left his widow an annuity of £500, conditionally on her not re-marrying. Besides this she had property in her own right to the amount of over £200 a year; and her mother, the unfortunate deceased, was a wealthy lady, residing at Park House, Victoria Park, with a considerable private income of her own. Shortly after the death of her husband, the prisoner (then Mrs. Muldola) being in weak health, engaged a lad named Portbury, only 17 years of age, to act as her coachman and drive her about. In the March following she married him. Proceedings in Chancery were immediately taken on behalf of the children of Dr. Muldola, who were removed from the prisoner's possession, and placed in the guardianship of Mrs. Aria, the deceased, their grandmother. The £500 a year reverted from the prisoner to them, and was held in Chancery for their benefit. Shortly afterwards the prisoner and her husband quarrelled and seperated. His mother robbed the prisoner in her own house of £200 and some jewellery, and being convicted of the robbery at the sessions, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. Prisoner returned to her mother's house living apart from her husband, and recently instituted proceedings against him for perjury in connection with obtaining the certificate of marriage, when he affirmed before the registrar that he was 21 years of age, whereas he was only 17. He now stands committed for trial by adjournment from the last sessions of the Central Criminal Court for this offence. Recently, however, he being out on bail, the prisoner has, it is said, returned to live with him. Her mother, who had never countenanced the marriage, and who had prosecuted the husband and his brother for an assault on her when they tried to abduct the children from her care, objected to this. It therefore became necessary for the prisoner to leave the house, and to this end she proceeded to remove her furniture. During this the quarrelling mentioned by the witnesses took place and led to blows, which terminated with the death of Mrs. Aria. It was said that on more than one occasion the prisoner had struck the deceased, but it would appear that at times she is not quite controllable.

ENCOUNTER WITH BURGLARS.—A few nights since a daring burglary was committed at Heatherbank, Weybridge Heath, the residence of Mr. G. F. Wilson. The house was entered by forcing back the catch of the water-closet window and opening the shutters. The footman was aroused by a noise in an inner room, and, getting up, he went downstairs very quietly and hid himself behind a curtain in one of the rooms. Presently two men entered, and as they were moving about the room in the dark the footman fired a pistol at one of them, but the shots passed over him and he was uninjured. He then closed with the burglar, and gave him some hard blows with the butt end of his pistol. The man, although severely cut about his head, succeeded in effecting his escape. The footman then went in search of the other man, and saw him jump out of the parlour window. He fired another pistol at this man, but did not hit him. A reward of £50 has been offered for the discovery of the two burglars.

The case of Coulson *v.* O'Connell, in which a young woman who had been a barmaid at several Dublin hotels, sued a relative for £2,000 for breach of promise of marriage, concluded on Friday.—A verdict of £250 for the plaintiff was returned.

## FEARFUL EXPLOSION AT ST. HELENS.

On Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, five boilers filled with caustic soda exploded at Messrs. Evans and M'Bryde's chemical works, Pocket Nook, near St. Helens, causing the loss of three lives and a serious destruction of property. So great was the force of the explosion that half of one of the boilers was hurled a distance of 250 yards, and embedded several feet in the soil. Another great mass of iron was thrown on the roof of a glassworks, which it smashed in. The sheds under which the boilers stood were thrown into the air a great height, and were enveloped in a cloud of steam, which, with the terrific noise which accompanied the explosion, was seen and heard for miles round. Fortunately, as it was Sunday, but few persons were at the works, except those engaged at the engine and boiler, and the loss of life has not been so great as the extent of the damage would lead one to suppose. A space of about 2,500 square yards, where the boilers and oxidizers stood, is a heap of ruins, and the roofs and windows in the neighbourhood have suffered considerably from the missiles which were thrown into the air by the explosion.

The following men were killed:—William Marsh, engineer at the works, of Black Brook; Michael Kelly, labourer; and James Lee, labourer.—William Plumbley, of Eccleston, a fireman at the boilers, was badly injured; and Catherine Jane Roberts, of Pocket Nook, was severely scalded by some of the boiling liquid falling upon her.

## MURDEROUS ATTACK ON A BIRMINGHAM BANKER.

On Friday evening, a man named Frederick Farley, about fifty-five years of age, by trade a plumber and glazier, living at West Bromwich, entered the bank of Messrs. Goode, Marr, and Co., Upper Priory, Birmingham, and requested change for a sovereign, Messrs. Goode's establishment being kept open until a late hour for the purpose of transacting business. Farley is said to be well known at the bank, where he had been a customer. The change being handed to him, he asked Mr. Marr, jun., to allow him to remain there until the rain, which was then falling heavily, ceased. Mr. Marr readily acceded to the request, and on turning from the counter he received a stab in the back from an instrument which Farley carried in his hand wrapped up in brown paper. Upon suddenly facing his assailant, the man aimed a blow at his left breast with the same instrument, but, as it fortunately struck upon the button of the overcoat, it glanced off, otherwise a fatal wound would, in all probability, have been inflicted. Mr. Marr called for assistance, and William Gilliver, who lives upon the premises, and his son, rushed at Farley, and succeeded in detaining him. He made a desperate attempt to escape, by striking his captors upon the head with a hammer. An alarm was also raised in the street, upon which a police-constable went into the bank, and after a long struggle with the prisoner, hand-cuffed him. At the police station he was charged with attempting to murder Mr. Marr and assaulting the Gillivers. He offered no explanation of his conduct. The weapon with which he struck Mr. Marr consisted of a handle about a yard and a half long, into the end of which two spikes were driven and fastened with string, one being about three inches long, and fixed straight into the handle, and the other from ten to twelve inches long, and stuck in at an acute angle. The implement, a most formidable weapon, was wrapped up in thick brown paper, tied with string, the paper on the long spike taking off like a sheath. A butcher's knife recently sharpened, was found concealed in his clothes, while the hammer with which he struck the Gillivers was bound round with paper, evidently for the purpose of preventing it slipping out of his hand. Thus equipped, he was a most formidable antagonist to encounter, and it is supposed that he intended to rob the bank and to carry out his purpose by murder. The sum of 25s. and a return ticket to West Bromwich were also found in the prisoner's pocket. At the police station he asked that some one might go over to West Bromwich and tell his wife what had occurred, but to request her not to go to Birmingham. It is stated that the prisoner had been seen near the bank on the last three evenings. Mr. Marr, who received a flesh wound in the back, was able to attend at the police station and sign the charge sheet, after which his injury was dressed.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF THE ACCUSED.

At the Birmingham Public Office, on Saturday, before Messrs. J. Jaffray, T. Avery, G. B. Lloyd, and W. Holliday, Inspector Percy announced to the Bench that Frederick Farley, who was taken into custody on Friday night, on the charge of attempting to murder Mr. Marr, jun., of the bank of Messrs. Goode, Marr, and Co., Upper Priory (the particulars of which appear above), had been handcuffed and placed in a cell with two prisoners, a constable having been stationed outside the door; but he was discovered between five and six o'clock that morning, with his throat cut. It was supposed that he had committed the act with a small lancet, which he must have contrived to conceal at the time. The prisoner had been removed to the hospital and was there detained.—Mr. Jaffray: Is the prisoner seriously injured?—Inspector Percy: Not dangerously, unless inflammation sets in.—In answer to the Bench, Inspector Probert said the prisoner had been searched before he was placed in the cell, and it was supposed he had concealed the lancet, which was a very small one, in his mouth during the process of searching.—The House Surgeon at the Hospital had stated that the prisoner would not be able to attend for a fortnight.—Mr. Jaffray inquired if he was still in custody.—Inspector Probert said a constable was continually watching him.—Mr. Jaffray asked what precautions were now taken to prevent him from inflicting any more violence upon himself.—Inspector Probert replied that he was strapped down to the bedstead.—Mr. Avery directed that the prisoner should be under unceasing supervision while at the hospital.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF CASHEL.—Dr. Daly Protestant Bishop of Cashel, died at 8 o'clock on Friday evening, in the ninetieth year of his age and the twenty-ninth of his episcopacy. His health had been failing for some time past. The deceased prelate was the second son of the Right Hon Denis Daly, of Dunsandle. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and, having held the deanery of St. Patrick's, was consecrated to the bishopric of Cashel in 1843.

Among forthcoming novelties in Paris is a drama, in five acts and twelve tableaux, written in collaboration by the late Alexandre Dumas and M. Hector de Charlien.

FALAL ACCIDENT AT A LEVEL CROSSING.—A sad accident took place at the level crossing on the Lancashire and Yorkshire line, Dobroyd, Todmorden, on Saturday afternoon. A girl named Sarah Butterworth, aged 14 years, employed as a nurse by Mr. Henry Stansfield, schoolmaster, Waterside, Todmorden, had been sent on an errand to a farm-house, on the way to which she would have to cross the railway at Dobroyd. The unfortunate girl was afflicted with deafness and was likewise shortsighted. When she reached the crossing a train was passing in the direction of Manchester, while one was coming in the opposite direction, but unnoticed by the girl. Immediately the train going towards Manchester had passed she rushed forward, and on seeing the other train, she lost her presence of mind, and it is said for a short distance actually ran down the line in front of it. She was knocked or pushed forward by the train, and her mangled remains were picked up over 50 yards below the crossing. The pointsman, who keeps the lodge at the crossing, had a narrow escape in trying to avert the accident, which was witnessed by two girls who were along with deceased, and going in the same direction.

## LITERARY SELECTIONS.

Usefulness is confined to no station, and it is astonishing how much good may be done, and what may be effected by limited means, united with benevolence of heart and activity of mind.

Grief never sleeps; it watches continually like a jealous husband. All the world groans under its sway, and it fears that, by sleeping, its clutch will become loosened, and its prey then escape.

Pleasure owes all its zest to anticipation. The promise of a shilling fiddle will keep a school-boy in happiness for a year. The fun connected with its true possession will expire in an hour. Now, what is true of schoolboys, is equally true of men. All they differ in is the price of their fiddles.

How transient is human life compared to that of a tree! There are cedars on Mount Lebanon that had already flourished several centuries before the Christian era began. There is a sycamore on the Bosphorus four thousand years old. There is a yew tree in England aged two thousand eight hundred and eighty. De Candelle mentions trees aged from five to six thousand years—contemporaries of Adam.

A REJECTED SUITOR.—Considering that nothing obliged a man to make an offer of his hand till he had assured himself of success, it was to his thinking a mere gratuitous pursuit of insult to be refused. That no especial delicacy kept these things secret, that women talked of them freely—ay, triumphantly—that they made the staple of conversation at afternoon tea and the club, with all the flippant comments that dear friends know how to contribute as to your vanity and presumption, he was well aware. Indeed, he had been long an eloquent contributor to that scandal literature which amuses the leisure of fashion and helps on the tedium of an ordinary dinner. How Lady Maude would report the late scene in the garden to the Countess of Mecherscroft, who would tell it to her company at her country-house!—How the Lady Georgina would discuss it over luncheon, and the Lord Georges talk of it out shooting! what a host of pleasant anecdotes would be told of his inordinate puppyism and self-esteem! How even the dullest fellows would dare to throw a stone at him! What a target for a while he would be for every marksman at any range to shoot at! All these his quick-witted ingenuity pictured at once before him.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

WHY THE EMPEROR WANTED WAR.—"My belief is, that they are leading you like a string of asses by the bridle. The Sous-Prefet will present his report to the Prefet, the Prefet to the Minister of the Interior, Monsieur Valdrome the organiser of the Plebiscite—he who told you to vote 'Yes' to have peace—and that Minister will present his report to the Emperor. They all know that the Emperor desires war, because he needs it for his dynasty." "What! he wants war?" "No doubt he does. In spite of all, forty-five thousand soldiers have voted against the Plebiscite. The army is turning round against the dynasty. There is no more promotion: medals crosses, promotions were distributed in profusion at first, now all that has stopped; the inferior officers have no more hope of passing into the higher ranks, because the army is filled with nobles, with Jesuits from the schools of the Sacred College; in the Court calenders nothing is seen but *de's*. The soldiers who spring from the people begin to discern that they are being gradually extinguished. They are not in a pleasant temper. But war may put everything straight again: a few battles are wanted to throw light upon the malcontents; there must be a victory to crush the Republicans, for the Republicans are gaining confidence: they are lifting up their heads. After a victory, a few thousand of them can be sent to Lambessa and to Cayenne, just as after the Second of December. At the same time, the Jesuits will be placed at the head of the schools, as they were under Charles X., the Pope will be restored, Italy and Germany will be dismembered, and the dynasty will be placed on a strong foundation for twenty years. Every twenty years they will begin again, and the dynasty will send down deep roots. But war there must be.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

HOW THEY HANGED AN EARL.—About nine a.m. the procession left the Tower-gate. First came a body of constables to clear a passage through the dense crowd, patrols of horse and foot guards followed; then came the sheriff's carriage, the horse decorated with ribands. Last of all came Lord Ferrers in his own landau, drawn by six horses, his old coachman crying all the way, and almost unable to drive. The earl was dressed in his wedding suit of white silk, richly embroidered with silver, a costume, as he said bitterly, "as fit for one day as the other." When he saw the vast crowd jostling all the way up Holborn and the Oxford-road, he remarked calmly. "Ah! I suppose they never saw a lord hanged before." At the Tower-gate Mr. Sheriff Vaillant, a French book-seller, with many apologies, took his seat in the landau. "It was very disagreeable to him," he said, with perfect good manners, "to wait on his lordship on so awful an occasion, but he would endeavour to render his situation as agreeable as possible." Earl Ferrers asked the polite sheriff if he had ever seen such a crowd before. The sheriff had not. The mob was so great that it took the landau three hours to reach the Tyburn fields. At St. Giles's the Earl wanted to stop and have a draught of wine and water, but the Sheriff suggested that the halt would only draw together an unmanageable crowd, and Lord Ferrers replied: "That is true. I say no more. By no means stop." He then remarked that the antecedents of death were more terrible than death itself. There was a scaffold covered with black baize under the scaffold in honour of the criminal, and the place where the Earl was to stand to die was eighteen inches higher than the rest. At the gallows he expressed a wish to bid Mrs. Clifford farewell, but the sheriff suggesting it might unman him, the Earl replied: "If you, sir, think I am wrong I submit." He then gave the sheriff a pocket-book containing a bank note, and a ring, and a purse of guineas for Mrs. Clifford. A troop of horse quite unnecessarily formed a circle round the man, whom not one person in the crowd had the slightest desire to rescue. The criminal ascended the black steps calm and collected, and joined the chaplain in repeating the Lord's Prayer, which he stopped to pronounce a fine composition, and he uttered the words, "O Lord, forgive me all my errors, pardon all my sins," with great fervour. He then presented his watch to the sheriff, and, by mistake, gave five guineas (for your hanging was then an expensive luxury) to the assistant-executioner, which led to an unseemly wrangling between the two learned legal functionaries, which must have almost upset the Earl's temper for the last time at the unbearable delay of business. Lord Ferrers was the first sufferer by the new drop, just then introduced in place of the barbarous cart, ladder, and mediæval three cornered gibbet, such as Hogarth has shown us in the last scene of the Idle Apprentice. The Earl's neck-cloth being removed, and a white cap drawn from his pocket and put on, his arms were bound with a black sash, and the halter slipped round his bull neck. During the hour and a half that the Earl's body hung, the sheriff and some friends quietly partook of a cosy little lunch. The body was then placed in a coffin lined with quilted white satin, and conveyed to the Surgeon's Hall to be dissected. The surgeons universally declared that they had never seen greater promise of long life in any body that had come under their notice. The Earl, in his laced white silk coat, was placed upright in his coffin as in a sentry-box, and remained for some time, under the care of a sentinel, under the inspection of a curious crowd. His Lordship's cocked hat and the severed rope were laid at his feet. On the lid of the coffin the eager crowds read these words:—"Laurence Earl Ferrers, suffered May 5th, 1760."—*All the Year Round.*

D. IMRIE,
47 & 48, FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

SUPPLIES the Best Quality of GROCERIES in Consett. Splendid Teas, from 2s. per lb. and upwards; Coffee, from 1s.; Sugars, Soaps, Tapicoa, Sago, Rice, Spices, and every other article of the Grocery Department.

## Lost.

LOST, near Hamsterley Colliery, a Black and Tan CUR BITCH, answers to the name of "Lassie."—Anyone returning her to W. T. Dixon, Broad Oak, near Ebchester, will be rewarded, and anyone detaining her after this notice will be prosecuted. 889b

## To Let.

TO LET, a HOUSE with Four Rooms and Cellar, in Front Street, Shotley Bridge.—For terms apply at the Surgery, Ebchester Hill. 849b

TO LET, and may be entered upon at the May Term, a HOUSE and SHOP, situated in Leadgate, occupied by Mr. Shearer as Tenant.—For particulars apply to John Fletcher, Leadgate. 888b

TO LET, a DWELLING-HOUSE, containing Six Rooms and Shop, situate in Blackhill.—Apply at the Hanover Square Brewery, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 833b

## For Sale.

TO TAILORS.

FOR SALE, a First-class THOMAS'S SEWING MACHINE.—Apply to R. Ord & Co., Middle Street, Consett. 699b

FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT (as a Bargain) Four DWELLING-HOUSES, belonging Mr. James Best, situate in Medomsley Road, Consett.—For further particulars apply to Mr. Hudson, Castle Dean House, Consett. 829b

HEARSE, with Ostrich plumes, for one or a pair of horses; two C-spring MOURNING COACHES; and a One-horse MOURNING COACH, with Box for Children's Funerals, for Sale.—Apply to Atkinson and Philipson, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 603b

A GOOD BROUGHAM, A MINIATURE BROUGHAM, a Sociable LANDAU, a BAROUCHE, a WAGONETTE, to carry six persons inside, and also one to carry four, a WAGONETTE OMNIBUS, a SHAMROCK PHAETON, a PONY PHAETON, and a DOG CART, also several sets of Single and Double HARNESS, sent in for Sale on Commission, at Atkinson and Philipson's Northern Counties' Carriage and Harness Repository, New Bridge Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 605b

## Contracts.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD SEWERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SEWERING of a portion of Middle Street and Company's Cross Street. Particulars and Conditions may be seen at the Local Board Office, on and after Monday, 26th day of February, from Twelve at noon till Four p.m. Tenders addressed to the Chairman of above Board, will be received up to Tuesday, the 5th day of March, 1872.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the Lowest or any Tender.

JOHN GLEDSTONE,
Surveyor.
Consett, 23rd February, 1872. 892b

LANCHESTER UNION.

TO LET, about 600 Yards of CUTTING for 2-in. pipes, and also the LAYING of 2-inch water sipes for about 600 Yards.

Particulars will be given on application to Mr. Burrell, Clerk of Works, at the Workhouse, Lanchester, and Tenders for the above, addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Guardians, Lanchester, endorsed, "Tender for Cutting," and "Tender for Laying," will be received up to Wednesday Evening, the 28th inst.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

By Order,
W. W. THOMPSON,
Clerk to the Guardians.
Lanchester, 23rd February, 1872. 894b

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE CONSETT LOCAL BOARD require TENDERS for the FORMATION of a ROAD called, "Pasture Drift Road;" leading from Consett towards Blackhill, near Benfieldside Railway Station.

Plans and Specification, also, Schedule of Quantities may be seen at the Local Board Office, Town Hall, Consett, from Twelve till Four o'clock, on and after Monday, the 19th inst.

Tenders to be sent in to Mr. John Gledstone, Surveyor, Consett, not later than the 2nd of March next.

Signed for the Board,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
Clerk.
Consett, February 8th, 1872. 866b

## Public Notices.

WESLEYAN METHODIST BAZAAR, CONSETT.

A BAZAAR in aid of the Building Fund will be held in the New Chapal, Consett, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, March 12th, 13th, and 14th, 1872, when a great variety of USEFUL and ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES will be offered for Sale.

Doors open from One p.m. to Ten p.m. each day.

Admission—First day, One Shilling; second and third days, Sixpence. 817b

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on the 8th day of April next, application will be made to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, assembled at Quarter Sessions, in and for the County of Durham, at the City of Durham, for an Order that a portion of a certain Highway, 250 yards or thereabouts in length, leading from the village of Ebchester, in the said County of Durham, to Ebchester Hill, in the said County, shall be stopped up, turned and diverted along an existing Carriage Road leading from the said village of Ebchester to Ebchester Hill, aforesaid, for a distance of 203 yards, or thereabouts, and that such Highway, so diverted as aforesaid, from the said village of Ebchester to Ebchester Hill aforesaid, along the said existing Carriage Road, shall be substituted for the Highway to be stopped up, and that the Certificate of Two Justices, having viewed the same, together with proof of the publication of the necessary notices, and with plan of the old and proposed new Highway will be lodged with the Clerk of the Peace for the said County, on the 7th day of March next.

Dated this 8th day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two.

MATTHEW COUPLAND,
Surveyor of Highways for the Parish or Township of Ebchester. 858b

D. IMRIE,
47 & 48, FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

KEEPS the Best and Purest CONFECTIONERY, Fruit Cake always on hand of his own manufacture, rich and good. British Wines unexcelled in quality. Jams, Jellies, and Marmalade.

TEA CAKES HOT EVERY DAY.

## Public Notices.

TO SMITHS AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ON account of the Advance of Iron, Labour, and Shorter Hours, a MEETING will be held at the house of Mr. Welch, Smiths' Arms, to take into consideration the Rise of Prices.

The district includes Leadgate, Medomsley, Ebchester, Pont Burn, Burnopfield, Fellside, Pickering Nook, Tanfield, Beamish Burn, Pelton, Pit Hill, Ochill, Cragghead, Holmeside, Lanchester, Iveston, and Tanfield.

Meeting to commence at Four o'clock.
March 2nd, 1872. 895b

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 Low 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. 242a

STOCKS, SHARES, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT and SOLD, and Immediate Advances made thereon, by Messrs. Christie, Cooke, and Sons, 3, George Yard, Lombard Street, London.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Now that 3 per cent. only is allowed on deposits, and no increase can be expected for a long time to come, it is necessary to look for better interest for money. There are, at the present time numerous investments to be made, both safe and good, to bring 15 and 20 per cent. interest, but this requires a very careful selection and ripened judgment. Communications as to the most eligible (the result of great experience) will be sent by return of post to parties about to invest, whether it be for a temporary or permanent purpose.—Address Messrs. Christie, Cooke, and Sons, 3, George Yard, Lombard Street, London.

TO SHAREHOLDERS IN PUBLIC COMPANIES.—Messrs. Christie, Cooke, and Sons, have numerous Clients with money to invest. Full particulars of Shares and Stocks for Sale are requested. Advice sent Post-free on request.—Address, Messrs. Christie, Cooke, and Sons, 3 George Yard, Lombard Street, London. 868b

## Education.

CLARENDON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

JONATHAN C. WYLIE, Master.

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

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
TRAFALGAR HOUSE,
30, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

Conducted by the Misses WILSON,

THE course of instruction comprises the several branches of an English Education, with Music (Vocal and Instrumental), Drawing, French, &c.

REFERENCES:
E. M. Bainbridge, Esq., Dinnington Hall.
George Angus, Esq., Benwell Grange.
Captain Murray, 11, D.R. Volunteers, Chester-le-Street.
W. R. Shiell, Esq., M.R.C.S., Chester-le-Street.
R. Harrison, Esq., Villa Rule, Newcastle.
Rev. R. Lewis, Wesleyan Minister, Driffield.
Rev. J. W. Eacott, Wesleyan Minister, Penrith.
Rev. Alfred Freeman, Wesleyan Minister, Dewsbury, Yorkshire.
Rev. J. S. Robinson, Wesleyan Minister, Chester-le-Street.
Rev. Edward Thompson, Wesleyan Minister, Hexham. 840b

NOTE THE ADDRESS:
JOHN BUSHBY'S
GENERAL SADDLERY AND HARNESS MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
IS AT
HIGHGATE, BLACKHILL.

ALL ORDERS entrusted to him shall have careful and prompt attention. 890b

RABBITS! RABBITS!! RABBITS!!!

FRESH RABBITS twice a week at SPOUSE'S celebrated FISH and OYSTER SHOP, 3, Derwent Street, Blackhill. OYSTERS, fine, fresh, and full flavoured. Finest Scotch POTATOES always on hand. 786b

WILLIAM BORROW,
*COOPER,*
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

HAS always on hand CHURNS, BUTTER TUBS, POSS-TUBS, WASH-TUBS, PAILS, &c. Old Tubs repaired on the shortest notice. 341b

CARRIAGES NEW AND SECOND-HAND.

ATKINSON & PHILIPSON respectfully invite attention to their NEW LANDAUS, in three sizes, with and without side lights, and without outside head joints; and with the assistance of patent springs, a lady can with great ease open and close them from the inside.

Their BROUGHAMS, of Bijou, Miniature, Medium, and Clarence sizes, embrace several novelties, which give lightness and also style to their appearance.

Also, the VICTORIA PHAETON, with patent head, WAGONETTES, with and without heads, and Light PHAETONS under 4 cwt., of new design, and embracing the latest improvements in carriage building.

NORTHUMBERLAND CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MAUFACTORY,
15 PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 604b

ENVELOPES!
ENVELOPES!!

At Prices ranging from 2s. 6d. to 10s. per 1,000.

Sold by Robert Jackson, Bookseller, Derwent Street, Blackhill.

D. IMRIE,
47 & 48, FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

HAS always on hand a fresh and well-assorted Stock of DRUGS from the best houses. A splendid assortment of Perfumery, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Combs, and every requisite for the toilet table. Patent Medicines.

## Sales by Auction.

By Mr. John Jenkins.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

MR. JOHN JENKINS is instructed by Mr. A. Little to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, February 28th, 1872, at the house of Mr. R. Murray, Queen's Head Hotel, Consett, all that Substantial, Well-built Commodious HOUSE and SHOP, now in the occupation of William Knox and others, containing Shop and Warehouse, Kitchen and Parlour, and five Bed-rooms; excellent Yard and Stable, and other conveniences, situated in Victoria Street one of the most thriving parts of Consett.

Sale to commence at Seven o'clock in the evening. 882b

By Mr. Henry Brown.

SURPLUS Stock of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOTS AND SHOES, DRAPERIES, &c., for SALE BY AUCTION, at the Co-operative Hall, Tantobie, belonging to Mr. William Jackson, Cabinet-maker, on Monday, March 4th, 1872.

MR. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer.

Comprising 1 Eight-days' Clock; 1 American Do.; Two Lobby Chests of Drawers; Two Presses; Six Chairs; Two Four-poled Bedsteads; 1 Telescope; Mahogany Dining Table; Round Tables; Iron Bedsteads and Mattresses; Three Longsettles; One Stuffed Do.; Arm Chairs; Washstands and Dressing Tables; Looking Glasses; Knives and Forks, &c., &c.

Also, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes together with a quantity of Drapery Goods.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 885b

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE BY AUCTION, at Consett, belonging to Messrs. Robson Ord, & Co., on Friday, March 7th, 1872, at the house of Mr. John Carrol, Mount Pleasant,

MR. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer.

Comprising TWO FRONT SHOPS, with Four Rooms each, and Two Cellars, Warehouse, Stable, &c. Also, FOUR COTTAGES and Out-offices.

The above is situate in Mount Pleasant Street, Consett, and within ten minutes walk of the Benfieldside Station, and now in the occupation of Mr. James Lake, Grocer, and others.

For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, who will, on application, show the Premises, and give any further information necessary.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock.
Consett Sale Offices, Mount Pleasant, Feb. 19, 1872. 886b

By Mr. Joseph Oley.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE AT CATCHGATE AND ANNFIELD PLAIN.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY honoured with the confidence of the Executor of the late Mrs. Isabella Turnbull, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the house of Mr. John Hardy, Innkeeper, Annfield Plain, on Monday, March 11th, 1872, the following valuable properties, subject to such conditions as will be stated at the time of sale, viz.:

Lot 1.—A very desirable DWELLING HOUSE, situate at Catchgate, near Annfield Plain, containing Five Rooms, with yard and out offices attached. This lot has been recently built, and highly finished, at present occupied by Mr. French as tenant.

Lot 2.—Two COTTAGES containing Four Rooms each, with Pantrys and out offices, situate at Annfield Plain. Occupied by Dr. Hooper, as tenant, and is well situated for a Grocery or Drapery business.

Lot 3.—All those Six COTTAGES with Two Rooms each, and out offices, situate at Annfield Plain, at present let to Messrs. Dickinson, Colliery Owners. Also, a large Yard behind and adjoining this lot, which will be sold together or separately, as may be determined upon at the time of sale.

The respective Tenants will show the premises and further particulars may be had on application to Mr. Matthew Turnbull, 8, South Medomsley Cottages; Dr. Hooper, Annfield Plain; and the Auctioneer, Shotley Bridge.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock in the afternoon.
Sale Office, 10, Wood Street, Shotley Bridge. 891b

By Mr. William Raw.

DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL.

MR. WILLIAM RAW having received instructions from Mr. A. Richardson (who is declining the Grocery Business), to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION the whole of his SHOP FIXTURES, a Lot of LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES, and a Quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, on Monday, February 26th, comprising, 1 pair of Brass Scales, nearly new; 1 Counter Machine; 1 Pair of Flour Scales and weights; 1 Set of Brass Weights; 1 Set of Metal Do.; 12 Splendid Tea Cannisters; 1 Large Coffee Mill; 1 Nest of 42 Drawers; a Lot of Paraffin Oil Lamps; a Lot of Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; also, 1 Short Counter.

FURNITURE.—2 Painted Tudor Bedsteads; 1 24-hours' clock, in oak case; 6 Balloon-backed Mahogany Chairs; Several Mahogany Loo Tables; Several Iron Bedsteads; Looking Glasses; 1 Sofa, in Leather; 1 Round Table; 1 Ash Dressing Chest; 2 Painted Dressing Chests; 60 yards of Felt Carpet, and numerous other useful and valuable articles.

Also, at the same time and place, the whole of the Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE belonging to Mr. Robert Bell (who is declining housekeeping), removed for convenience of Sale, comprising 1 Mahogany Press; 1 Camp Bedstead and Mattress; 1 Flock Bed; 1 Cheffioneer Bedstead; 1 Chaff Bed; 1 Kitchen Table; 6 Birch Kitchen Chairs, nearly new; 2 Arm Chairs; 4 Kitchen Chairs; 1 American Clock; 2 Chests and Frames; 1 Chest; 1 Table and Form; 1 Bedstead and Mattress, &c., Kettle and Pans; Fender and Fireirons; Glasses and Ware, with other valuable household requisites.

Sale to commence at One o'clock precisely.

N.B.—As the Lots are many punctual attendance is requested.

Sale Office, Blackhill, Co. Durham, Feb. 15th, 1872. 878b

## Business Announcements.

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. 146b

D. IMRIE,
47 & 48, FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

HAS the Best, Cheapest, and Largest Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS in the North of England. Hardware, China, Paraffin Oil and Glasses, equally reasonable. Powder, Shot, and Caps. 721b

## Business Announcements.

B. MOODY,
*WATCH-MAKER, EBCHESTER.* 708b

GARDEN SEEDS.

JOHN LEE, Fruiterer, Front Street, Leadgate, has always on hand First-class GARDEN SEEDS. 874b

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

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER LEADGATE AND CONSETT.

*Middle St. Shop closed—orders to be left at Victoria St.*

☞ Pic-Nics and Tea Parties Supplied or Contracted for. 685b

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

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

MOWERS AND REAPERS by Hornsby, Burgess & Key, Wood and others.
HAYMAKERS AND HORSE RAKES by Howard, Nicholson, and Ashby & Co.
Agricultural and Domestic Machinery of all kinds on hand or to order. Particulars and Prices on application to

HOBSON & LIDDELL,
Harperley Mills, and 5, Ryehill Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Town Warehouse:—Railway Yard, Cattle Market West.

*Agents for "The Northern Fire and Life Assurance Co."* 369b

ENVELOPES AT WHOLESALE PRICES
SUPPLIED BY
ROBERT JACKSON
AT HIS
BOOKSELLING AND STATIONARY WAREHOUSE,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL,
AND AT THE
*GUARDIAN* OFFICE, CONSETT.

☞ The following prices are charged for quantities of not less than 1,000 of each quality.

In ordering envelopes, the size and alphabetical prefix should be given.

Orders by post accompanied by Postage Stamps or Post Office Order promptly attended to.

No. 4 SIZE.

100,000—A—No. 4—Cream Laid Envelopes, at 3s. per 1,000—very cheap.
100,000—B—No. 4—Cream Laid Envelopes, West End Shape (or high flap), at 3s. 9d. per 1,000—a marvel of cheapness.
105,000—C—No. 4—Cream Laid Envelopes, West End Shape, 4s. 9d. per 1,000—usually sold at 6s.
50,000—D—No. 4—Cream Laid Envelopes, 4s. 6d. per 1,000—worth much more.
125,000—E—No. 4—Cream Laid Envelopes, West End Shape, 5s. per 1,000.
25,000—F—No. 4—Cream Laid Envelopes, West End Shape, 5s. 6d. per 1,000.
25,000—G—No. 4—Cream Laid Envelopes, West End Shape, 6s. 6d. per 1,000.
25,000—H—No. 4—Cream Laid Envelopes, West End Shape, 7s. 6d. per 1,000.
10,000—I—No. 4—Tinted Linear Envelopes, West End Shape (White, Amber, Green, Rose Violet), 8s. per 1,000.

No. 6 SIZE.

100,000—P—No. 6—Yellow Laid Envelopes, 3s. 9d. per 1,000—extraordinarily cheap.
100,000—Q—No. 6—Blue Laid Envelopes, West End Shape, 4s. 6d.—worth 6s.
100,000—R—No. 6—Cream Laid Envelopes, West End Shape, 4s. 6d. per 1,000.
100,000—S—No. 6—Cream Laid Envelopes, West End Shape, 4s. 9d. per 1,000—very cheap.
100,000—T—No. 6—Cream Laid Envelopes, West End Shape, 5s. 9d. per 1,000—a bargain.
100,000—U—No. 6—Blue Wove Envelopes, 6s. per 1,000—usually sold at 8s. 6d.
5,000—V—No. 6—Cream Laid Envelopes, West End Shape, gummed only, 6s. per 1,000.
5,000—W—No. 6—Cream Laid Envelopes, West End Shape, extra quality, 8s. per 1000.
5,000—X—No. 6—Cream Laid Envelopes, Despatch Shape—extra quality and finish, 10s. 6d. per 1,000

MISCELLANEOUS ENVELOPES.

2,000—No. 24—Cream Laid Powder and Seed Envelopes, at 5s. per 1,000.
2,000—No. 25—Cream Laid Powder or Seed Envelopes, at 5s. 6d. per 1,000.
2,000—No. 26—Cream Laid Powder or Seed Envelopes, at 6s. per 1,000.
2,000—Light Buff—No. 6—Envelopes—(12)—at 2s. 6d. per 1,000.
2,000—Light Buff—No. 6—Envelopes—(13)—at 3s. 8d. per 1,000.
5,000—Salmon—No. 6—Envelopes—(14)—at 3s. per 1,000.

MOURNING ENVELOPES.

5,000 Mourning Envelopes (No. 4) at 6s. per 1,000, or 9d. per 100.
20 gross Mourning Envelopes (No. 2), at 1s. 6d. per gross.
20 gross Mourning Envelopes (No. 3), at 1s. 9d. per gross.
20 gross Mourning Envelopes (No. 4), at 2s. per gross.

ROBERT JACKSON,
"Guardian" Steam Printing Works, Consett
AND
Derwent Street Blackhill.

D. IMRIE,
47 & 48, FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

HAS always on hand a large Stock of the best WOOLS of all colours and prices. Haberdashery a large variety. CHRISTMAS TOYS for girls and boys. Come and buy! Come and buy!!

## Business Announcements.

WILLIAM GOLDEN, Jobbing Gardener, 3 Mill Street, Shotley Bridge. 873b

THE PUBLIC BATHS, CONSETT,

ARE Open Daily from Seven a.m. till Nine p.m. To preserve the standard of health and keep away all infectious diseases the whole body should be washed with soap and warm water at least once a week. 545b

THE CITY OF EDINBURGH BREWERY CO. (LIMITED), EDINBURGH.

D. HEANEY, Sole Agent. Offices and Stores—Thornton Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Whitehaven. 783b

WILLIAM WATSON, South Pontop, is prepared to supply PIC-NICS and TEA PARTIES of every description, or Contract for the same.

Funerals Supplied with Bread. 414b

WM. MILLS, Carrier, (Successor to Joseph Barron), from Newcastle, Ebchester, Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, and Consett, begs to return his sincere thanks to the Public for their patronage since he commenced, and trusts by punctual attention to business to merit a continuance of further support. 714b

CHEAP AND GOOD STATIONERY.

JACKSON'S SHILLING BOX OF SUPERIOR STATIONERY, containing 24 sheets of good quality, 8vo Note Paper, 12 sheets Albert size Note Paper, 12 sheets Queen's size Note Paper, 48 Envelopes to match, 1 Black Lead Pencil, 1 Penholder, 6 Pens, 1 stick of Red Wax, and 1 Blotter.
Sold at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!

CHEESE!
CHEESE!!
CHEESE!!!

COME and buy your CHEESE at the Ready-Money Tea Shop, where you can have Quality and Quantity. Fine and select Cheshire and Derbyshire Cheese at 8d. to 9d.

All that desire to make a discount and save money, ought to remember that a ½d. saved on every four-penny article is equal to a dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound.

FRUITS! FRUITS!!

Fine Fruit Loaves, 6d. per lb.; very fine Currants, 4d.; Raisins, 4½d., new; Spices in great variety.

TEAS! TEAS!!

Of the finest importations; in fact, everything complete for making merry all the year round.

T. SWAINSTON'S,
*THE READY-MONEY TEA DEALER,*
12, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

JACKSON'S
CELEBRATED CYPHERING BOOKS
AT
SIXPENCE AND ONE SHILLING EACH.
Sold at the
GU RDI OFFICE CONSETT,
AND BY
ROBERT JACKSON, STATIONER, BLACKHILL.

MEMORIAL CARDS FRAMED
at Moderate Rates at he
GENERAL PRINTING OFFICE,
AND
Wholesale Stationery Warehouse,
BLACKHILL.

JACKSON'S SHILLING BOX of GOFFERED NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES—coloured edges—at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett

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

JACKSON'S SIXPENNY PACKET OF STATIONERY, containing 24 Sheets of good Note Paper, 24 Envelopes to suit, 1 Steel Pen and Penholder, 1 Pencil, and Blotter, may be obtained AT THE "GUARDIAN" OFFICE, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Neatly and promptly executed
AT THE
GENERAL PRINTING OFFICE
AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
Derwent Street, Blackhill.

MEMORIAL CARDS
of the Choicest Designs are printed to order and supplied on the most reasonable terms, at the
GENERAL PRINTING OFFICES
AND
STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
Derwent Street, Blackhill.

STATIONERY SUPPLIED
to Shops and Hawkers
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES,
AT THE
WHOLESALE STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
Derwent Street, Blackhill.

PICTURES FRAMED
In every Variety of Style
AT THE PRINTING OFFICES,
AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
Derwent Street, Blackhill.

## Wanted.

WANTED, a Strong, A
APPRENTICE to the Jo
Apply to A. Richardson, Blackhill

MILLINERY.—Wanted Respe
TICES.—Apply to R. W
House, Middle Street, Consett.

BLACKSMITHS, STRIKERS,
SMITHS wanted at West
near Ebchester, to Erect a HEAP
to Mr. George Young on the Work

WANTED, a HOUSE and PRE
for a Marine Store in a g
Consett.—Address, Mr. John Gre
chester, or apply at the office of this

TO COAL HEWER

WANTED, at the New Colliery
near Ebchester, a number o
Apply to Mr. T. N. Soppet.

WANTED, Two or Three
LABOURERS as Surface-
BREAKERS.—Apply to M. Cour
House, Ebchester, Burnopfield.

HOUSE Wanted to Rent, Fur
nished, containing from
apartments, at Shotley Bridge,
neighbourhood.—State terms and f
X, *Guardian* Office, Consett.
5th Feb. 1872.

TO BLACKSMITH

WANTED Four Good BLA
Iron Tub making. Libera
allowed, or Piece-work if desired.
Apply personally at the Collier
Derwent Colliery, Annfield Plain
Feb. 21st, 1872.

THE CONSETT LOCAL BOA
to negotiate for the LOAN o
security of the General District Rat
with interest over a term of 14 year
Applications, stating rate of inte
made to
MR. JOHN ELLIOT
Local Boa
888b

EDITORIAL NOTI

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Our correspondents are also re
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The Consett G

SATURDAY, FEBRUAR

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN

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few days for the official answ
case; but we may confidently
whatever may be the verb
answer, there will be no w
the unhappy Alabama dis

RIE,
REET, CONSETT,
large Stock of the best
rs and prices. Haber-
CHRISTMAS TOYS for
buy! Come and buy!!

ouncements.

Jobbing Gardener, 3
tley Bridge. 873b

THS, CONSETT,
Seven a.m. till Nine p.m.
dard of health and keep
the whole body should
arm water at least once a
545b

URGH BREWERY CO.
DINBURGH.

ent. Offices and Stores—
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and
788b

N, South Pontop, is pre-
y PIC-NICS and TEA
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lied with Bread. 414b

ier, (Successor to Joseph
Newcastle, Ebchester,
and Consett, begs to return
Public for their patronage
trusts by punctual atten-
a continuance of further
714b

OD STATIONERY.
NG BOX OF SUPERIOR
ntaining 24 sheets, of good
12 sheets Albert size Note
n's size Note Paper, 48
Black Lead Pencil, 1 Pen-
Red Wax, and 1 Blotter.
ice, Front Street, Consett.

LOOK HERE!!

ESE!!
CHEESE!!!
your CHEESE at the
Tea Shop, where
y and Quantity. Fine
and Derbyshire Cheese

make a discount and
remember that a ½d.
-penny article is equal
6d. in the pound.

FRUITS!!
s, 6d. per lb.; very fine
sins, 4½d., new; Spices

TEAS!!
rtations; in fact, every-
making merry all the

INSTON'S,
NEY TEA DEALER,
REET, CONSETT.

CKSON'S
CYPHERING BOOKS
AT
ONE SHILLING EACH.
d at the
OFFICE CONSETT,
AND BY
KSON, STATIONER,
CKHILL.

CARDS FRAMED
Rates at he
RINTING OFFICE,
AND
TIONERY WAREHOUSE,
CKHILL.

LING BOX of GOFFERED
and ENVELOPES—coloured
Office, Front Street, Consett

LLING BOXES of NEW
PAPER and ENVELOPES
Guardian Office, Front Street

PENNY PACKET OF
containing 24 Sheets of good
pes to suit, 1 Steel Pen and
d Blotter, may be obtained
DIAN" OFFICE, FRONT
T, CONSETT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION
promptly executed
AT THE
RINTING OFFICE
AND
TIONERY WAREHOUSE,
STREET, BLACKHILL.

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RINTING OFFICES
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STREET, BLACKHILL.

ES FRAMED
Variety of Style
RINTING OFFICES,
AND
TIONERY WAREHOUSE,
STREET, BLACKHILL.





## Wanted.

WANTED, a Strong, Active LAD as APPRENTICE to the Joiner Business.—Apply to A. Richardson, Blackhill. 847b

MILLINERY.—Wanted Respectable APPRENTICES.—Apply to R. W. Shaw, Luton House, Middle Street, Consett.

BLACKSMITHS, STRIKERS, and BOILER SMITHS wanted at Westwood Colliery, near Ebchester, to Erect a HEAPSTEAD.—Apply to Mr. George Young on the Works. 877b

WANTED, a HOUSE and PREMISES suitable for a Marine Store in a good position in Consett.—Address, Mr. John Green, mason, Lanchester, or apply at the office of this paper. 786b

TO COAL HEWERS.

WANTED, at the New Colliery, Milkwell Burn, near Ebchester, a number of Coal Hewers.—Apply to Mr. T. N. Soppet. 677b

WANTED, Two or Three Good ROAD LABOURERS as Surface-men, also STONE BREAKERS.—Apply to M. Coupland, Westwood House, Ebchester, Burnopfield. 893b

HOUSE Wanted to Rent, Furnished or unfurnished, containing from five to eight apartments, at Shotley Bridge, Benfieldside, or neighbourhood.—State terms and full particulars to X, *Guardian* Office, Consett.
5th Feb. 1872. 855b

TO BLACKSMITHS.

WANTED Four Good BLACKSMITHS for Iron Tub making. Liberal Wages will be allowed, or Piece-work if desired.
Apply personally at the Colliery Office, South Derwent Colliery, Annfield Plain.
Feb. 21st, 1872. 884b

THE CONSETT LOCAL BOARD is prepared to negotiate for the LOAN of £1,000, on the security of the General District Rates. To be repaid with interest over a term of 14 years.
Applications, stating rate of interest, &c., to be made to
MR. JOHN ELLIOTT,
Local Board Officer,
Consett.
888b


EDITORIAL NOTICE.

Local Notes, by "Rambler," are unavoidably held over until next week.

TO ADVERTISERS.

All orders for advertisements in the *Guardian* should state the number of insertions for such advertisement. When this is not stated the insertion of the advertisement will be continued until an order to stop the announcement is received, up to which time it will be charged for.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications should be written legibly, on *one side* of the paper, and must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not for the purpose of publication, but as a security against imposition. Our correspondents are also requested to forward short pithy communications, which will always have preference to long rambling digressions.

# The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1872.

## THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

The apparently interminable inquiries into what is called, for brevity's sake, the Alabama Question, seem likely to have one result, at all events, if result it may be called —to prove that the unhappy Washington Treaty may be interpreted in the sense which Americans give to it, and also in the sense which the English give to it. We put the matter thus oppositely and paradoxically, but it can scarcely be deemed that the statement as thus put is strictly true. Lord Derby has said, in the House of Lords, that the Treaty is susceptible of these two opposite interpretations; Mr Disraeli has in the Commons said much the same things; the *Times*, which has devoted a series of articles to the Alabama difficulty, expresses the same opinion; and many more or less influential organs of the press maintain the same thing. That the language of the treaty is vague and indecisive where it ought to be clear beyond controversy, is unhappily too true; and if ever we get out of the difficulty in which we are now unfortunately placed, one benefit we shall derive from our narrow escape will be that we shall be made more careful in future as to the wording of our treaties. If, however, Great Britain is to have the reasonable benefit of a doubt; if she is to be allowed to take her stand upon what she means according to the dictates of common sense and common justice, it cannot be maintained, on any sound principle of argument, that this country is wrong and America right: or, rather, that the party in America which maintains the justice of the indirect claims has right on its side. The hollowness and injustice of these claims for indirect losses are indeed beginning to be recognised on either side of the Atlantic, and altogether more moderate and more judicious counsels are now prevailing than of late. There is still some bluster on the part of American journals, but a calmer tone is now generally pervading the American press than was observable but a little time ago; and an impression that these indirect claims will not be insisted on is an inevitable result of perusing the latest New York papers that deal with the subject. At present we must wait for a few days for the official answer to the British case; but we may confidently anticipate, that whatever may be the verbal terms of the answer, there will be no war arising out of the unhappy Alabama dispute. Quite independent of the preposterous and absurd claims out of which war would arise, if it were to come at all, there are several serious considerations which would deter the United States from declaring war with us. The war between North and South had for one of its results the depriving of America of a large part of her carrying trade, and war with Great Britain would infallibly tend to the crippling of the America marine, and cause serious injury to her commerce in many ways. The Washington Government and the people of the Northern States would also fear that a war with Great Britain would be seized upon as a favorable opportunity by the Southern States to effect their independance—a policy which has by no means been wholly abandoned. In the event of a war with America (which may Heaven avert!) perhaps our weakest point would be Canada, the conquest and annexation of which might, we fear, be pretty safely reckoned upon, sooner or later. But even this would be by no means certain. Canada is loyal to the British throne and has no desire to be annexed, and that surely would go for something in the contest. Another weak point on one side is our too great dependence on America for grain and flour; but, on the other hand, we have great faith in the natural desire of Brother Jonathan to do a good trade with us; and we should find many American dealers quite ready to supply us with bread-stuffs in exchange for cash. But there is no necessity to speculate on the probabilities of war between blood relations, both of whom would be certain to lose much by such a calamity, while the ultimate gain to one of the two—and which one?—would be problematical and utterly unworthy of the risk in endeavouring to secure it. On the whole, we do not believe in the probability—we had almost said the possibility—of war. The pretext for it would be too transparent a sham; the evils of it would be too sad a calamity.

## Local and District News.

Robert Dickinson, Esq., of Shotley Bridge House, has kindly made a donation of £10 to the vicar of Collierley (Rev. B. Hurst, Ph.D.), for church repairs.

Supper at Milkwell Burn Colliery.—On Saturday evening, the workmen employed at the above colliery were entertained to a substantial supper through the kindness of the owner, Mr. Carr.

Entertainment at Medomsley.—On Saturday evening Mr. Matthew Armstrong, of Burnopfield, exhibited a magic lantern in the Medomsley Wesleyan Chapel, on behalf of the harmonium fund. There was a large audience, and the exhibitor was awarded a hearty vote of thanks at the close of the entertainment.

The Mines' Regulation Bill is naturally exciting a good deal of attention in the district, both on the part of masters and men. It is highly probable that before long, definite action will be taken in the matter. The Bill of this session seems to have been modified wholly in one direction, that is, in favour of the workmen. Some of the proposals will, if carried, affect mine owners and their agents in a very serious manner.

Temperance Meeting at Medomsley.—On Monday evening a temperance meeting was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Medomsley, at which addresses were delivered by several members of the Shotley Bridge and Blackhill Temperance Association. Mr. John Teasdale occupied the chair, and at the close six persons signed the pledge. A petition to Parliament was also signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting in favour of the adoption of the Permissive Bill.

Marley Hill Penny Savings Bank.—The seventh annual meeting of the committee was held in the Overman's office, at the colliery, on Saturday. Mr. John Todd, presiding. The treasurer's account for the year ending, December 31st, 1871, shows that the receipts from depositors were £79 17s. 4d.; pass books sold, 1s. 1d.; interest on account at Newcastle Savings Bank, £1 3s. 5d.; balance from Dec. 31st, 1870, £40 7s. 11d.; total, £121 9s. 9d. Of this amount, £69 14s. have been transferred to the depositors' private account in the Newcastle Savings Bank; £19 4s. 7d. has been withdrawn; 5s. 6d. has been paid for a new book, leaving a balance of £32 5s. 8d. in the hands of the treasurer (C. Berkley, Esq.). The number of depositors now on the books, 89. A vote of thanks to Mr. Thomas Hodgson the late secretary and the chairman concluded the meeting.

Stanley.—What do you call this?—The following choice piece, which we give *verbatim et literatim*, has been sent anonymously to a very respectable man at West Stanley Colliery:—

Sir I write those few lines to you to forwarn you of what is coamming & all the rest of the sindermen & Locomotive driver likewise we as a body of men meen to shift you if you wont ener the miners union likewise; we suppose you are verry cruse that you have recieved 2 pence per oven that other men is tryeing or working for, & the screaners likewise and all other men that is working on Stanley Collierrys we will give you 4 weeks to consther on & if not by that time Rebecca will come round.

the Collierys shall all stand untill you are all shifted of the primises and if you leave here and not in the unien you must leave the County at once.

brethern we dont want your mony alone you wilt reep the same bennefit as we do we want all the mens minds united in one, but if you wont unite with us it wilt be a bad job for you there wilt be a such todo as never has been known in this county before.

Come friends sinderdrawers screaners & Banksmen likewise and join with us we we wilt Recieve you with a Kind and willing hart but as for the man that drives benton he was never nothing else but a dirty mean Blackleg all his life through becawse he has proved it at all the Places he has been at Just here when the men was trying for more mony he said that he would be the first man that would go in.

So for that reason he must prepare for a fresh plase as soon as possoble becanse he must lieve that plase unless he comes & beg of all the to let him stop but I think that he can be done without as well as the rest take this as a lesson fellowmen.

Please to show this to the sindermen of Stanley and make it known to screeners & Banksmen likewise as far as we can here all those that I have mentioned means to say that they wont enter but we will make them or else quit the plase.

Marley Hill Mechanics' Institute.—On Monday evening, the fourth of a series of entertainments was held in the reading room of this institute to a crowded audience, when the following kindly gave readings and songs:—Miss M. S. Thirlaway, the Rev. T. Stirrup, and Messrs. J. Gilchrist, Prevell, T. Bell, R. Clark, J. R. Renwick, G. Renwick, P. Blackman, W. A. Short, and Master James Clark. Mr. P. Blackman and Master James Clark presided at the piano, and Mr. T. Bell occupied the chair.

Supper at Burnopfield.—A short time ago, the Blaydon co-operative store managers determined to build a branch establishment at Burnopfield, their present premises being too small. The work was entrusted to the care of Mr. T. Smith, who, on Tuesday last, got the structure covered in. On this occasion the workmen employed by Mr. Smith were entertained to a supper at the expense of the store, at the house of Mrs. Adamson. After ample justice had been done to the good fare prepared by the worthy hostess, and the cloth withdrawn, Mr. T. Givens was appointed chairman, assisted by Mr. Smith, as vice-chairman. The evening was spent in a most jovial manner, some of the vocal workmen's musical powers being repeatedly brought into requisition. The entertainment was brought to a conclusion by drinking the healths of chairman and vice-chairman.


Holloway's Pills.—Liver and Stomach.—Hot weather with chilly mornings and evenings always produces derangement of the digestive and assimilating organs, which demands early attention. For the speedy cure of indigestion nothing equals Holloway's Pills. They have long been recognised both at home and abroad as the safest and most effectual remedy for sick headache, nervousness, pains in the stomach, flatulency, billiousness, nausea, simdle and billious diarrhœa, dysentry, dry skin, and torpid bowels. Holloway's Pills protect the system from the deleterious effects of malaria and variable temperatures; thus proving themselves most valuable at this season, when the organs of digestion are most sorely tried. They may be advantageously taken without hindrance to business or pleasure.


Escape and Re-capture of an Artful Dodger at Consett.—Our readers are perhaps not aware that we have in our midst a youth who bids fair to outrival the exploits of the "Artful Dodger" himself. Last week we had occasion to criticise the performance of two brothers named Shovellin, who had been apprehended on a charge of burglary. We have already given the details of the capture, but it appears that the younger prisoner managed to make his escape a day or two before his trial. Nothing was heard of him until Thursday last, when he was apprehended at Consett under the following circumstances. About four o'clock in the afternoon while P.C. Reay was turning Cumming's corner in Front Street, he ran against Shovellin, who, in answer to the officer, quietly stated that he had been down at Lanchester taking his trial and had got clear. The officer, however, was not to be caught so easily with chaff, but feigning to believe his story, asked him to go down to the office and get his property. Dennis, however, was equally on the *qui vive*, and said as his mother was unwell he would slip along home and see her first. He was just on the point of showing his heels, when the officer seized him by the cuff of the collar, and to his surprise lodged once more in *durance vile*, where we may be sure, double precautions would be taken to keep so slippery a fish.

A soiree and public meeting was held on Saturday night, at Tantobie, near West Tanfield, under the auspices of the Durham Miners' Association. Upwards of 700 sat down in the Co-operative Hall to a substantial tea, to which ample justice having been done, a public meeting was held. The room accommodated about 500 persons, and as this number was only about one-half of the gathering present, it was arranged to hold two meetings, one after the other, the various speakers repeating their remarks to the second audience. — The Chairman (Mr. Crawford, of Durham), in opening the proceedings, announced that an interview between delegates of the workmen and the coalowners had taken place that day; and the result was, that it had been mutually agreed to abolish the annual bond, and substitute in its place a fortnightly agreement.—This announcement was received with loud and continued applause —Mr. W. H. Patterson, of Durham; Mr. C. Simpson, of Kibblesworth; Mr. N. Wilkinson, of Coxhoe; and Mr. Thos. Burt, of Northumberland were the other speakers. The three first-named dwelt upon the benefit to be derived from unity of action, and recommended the question of joining the Durham Miners' Association to the consideration of their hearers.—Mr. Burt referred to the yearly bond, but said he never liked to strike a man when he was down, and as the yearly bond was killed outright, it would not be necessary to occupy the meeting with that subject. The speaker then discussed the law of supply and demand, and referred to the advance which had of late taken place in the condition of the miner. —The meeting terminated at a pretty late hour, and was most successful.

Tow Law Private Quadrille Party.—The first "late night" of the season in connection with the above party was held on Wednesday evening last, in the Hall of the Mechanic's Institute. Considering the boisterous state of the weather the attendance was greatly in excess of what the committee really anticipated. The programme was opened with a country dance "Buy a broom," which was led off by Mr. and Mrs. Hall. The dancing was kept going with spirit, until nearly twelve o'clock, when the dancers, musicians, and friends, retired into the reading room which adjoins the Hall, where a most sumptuous supper awaited them, prepared by Mrs. Armstrong of the Mile Stone Inn, with her usual ability. Much credit is due to the Misses F. and A. Armstrong whom we are certain must have bestowed much time and labour in being able to place so many choice and artistic dainties on the supper table. After supper the "merry merry dance" was again resumed until the old and favourable dance "Sir Roger de Coverley" brought the programme to a conclusion, every one being highly gratified with the pleasant and harmonious evening which they spent. The committee (Mr. W. Armstrong, Mr. Jno. Teesdale, Mr. Jno. Campbell, Mr. G. S. Hull, Mr. Wm. Campbell, jun., Mr. T. Hall, jun., and Mr. Jno. Robinson) ought to be congratulated for the preliminary arrangements they made, and it was no doubt chiefly owing to their efforts that the affair proved such a success. The music was supplied by selected instrumentalists from Wolsingham and Tow Law, Mr. R. Settle occupying the conductor's seat.—Thirty-three couple attended, and Mr. Thomas Hall, jun., officiated as M.C. most amiably.—*Correspondent.*

Castleside.—Sterling Character Properly Rewarded.—When fever and small-pox have been making their sad ravages round our neighbourhood they became epidemic for a time in Castleside. But with care, and energy on the part of our medical men, I am thankful to say they are stamped out at present. But when small-pox was raging at its height, and numbers were dying, friends nervous to visit friends from fear of infection, houses that were known to be infected were shunned by all, and some persons, in fact, that had to succumb to the fatal malady, would have scarcely got their "last offices" done, if it had not been for the kindness of a person of the name of Mrs. Spence (not a native of the village, but an entire stranger), who had come to the village with her husband and others to work at the Consett Water Company's reservoir on the moors. She has a large, kind heart, which is so often found among that class of men and women. In all cases, both of fever and small-pox, Mrs. Spence, with undaunted spirit and untiring energy, lent a helping hand; from house to house she went, on her errand of mercy, nursing, washing, changing, and doing everything that is required in those loathsome diseases. When any died, she was there to perform the last offices and help at the funeral. Her kindnesses were often talked about, and many thought she ought to have something in the shape of a public testimonial. Talk at last found two willing workers in Mr. William Iley, sen., and Mr. B. Cush, who, with a subscription list, went round the village, and their labour was crowned with success. Almost all the people in the village gave their mite, and the total was brought to £3 16s. 9d. It was thought best to make her a present of a good black attire, and the different articles were purchased at the three drapers' shop's in the village, they being all subscribers to the list. It is the sincere wish of the villagers that she (Mrs. Spence) may have health to wear them.—*Correspondent.*

Newcastle Council and the River Tyne Commission.—A meeting of the Newcastle Town Council was held on Wednesday afternoon, at which the report of the Parliamentary Committee on the Tyne Improvement Bill, for the construction of the Coble Dene Dock and Railways, which was presented at the meeting of the Council on February 7, was considered. Mr. Hamond moved the confirmation of the report, and "That the Council do petition against the proposed bill, and that the Committee be authorised to negotiate with the Commissioners regarding the same, and report the result to the Council for their further consideration." After a long discussion, the Council divided, when the resolution of Mr. Hamond was carried by 30 votes against 13.

The Clandestine Travellers on the Tynemouth Railway. — On Saturday, John Humphrey, labourer, and David Faggerty living at Walker, were severally charged at the Moot Hall Police Court with having interfered with the comfort of passengers in a railway carriage, between Wallsend and Newcastle, on the 30th ult.—Mr. Bush appeared for the prosecution, and stated the facts of the case, first published in our columns a few weeks ago. He said that on the night of the 30th January, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Young, took their seats in a first-class carriage at the Central Station, Newcastle, with the intention of proceeding to North Shields. They proceeded to Heaton without any interruption, shortly after the train left that station, Mrs. Young saw a man's hand appear under the seat and move about. Mrs. Young, on becoming alarmed, called to her husband, who seized a man under the seat, and held him until the train arrived at Walker, the next station. The man turned out to be Faggerty; and when Mr. Young gave him into custody, he said the defendant had been there for some improper purpose, the fact of his having concealed himself under the seat of a first-class ladies compartment confirming his suspicions. Mrs. Young, immediately after Faggerty was handed over, said she would never travel in a first-class carriage again without looking beneath the seat. She had scarcely made use of the expression when she exclaimed. "There's another man there." Her husband at once seized a man, who turned out to be the other defendant, John Humphrey. Mr. Young gave him likewise into custody. When the two defendants were examined the one had a third-class ticket in his possession, and the other a second-class one.—They pleaded guilty to the charge, and were severally fined £2, with the costs, which amounted in each case to 16s. 2d.—The defendants were further charged with travelling in a first-class carriage without first-class tickets. As in the previous charge, they pleaded guilty, the Bench merely inflicting the costs in each case, amounting to 6s. 6d. each.—Mr. Potter animadverted upon the apparent neligence of the railway officials. The defendants failing to pay the fines, were each sentenced to prison for two months with hard labour.

Supper and Presentation at Consett.—On Saturday evening last, a number of the friends and fellow-workmen, together with the choir and Sabbath-school teachers of the Primitive Methodist Society, met together in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, to bid farewell to Mr. T. T. Harvey, who has left the employment of the Consett Iron Company, to take a more responsible situation at the works of Messrs. Palmer & Co., Jarrow, and to present him with a token of the respect in which he is held by his late fellow-workmen. After the company had partaken of the repast provided, and the cloth had been removed, Mr. W. Robson, superintendent of the Sunday-school was called to preside. On taking the chair he said that a programme had been provided, but if that had to be gone through, they could not expect to get done before twelve o'clock. He called on Mr. Sutherland to address the meeting, who, on rising, said he was extremely glad to be present on that occasion. Although he was sorry that Mr Harvey was going to leave them, yet he was glad that he had been selected to fill the situation as he liked to see young men rise in the world. He was proud to see the splendid testimonial that was about to be presented to him by his fellow-workmen. Mr. T. Hall, was the next speaker, and spoke principally of the work of Mr. Harvey in the Church. The choir then sang "O. Christian awake," after which the Chairman introduced Mr. Sinclair, who, in a neat and apposite speech made the presentation of a handsome writing desk and gold pencil case, in the name of himself and those that had contributed towards it hoping that he would long be spared to use it. The desk had a good supply of writing paper and envelopes in it and bore the following inscription.—"Presented to Thomas T. Harvey by a few friends, as a token of respect, on his leaving Consett Ironworks, 17th Feb., 1872." The gold pencil case bore the simple inscription:—"Thomas T. Harvey." The Chairman then called upon Mr. J. T. Miller to address the meeting. He spoke of Mr. Harvey's connection with the choir. Mr. Harvey joined the choir when there were only two members in it, and he had continued in it ever since. His aptitude for business had been such, and his clear-sightedness so great, that he would be greatly missed.—Mr Smith, his late foreman, at the invitation of the Chairman, in his own name, and that of the choir and teachers, presented Mr. Harvey with a beautiful Bible and Primitive Methodist hymn book, which bore the following inscription:—Presented to Thomas T. Harvey, by the teachers and choir of the Consett Primitive Methodist chapel, in love and esteem of his services whilst he laboured amongst them. Consett, 1872. The singing of the doxology brought the meeting to a close.

## THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (WOMEN) ACTS.

### PUBLIC MEETINGS AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT.

On Friday evening, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Shotley Bridge and neighbourhood was held in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, to protest against the enactment and enforcement of the Contagious Diseasases (Women) Acts, and to demand their immediate and total repeal. The Rev. R. Stepney occupied the chair, and there was also on the platform the Rev. R. E. Hooppell, LL.D., of South Shields; Rev. T. W. Blanshard, Rev. T. Hind, Mr. E. O. Tregelles, and Mr. C. Wilson.

The Rev. E. O. Tregelles, in proposing the first resolution, said he could not think there was one man in the room, whose heart beat truly toward his God and fellow creatures, who would not join in supporting the resolution. Mr. Tregelles then read the following resolution:—

"That this meeting is of opinion that the Contagious Diseases (Women) Acts are utterly indefensible, both in principle and practice, being unjust, cruel, despotic, and immoral; that the secrecy of their enactment, and the rigour of their execution are disgraceful to our legislature, and to the executive; and that it is imperatively necessary that they be repealed unconditionally and immediately."

The Rev. R. E. Hooppell, LL.D., of South Shields, on rising to second the resolution, need not tell them that it was a very painful thing indeed to have to speak about. The chairman had already spoken of the difficulty and disagreeable character of the subject, a subject, however, in which they felt they could not possibly be silent, and it was a very strong sense of duty which supported them in their work. He was glad to say that they had been so far successful, and he thought they were going to have a complete triumph. With regard to the system of the Act he would speak as briefly as possible. It was was well known that persons who indulged in vice generally suffered for it here on earth. They were not opposed to the cure of diseases, nor opposed to the prevention of it. The object of the Act of 1866 was to enable persons to continue in vicious ways without fear of the physical consequences. They proceeded to do it in this way: By appointing inspectors of fallen women; by building hospital prisons, and then examining—in the most revolting way—these fallen women. The inspectors were the surgeons, and he wondered how any man of education could accept such an office, but he understood, so far from declining it, that medical men had sent in applications for it. How were they going to bring the women under the Act? They employed spies, police-detectives, men dressed as clerks and shopkeepers. They employed these men in Davenport, Plymouth, and Stonehouse, where nine of these men were prowling about the streets all day long. These men were employed to keep a watch upon the women, and all whom they pleased to suspect of unchastity were entered on a list. These men were instructed to urge those whose names appeared on the list to make a voluntary submission, and if she refused to do so the magistrates had the power of sending her to prison for a period of three months with hard labour. In 1870, eighty women had been sent to prison rather than submit to this examination. One of these detectives could go to a magistrate and lay an information that he has good cause to believe that such a woman was an immoral character, and the magistrate could make out an order that she be subject to the examination. The provisions of these acts were tyranical and brutal in the extreme, and never would haxe been applied to men under any consideration whatever. (Applause.) He need not dwell on the gross immorality of those Acts. Mr. Bruce did anything he was told by the promoters of those Acts. Mr. Bruce had made some great blunders, none greater than at Glasgow, where he stated that there were 2,000 common prostitutes in the town of Davenport—that was, two-thirds of the population were common prostitutes. The town council, magistrates, and Local Board of Health met and emphatically denied Mr. Bruce's statement, and called upon him to apologise, which he had done, saying that he meant something else. (A voice: "He's a humbug.") About the cruelty he need say nothing. Women were compelled to undergo this degradation that men might enjoy a little pleasure. With regard to the injustice, it was well known that men were in a worse state of disease than women. Doctors would tell them that in almost every case a man knew he was diseased, whereas a woman did not sometimes know. And besides, a man committed sin for the mere love of sin, and women were very often driven to it by starvation. The rev. gentleman concluded by stating that he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried amidst acclammation.

Rev. T. W. Blanshard then read the following petition, and said he was sorry they had been compelled to hold a meeting like the present. Those who had brought this law into operation did not seem to think that those poor women were human beings. They regarded them as a lower class of characters altogether. Who were these poor women? Somebody's sisters and children, and they died out remarkably soon. Few of them lived to be old. How terrible it was that the Government should take these persons under their jurisdiction, and allow the wicked men to go entirely free. Let them write to their representatives in Parliament, and let them know what they meant to have—let them know that the good people of Shotley Bridge would stand no nonsense in the matter. (Applause.)

The petition was then read as follows—

"*To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.*

The humble petition of the undersigned members and adherents of the North Eastern Counties Association for the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts, residing at Shotley Bridge, in the County of Durham, humbly sheweth:—

That your petitioners regard with grief and alarm the enactment and enforcement of the Contagious Diseases Acts, 1866-1869, and the extension of the system established by them to the colonies and depencies of the British empire.

That your petitioners are of opinion that the said Acts are utterly contrary to every principle of right, and justice, and expediency; that they are a very serious inroad upon the most cherished laws, and customs, and traditions of the country; that they are tyrannical and cruel in their nature; that they are indecent and revolting in their execution; that they are calculated to aggravate, and not to diminish, the evils existing amongst us; and that they will, unless immediately repealed, grievously demoralise the nation and its dependencies.

That your petitioners are persuaded, moreover, that the enforcement of such laws in India, especially, is fraught with the gravest political danger, inasmuch as they are calculated in an eminent degree to alienate the affections of the natives from their governors.

That your petitioners desire also to draw the attention of your honourable house to the fact that the Acts have signally failed to achieve the phisical result thei advocates affirmed they would certainly secure.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray most seriously and earnestly that your honourable house will take the earliest opportunity of repealing these Acts, and promoting the immediate and complete abrogation of the system established by them in every part of the British dominions in which it has been introduced; and that your honourable house will withhold your sanction from any Bill which, while appearing to modify the system in less important details, shall aim at retaining any of its underlying and essential grintiples."

Rev. T. W. Blanshard moved the following resolution—

"That the petition now read be adopted by this meeting, and that copies of it be prepared and sent to one of the members for the northern division of the county for presentation, and to Lord Ravensworth for presentation in the House of Lords, and that a memorial be prepared and sent to the above members, asking them to support the complete and unconditional repeal of the Contagious Diseases (Women) Act, and not to consent to any clauses in the Government Bill of a one-sided, cruel, and immoral character."

The Rev. T. Hind seconded the resolution, which was then put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. Leybourne proposed—"

"That the gentlemen on the platform, with power to add to their number, be a committee to carry out the above resolutions, and to take such other steps to forward the attainment of the object in view as may seem to them advisable."

Mr. Carss seconded the resolution, which was put to the meeting and unanimously agreed to.

Votes of thanks to the chairman and speakers terminated the proceedings.

A public meeting on this subject was held in the British Schools, Consett, Rev. F. Steggall in the chair. The Rev. R. E. Hooppell, Rev. M. Morris, Mr. R. Jackson, and Mr. J. Elliott were the speakers. Similar resolutions to those passed at Shotley Bridge were adopted.


An Evening Beverage.—Caca'oine.—The *Food Journal* says:—"By a new process to which the nibs are subjected, the principal part of the oil is effectualy removed, a thin beverage, well adapted for afternoon or evening use, as a substitute for tea, being the result. The flavour of Caca'oine will, in addition, be a great attraction to all.'—Each packet or tin is labelled, "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Also makers of Epps's Milky Caca'oine (Caca'oine and Condensed Milk). 449b

Epps's Chocolate.—*La Situation* (the Imperialist organ), in an article, entitled, France et Angleterre," says:—"Nous n'avons en France qu'une seule usine ou la preparation du Cacao emploie un materiel et un personnel aussi considerables que ceux que nous avons vus dans l'uisne de Messieurs Epps. C'est une veritable curiosite dans son genre que cette immense fabrique."—The wrapper of each cake of Chocolate prepared by this firm is labeled "James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Also makers of Epps's Milky Chocolate (Chocolate and Condensed Milk).

Floriline.—For the teeth and breath.—A few drops of the *Fragrant Floriline* on a wet tooth brush produces a delightful foam which cleanses the Teeth from all impurities, strengthens and hardens the gums, prevents tartar, and arrests the progress of decay. It gives to the Teeth a peculiar and beautiful whiteness, and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth, a disordered stomach, or tobacco smoke. The *Fragrant Floriline* is purely vegetable, and equally adapted to old and young. It is the greatest Toilet discovery of the age. Sold at 2s. 6d. by all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared only by H. C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London. The word "Floriline" is a "Trade Mark."

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—A very nicely perfumed hair dressing called "The Mexican Hair Renewer," now being sold by most Chemists and Perfumers at 3s. 6d. per bottle is fast superseding all "Hair Restorers"—for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, by a few applications without *dyeing* it, or leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth on bald spots, where the hair glands are not decayed. Certificate from Dr. Versman on every bottle, with full particulars. Ask for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by H. C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London.

## THE THANKSGIVING DAY.

The Royal procession, as at present arranged, will consist of nine open carriages, of which the first seven in order will be filled by the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Lords and Ladies in waiting, Grooms, Equerries, and other attendants. In the eighth carriage will sit their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, and the ninth carriage will contain the Prince and Princess of Wales, and one of their Royal Highnesses' children, Princess Beatrice, and Her Majesty. The procession will leave Buckingham Palace about half-past eleven. It will pass through St. James' Park, as far as the Prince of Wales's Gate into Pall-mall. Thence it will continue along the north side of Trafalgar-Square by the street opposite Charing-cross Hotel, continuing along the Strand until it arrives at Temple Bar, where the formal ceremony of handing the keys of the City to Her Majesty will take place. The procession will then move on through Fleet-street, up to Ludgate-hill, to the west entrance to St. Paul's. Upon leaving the cathedral the procession will re-form, and return down the hill as far as the Old Bailey. Passing along the Old Bailey on to the Viaduct, it will continue along Holborn, through New and Old Oxford-streets to the Marble Arch, through Hyde Park, down Constitution-hill to Buckingham Palace—the whole journey occupying, it is estimated, about four hours. No tickets have as yet gone out, and none will be issued until the 22nd, when the members of the Houses of Parliament will receive theirs. The Lord Chamberlain has very gracefully reserved a considerate number of seats in St. Paul's for those representative members of working classes in the metropolis who may desire to be present.

On Tuesday afternoon the Commissioners of Sewers gave permission to the Decoration Committees of the inhabitants of Ludgate-hill and Fleet-street to erect what are called "Venetian masts" in those streets, on the occasion of Her Majesty's visit to the City, the condition being that every precaution should be taken to prevent accident. The Commissioners also—as having the control of the City streets—formally sanctioned the erection by the Corporation Reception Committee of the grand triumphal arch at the foot of Ludgate-hill, and the decoration of the street lamps for the occasion. It is stated that the lamp-posts are to be painted in sky blue and gold, and to be decorated with flags; and in the evening of the Thanksgiving Day will be available for purposes of illumination, for which they are being specially prepared.

## SIR C. DILKE AND SIR H. HOARE AT CHELSEA.

On Monday night, Sir Charles Dilke and Sir Henry Hoare, the members for Chelsea, met their constituents at Chelsea.

Sir Charles Dilke, who was received with much cheering, expressed his regret that public interest had this year been once more diverted to foreign affairs by the possibility of war with America. The Government, he thought, should have foreseen the difficulties of the case as they were seen by individuals; and if we should, moreover, be plunged into war, and the devil's game should be played between the two most independant and civilised Powers in the world, an indignant people would exclude from power, if they did not impeach the men through whose carelessness, ignorance, and prejudices so fearful a calamity had been brought upon mankind. In the face of such a gigantic calamity as an American war, it was difficult to compose one's mind to speak of other things. Until a few weeks ago a man might say in England, not without ridicule, but without abuse, that his leanings were Republican. Now, however, any such declaration was dignified with the name of treason. This probably arose from the fact that those who in their writings asserted that the unanimous opinion of the people was favourable to monarchy, were well aware that there was a growing belief that a cure for many evils might lie the other way. He had himself been accused of treason and of making personal attacks on the Queen. He would not then repeat or strengthen the statements he had made twice during the recess, but he would do so shortly in the House of Commons. Sir Charles then went on to explain and defend some of the statements he had made on the occasion referred to. He had been accused of having contravened the oath of allegiance taken by every member of the House. But he had not done so. The oath taken by members simply amounted to a declaration that they would not rise against the law, but did not imply that they would not use all lawful means to change from it. The Queen herself had taken an oath, which she herself had departed when the sense of the country required that the laws to which she had pledged herself should be changed. Besides an inquiry into the Civil List administration, there were other subjects upon which he proposed to move this year in the House of Commons. He meant to re-introduce his Public Lands and Commons Bill, with which he had been intrusted by the Land Tenure Reform Association, to support a bill to repeal the obnoxious clauses of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and, above all, to continue to labour for the universal instruction of the children of the people in free common schools.

Sir Henry Hoare, who was received with mingled cheers and hisses, said he entertained the highest respect for the honesty and ability of his colleague, but had no sympathy with his Republican opinions. The system of government he approved was a Constitutional Monarchy, such as was possessed in England. In the course of his speech, Sir Henry said he regretted the Alabama complications, but had every faith that the Government would maintain the national honour. He would not join in any vote the object of which was to turn them out.

A resolution of confidence to the hon. members was carried, as was also a special vote of thanks to Sir Charles Dilke for his votes against the Royal dowries and against the second reading of the Parks Bill.—The proceedings closed at a late hour.

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Mrs. Harriet Hicks, wife of the late landlord of the Borough Hotel, Middlesborough, committed suicide on Monday by cutting her throat.

Whilst the number of fresh cases of small-pox in Plymouth has decreased by over two thirds during the past week the deaths have doubled.

Specimens of the new rifle devised for the German army will be shortly distributed among the various regiments, to test their powers more completely. The expense of equipping the troops with the new weapon, and manufacturing the necessary supply in reserve, is calculated at nearly 50 million thalers. It will be defrayed out of the war indemnity.

CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH WALES. — The first practical attempt to introduce the co-operative principle is about to be adopted at the colliery of the Cardiff and Merthyr Steam Coal Company, situated in the Rhondda Valley, Glamorganshire. The project has been submitted for the approval of Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., and Mr. Mundella, M.P., and the latter has consented to act as auditor in seeing that the profits are equitably divided. The new arrangement commences on the 25th inst, and the result will be watched with much interest throughout the district.

A TURN OF THE WHEEL.—There died recently at Meadville, Pensylvania, a man far advanced in years who was one of those who, ten years ago, suddenly found themselves possessed of great wealth by the discovery of petroleum on territory from which a lifetime of delving and tilling had previously failed to return more than a subsistence to its owner. In 1860, John Tarr would readily have sold his farm for 1,500 dols; but in 1864 he refused 2,000 000 dols. and he died possessed of a larger fortune than that

## EXTRAORDINARY MURDER IN LONDON.

At the Southwark Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, William Chester Minar, 37, described as an American physician, residing at 44, Tennison street, York Road, Lambeth, was placed in the dock, before Mr. Partridge, charged with the wilful murder of George Merritt, aged 32, a man employed in the Lion Brewery, in the Belvidere road, by shooting him in the neck, with a revolver, in Tennison-street. It appeared from the evidence of police constable 236 L, that a little after two o'clock on Saturday morning he was on duty in the Belvidere road, when he heard a report of fire-arms. He proceeded in that direction, and saw the prisoner coming on the opposite side of the road. He went over to him, and asked him who it was that had fired. He said he had. He asked him who he had fired at. He said, "A man. I should not be such a coward as to shoot a woman." Witness seized hold of him, and took the revolver (produced) from his right hand. It was quite warm. He then took him to the station-house, and on the way met another constable, whom he directed to proceed to Tennison street, while witness conveyed him to the station-house, where a "bowie" knife was found concealed under his coat. The prisoner was very cool and collected, and did not appear to be the least excited from drink.—Police-constable 108 L said he met last witness taking the prisoner to the station-house, and from what he said he and another officer proceeded to Tennison-street, where he found the deceased lying near the wall of the Lion Brewery stores, bleeding from several wounds in the throat. Another constable came up, and they took the body to St. Thomas's Hospital, when life was found to be extinct.—John Chapman, a labourer employed at the Lion Brewery, identified the body as that of George Merritt, who had worked with him in the brewery seven or eight years. He roused him up to come to his work a little after two that morning. —Some other evidence having been given, the prisoner was remanded to Horsemonger Lane Gaol. He seemed quite unconcerned, and asked no questions.

From inquiries made late on Saturday night (says the *Observer*), and from an examination of the papers and luggage left at the prisoner's lodgings in Tennison-street, it had been ascertained that the prisoner (Mr. W. C. Minar) was formerly an assistant surgeon in the American army. He took apartments at Mr. Fisher's, 44, Tennison-street, on the Wednesday after Christmas last. His landlady noticed some little peculiarities of conduct, which led her to the conclusion that, though exceedingly gentlemanly, he was rather eccentric. As one instance he would have the furniture peculiarly arranged. He was exceedingly anxious, if possible that he should not be waited upon by a servant, and asked that if there should happen to be an Irish servant in the house that she should be discharged. On account of Mrs. Fisher mentioning these peculiarities to her husband, Mr. Fisher was anxious to have the opportunity of an interview with him and about a fortnight after he came, went upstairs, at Mr. Minar's invitation, and spent two hours with him. He found him exceedingly intelligent, and conversant with the works of many English and American authors, but particularly so with the works of Charles Dickens. He also on that occasion talked a great deal of the murder of Mr. Fisk, which took place about that time. Mr. Fisher was favourably impressed with his lodger, and came to the conclusion that he was an accomplished and polished gentleman. He was often away from home, sometimes three days, sometimes a week at a time, and used when he came home, to leave hotel bills about, as though anxious that they should be seen. Some of these showed that when away he had stayed at the Crystal Palace Hotel. Others that he had in the meantime been putting up at the Charing Cross Hotel. No letters came to his lodgings, but to a banker's. After being out several nights last week he came home one morning in a very irritated state, as near as can be recollected on the Friday morning. He went out again at the commencement of last week, and all the week had been absent up till Friday night, when he came home about eight o'clock. About nine he asked for some strong tea, and after the family had retired to bed he was heard to go out about twelve o'clock. He came home again, and went out again at about one o'clock on the Saturday morning, and after he had been out an hour and a half the family distinctly heard three reports of a pistol fired. More than £100 in foreign money was found in his boxes at his lodgings. He also had £6 10s. 3d. in his pockets when arrested, and a valuable gold watch. The pistol with which he committed the deed is a five-chamber revolver; and when taken into custody he was wearing under his coat a knife hanging by a string.

Another account says: On Saturday morning, shortly after three o'clock, a most determined murder was committed in the Belvidere Road, near to the foot of Hungerford Bridge, on the Surrey side of the water. It appears that George Merritt, a stoker, was on his way to his work to attend to the fires at the Lion Brewery. Just before he came to the gates he was stopped by a man who presented a pistol at him, and at once fired it. He managed however, to turn his head from the assassin, and the shot missed him. He at once began to run, and call for assistance, when a second shot was fired after him, which also missed. Whilst still running, a third shot was fired after him, which struck him in the neck. The assassin then came up to him, and, attacking him with a dagger, stabbed him several times. The reports of the pistol attracted the attention of the neighbourhood, and as the assassin was running away he was met at the top of Tennison-street by a policeman, who stopped him. He was taken back to the place from whence the reports proceeded, and the unfortunate man was then found weltering in his blood. The assassin then said, when the light of the policeman's lantern was turned on his victim, "Why, this is not the man I wanted." The wounded man expired almost immediately, and the assassin was taken into custody.

It is rumoured as a cause for the commission of the crime that the assassin had lately been induced to visit some of the houses of ill-fame with which Tennison-street abounds, and in which many robberies of gentlemen are said to be committed; and that a short time ago he himself was the victim of a robbery in which a man for whom he was lying in wait took a prominent part. Instead of meeting and killing this man, as he intended, he met and killed the unfortunate victim, who was quietly proceeding to his work, and who leaves a widow and six children to mourn his loss.

Another account says: Whenever he went out he carried with him a bowie knife, a six-chambered revolver, and a box of surgical instruments. For the last three days he has been in the habit of calling at the Lion Brewery, Belvidere Road, Lambeth and asking whether a man named Pollington was employed there, and at what time he came to work. The inquirer's conduct was so curious, that it was deemed advisable to ascertain his name, and it was then discovered that it was W. C. Minar. On Saturday morning, at a quarter-past two o'clock, a policeman saw him standing in the doorway of the King's Head Tavern, Tennison-street. The constable passed on, and in a short time he heard three shots fired, and upon turning round he saw Minar coming towards him with a revolver in his hand, and he asked him whether he had shot any one, and added, "Is it a woman?" Minar replied, "No, I am not such a coward as to shoot a woman; but I am afraid I have shot the wrong man."

More than £100 in foreign money was found in his boxes at his lodgings. He also had £6 10s. 3d. in his pockets when arrested, and a valuable gold watch.

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Paris is not dead to linguistics. Among recent works are Michel's 'Cochin Chinese Dialogues,' and the 'Anthologie Japonaise,' of Leon de Rosny, both of them expensive volumes.

## THE SINGULAR CHARGE OF MURDER AT NEWENT.

Mr. Edmonds, solicitor, of Newent, Gloucestershire, against whom a coroner's jury last week returned a verdict of manslaughter, was charged before the Newent magistrates on Monday with the wilful murder of his wife in 1867. The excitement was again very great. Ann Bradd was examined and repeated her former evidence. Jeanette Edmunds stated that in 1869, she, her uncle, Miss Matthews, and her uncle's children, were at Weston-super-Mare, and that Mr. Edmunds and Miss Matthews went to Marlborough, leaving witness, Dr. Bass Smith, and the children at Weston-super-Mare. She also swore that in the same year Miss Matthews had a miscarriage. Dr. Bass Smith was called, and repeated his former evidence, as did other witnesses.—Mr. Chesshyr addressed the justices, requesting them to acquit the prisoner, on the ground that the charge had not been made out.—The justices, after half an hour's deliberation, committed the prisoner for trial at the next county assizes for wilful murder. They refused to accept bail.

## STORM ON THE EAST COAST. THE WRECK OF A MAIL STEAMER.

Several shipping disasters are reported from the east coast. Up to Friday morning there was a fleet of about 600 vessels sheltering in the Humber behind Spurn Point. On Friday the smack Clipper, belonging to Mr. T. Halfyard, arrived at Hull with about half of the crew of the steamer Frances, of and for London from Gothenburg. It appears that the Frances, a vessel of about 1,200 tons, and formerly in the service of the Spanish Government, left Gothenburg on Sunday with a cargo of deals, iron, oats, &c. and had also on board the mails. On Monday evening it was discovered that the vessel had sprung a leak in the engine-room, and the entire crew of over 30 hands were set to work to pump and bail. Being detained at sea by the weather, coals run short, and the deck cargo of wood was used as fuel. Eventually the fires were extinguished, and the vessel became almost unmanageable. The captain attempted to reach the Humber, but the Frances stranded at Dimlington, a few miles north of the entrance. The whole of the crew and passengers were saved, a portion landing at Spurn, and the other portion being picked up by the smack Clipper, which, as stated, brought them to Hull. The crew were nearly exhausted at the time of the wreck, having spent nearly four days in pumping and bailing. The mails were saved and brought by the Clipper to Hull, and delivered to the postal authorities. It is feared that the ship will go to pieces. The fishing smack Jeremiah has arrived at Hull, and the captain reports having picked up on the Dogger Bank a chest containing papers belonging to Captain Ebson, of the barque Pallas. The smack that had the Dutch schooner Zwaluw, wrecked off Scarborough, in tow was the Ithiel, since arrived in the Humber. She reports that when she was fallen in with she was derelict. The Myrtle, of Weymouth, from Hartlepool for Chichester (coal), is ashore at Spurn, a wreck; crew landed in the Humber by a fishing vessel.

## THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The Army Estimates for the year 1872-3 were issued on Monday. They amount to £14,824,500; the net decrease as compared with last year being £1,027,000. There is a decrease in almost every item of the expenditure. The pay of the regular forces is less by £173,900; the vote for the clothing establishment is less by £126,600, and that for the supply of warlike and other stores is less by £620,000, or about one third. There is an increase of £6,000 for the militia, and £48,700 for provisions, &c. The effective services are estimated to cost £12,547,400, and the non-effective £2,277,100. The decreases on the votes amount to £1,098,500, but some are increased to the amount of £71,300. The regular forces estimated for in the ensuing year number 133,649, being a decrease of 1,398, as compared with the number voted last year. The forces in India number 62,957, being 93 men more than last year. With regard to the vote for the general staff and regimental pay, amounting to £5,238,000, there is a decrease of £22,108 in the regimental pay, and an increase of £10,364 in the regimental allowances. The sum of £50,000 provided last year for the native West Indian troops does not re-appear in these estimates. The vote for the purchase of horses is £78,000, being a reduction of £61,000. The vote for militia pay and allowances is £963,300 being an increase of £6,050. The regimental pay is increased by £6,000 and the allowances by £5,500, but a similar amount to the latter is cut off the bounty and expenses of enrolment. The colonels of the militia have been reduced to 19, or half of last year's number; the permanent staff remains the same, but the volunteer militia are increased from 128,971 to 133,952. For the yeomanry cavalry the sum of £79,700 is provided, leaving a decrease of £2,036, mostly in pay allowances, the number of men being slightly less than last year.

For the volunteers £493,300 is required, being a decrease of £12,450. The artillery volunteers are reduced from 34,005 to 33,600, but the light horse, the engineers, and the rifle volunteers are increased from 136,666 to 139,000. It is expected that there will be an increase of nearly 4,000 in the extra-efficients.

The army reserve force is estimated to cost £124,500. The first class is increased in number by 1,000 men, but the second class is reduced by 5,000. The increase will cost £4,500, but the decrease will amount to £9,000.

The vote for the cost of provisions is increased £47,924, and will amount this year to £561,831. In the other votes on this account the increases and decreases are comparatively small, and nearly balance themselves. In the vote for clothing, &c., there is no increase, but that section which relates to manufactured clothing is reduced by £97,838. In the establishments for the supply of warlike and other stores there is a reduction of £71,624 in wages and £87,857 in metals, but £20,000 more is required for saltpetre and sulphur. For the purchase and repair of arms, &c., the sum of £455,135 is asked, being a reduction of £358,954. In the "miscellaneous services" the sum for rewards to inventors is increased from £10,000 to £15,000.

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It is announced in the *Gazette* that the Queen has granted the office of Reader of Physic in the University of Cambridge to George Edward Paget, M.D., in the room of Henry John Hayles Bond, M.D., resigned.

EXTRAORDINARY AND FATAL ACCIDENT. — On Saturday evening, a shocking accident occurred at the Dog and Pheasant Inn, Ratford, near Nottingham. Two men named Peat and Meakin were in the house, and commenced "sparring" in the passage—whether in joke or in earnest is not known. The landlady, Mrs. Spick, went into the passage to them, and while she was standing near the top of the cellar steps, Meakin stepped backwards, and coming in contact with Mrs. Spick, the unfortunate woman fell headlong down the steps. Meakin also fell, but received no serious injuries. Assistance was obtained, and the landlady, who had become unconscious, was taken up, and a medical man sent for. On his arrival he found that Mrs. Spick's head was badly cut, she having fallen on a dustpan. She lingered until Sunday morning, when she died.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-COLONEL WYNDHAM.—Lieut.-Colonel Charles Wyndham, Keeper of the Regalia at the Tower, and a Waterloo officer, died at his residence in that fortress on Thursday night. He served at Waterloo with the 2nd Royal North British Dragoons, and received two severe wounds on the 18th of June. He retired from the army in 1837.

## MULTUM IN PARVO.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday in Downing-street.

A man was recently frozen to death at Quebec while driving about the city in a sleigh.

A man named Taylor, of Swineford, county Mayo has been severely beaten, and is not expected to recover.

Mr. R. White, Lyth, was on Monday elected a surveyor in connection with the Whitby District Highway Board.

It is reported that a joint-committee of the Lords and Commons will sit on the Railway Amalgamation Bills to establish a precedent.

It is rumoured that Mr. Vernon Lushington will shortly resign office as Secretary of the Admiralty, and accept a county court judgeship.

It is said that Mr. Freemantle, late of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, will contest Windsor as a Conservative at the general election.

The Alabama Claims Committee, under the presidency of Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, G.C.B., has commenced its sittings at the Admiralty.

The *Builder* understands it is the intention of Government to bring forward a measure dealing with the whole question of master and workman.

We (*Observer*) understand that Mr. Arthur Hobhouse will succeed to the Indian legislative membership about to be vacated by the resignation of Mr. Fitz-James Stephen.

For the restoration of the ancient parish church of Almondbury, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, more that £2,000 has already been subscribed. This is about half the sum required.

LADY MAYO.—The *Spectator* says it appears to be understood that Lady Mayo will be created a peeress in her own right, the late Viceroy no having a seat in the House of Lords.

A porter was killed on Monday evening at the Woolwich Station of the North Kent Railway. Whilst watching a down train he was struck by one coming in the opposite direction.

We (*Daily News*) understand that it is the intention of the advocates of secular education to oppose the second reading of the Scotch Education Bill, which is fixed for Thursday, the 29th inst.

The Liverpool Cotton Brokers Association on Friday passed resolutions on the subject of railway amalgamation approving and adopting the course already taken by the Liverpool chamber of Commerce.

The friends of the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers will be glad to hear that his health is improved. He was present during a portion of the debate in the House of Lords upon Lord Stanhope's vote of censure.

On Sunday morning the body of Thomas Tipping, 40 years of age, a shuttle maker, residing at Heaton Norris, was found fearfully mangled under a bridge on the London and North-Western Railway at Heaton Chapel.

WEST CHESHIRE ELECTION.—The West Cheshire election took place on Saturday morning, at Chester. Mr. W. F. Tollemache, son of the late member, was returned unopposed. He declared himself a Conservative.

At a meeting of the Preston Town Council on Monday a petition to the House of Commons against the bill for the amalgamation of the London and North Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Companies was adopted.

Mrs. Ann Grimshaw, 82 years old, accidentally fell down the stairs in her residence in Ashton New Road, Bradford, at about eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, and died immediately afterwards from the effects of the shock.

The *Advertiser* says it is stated that in the event of Lord Dufferin accepting the Governor-Generalship of India, the post of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which he now holds, will, with a seat in the Cabinet, be offered to Mr. Bright.

The 64th (2nd Staffordshire) Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel T. de Courcy Hamilton, V.C. is ordered to return home from Malta, instead of being moved to Gibraltar, as was intended. The regiment has only been five years on a foreign station.

The half-yearly meeting of the Great Northern Railway was held on Saturday. A dividend at the rate of 8¾ per cent. per annum was declared. The report was adopted, the retiring directors and auditors re-elected, and the borrowing which they asked were granted to the directors.

The conviction of the Lambeth costermongers appears to have had but little effect upon Sunday trading in the New Cut. Not one resident costermonger was on Sunday absent from his accustomed stand, but the number of "foreign" itinerant vendors was perceptibly diminished.

The Rev. Mr. Purchas was on Sunday morning served with the Suspension Order of the Judicial Committee. He will not be allowed to preach or administer the sacrament for twelve months. It is alleged that after the order was served, Mr. Purchas officiated at the holy communion service.

The Dean of Westminster preached before the Queen at Osborne on Sunday. On Saturday the Queen drove out, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh. The Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley dined with Her Majesty in the evening.

The four Inns of Court have resolved to make a final examination compulsory in the case of all students intending to practise at the Bar. Although the new regulation has not been officially announced, now "screened" at either Inn, it is, we believe, operative from the 1st of January last.

It is currently reported that the Governor-Generalship of India, vacant by the lamented death of Lord Mayo, has been offered to Lord Kimberley, but has been declined by his lordship. It is believed that the choice of Lord Mayo's successor lies between Lord Dufferin and Lord Northbrooke.

An influential meeting of Jews was held in Manchester on Sunday, for the purpose of forming an Anglo-Jewish Association in connection with the Alliance Israelite Universelle in Paris. The object of the proposed association is to look after the Jewish interests, social and political, in all countries.

At Moreton Hampstead on Monday, George Brown and his daughter Mary were committed for trial on a charge of concealing the birth of the female prisoner's illegitimate child. Brown buried the child in his garden two days after its birth, and admitted that he had buried several others in the same way.

The Prince and Princess Christian, who have been residing at Cannes during the winter, are now about to travel through Italy previous to their return to England, which will not be before April next. The children of their Royal Highnesses arrived at Frogmore House on Saturday evening from the Continent.

The Executive Committee of the Sunday School Union, representing more than one hundred thousand Teachers, have presented addresses of congratulation to her Majesty the Queen and the Prince of Wales on the recovery of his Royal Highness from his late dangerous illness. Gracious replies have been received to both addresses.

DEATH OF MR. H. F. CHORLEY.—The death is announced of Mr. Henry F. Chorley, well-known in London society. Mr. Chorley was for 35 years the musical critic of the *Athenæum*, and by the bold and courageous character of his writing and his integrity of purpose exercised great influence upon the state and progress of music in this country.

Twenty seamen from the American man-of-war St. Mary attempted to break into the Government female reformatory at Sydney, but before they succeeded the ship's officers arrived and captured the rioters.

PATENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The number of patents issued in following years is as under: 1837, 435; 1842, 517; 1847, 512; 1852, 1,020; 1157, 2,910; 1862, 3,521; 1867, 13,015; and this latter number has been about the average for the last four years, the number issued for 1871 being 13 033, of which 12,511 were granted to citizens of the United States, 432 to British, 30 to French, and 60 to other foreign subjects. The income of the United States Patent Office was 29,289 dols. in 1837, and 678,716 dols. in 1871.

CASUALTIES AT SEA.—The American ship Isaac Webb, Captain Mortimer, from Liverpool, with a cargo of general merchandise for New York, arrived in Queenstown Harbour on Friday evening, leaky, having been 54 days at sea. The British ship Colzean, Captain Clark, from Port Glasgow, cargo of salt, bound for Calcutta, arrived on Friday night, leaky. The British barque Buenos Ayres from Liverpool, cargo of coals, for Pernambuco, also arrived, leaky. The vessels experienced recent gales from opposite quarters.

At Perth, on Friday, Sir Robert Menzies, Bart. was charged at the instance of the Inland Revenue Commissioners with having given in a return showing 10 servants instead of 11 for whom licence was chargeable. Sir Robert, in defence, said that his eleventh man was employed as a watcher, not as a gamekeeper; but admitted that he (the watcher) had carried a gun and used ferrets for game.—The Bench considered the charge borne out, and fined the Baronet in the mitigated sum of £5, with a recommendation that it be reduced to £1. —Sir Robert intimated that he would appeal to the Quarter Sessions.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—The *Spectator*, ridiculing the shower of prophecies with which Continental journals received the news of the success of the Suez Canal, to the effect that Great Britain was to lose first her commerce, then her commerical navy, then her supremacy at sea, and finally her Indian possessions, that the Mediterranean States were to recover their long-lost Oriental trade, and M. Lesseps was to be the avenger of 100 seaboard cities ruined by the avarice of England, quotes the official return of the tonnage and nationality of the ships passing through the canal in 1871:—British, 546,621; French, 91,841; Austrian, 43,113; Italian 29,400; Turkish, 16,959; Egyptian, 13,394; Dutch 6,711; Russian, 4,820; Belgian, 4,400; American, 4,170; German, 3,520; Spanish, 3,157; Norwegian, 1,316; Portguese, 919; Danish, 660; Burmaniah, 408. Total, 771,409.

WHERE IS THE "CONSCIENCE CLAUSE?"—The following are the rules, "which parents are requested to preserve and put up in their houses," issued by the Liscard (near Birkenhead) National School:—"1. Each scholar is required to pay twopence in advance every Monday morning. 2. The scholars must be clean and neat in their persons and clothes, but no finery of dress will be allowed. 3. No scholar may be absent without leave. If unable to attend through sickness or any other cause, parents are requested to make it known to the master or mistress. 4. Every scholar who attends the day school is required to attend also on Sundays, or will be excluded from benefit of the clothing club, and other advantages offered by the school. If, for any good and sufficient reason, parents do not wish their children to attend church, it must be fully explained to the minister."

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS. — According to the *Newspaper Press Directory* for 1872, there are now published in the United Kingdom 1,456 newspapers, of which England owns 1,111—viz., 268 in London, and 843 in the provinces. There are 82 daily papers in England, 2 in Wales, 12 in Scotland, 19 in Ireland, and 2 in the British Isles. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 639, of which 230 are of a decidedly religious character, representing the Church of England, Wesleyans, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, and other Christian communities. The *Directory*, compiled by Messrs. Mitchell, of Red Lion-court, contains, in addition to its usual well-known features, a carefully-prepared article on "The Law of Newspapers," in which great care has been taken that the points most useful to journalists, such as "libel," "hiring," &c., are fully dealt with.

RATEABLE PROPERTY.—The Poor Law Department has laid before the House of Commons a return which shows that the rateable value of property in England and Wales, on which the contribution to the "common fund" was calculated at Lady-day, 1870, was £104,405,304; and the amount of the gross estimated rental in 1870 was £123,365,847. The rateable value, as settled by the assessment committees in the valuation lists last approved for 1871, is £107,865,951; and the gross estimated rental £127,091,854. These are the totals; the return shows the amounts, county by county. The return includes estimated amounts for the few Unions not yet revised by the assessment committees, and includes the amounts for Unions and parishes not under the Union Assessment Committee Act of 1862. The expenses incurred by the committees in the year 1870-71, and remuneration allowed to the clerks amounted together to £31,454. The costs incurred by Guardians in appeals against the poor-rate in the same period amounted to £7,004.

A PROPHECY OF "DARK DAYS."—The *New York Tribune* of the 5th says: The more ignorant followers of Holy Mother Church in Philadelphia have been undergoing paroxysms of terror this week, on account of a prophecy made in Rome in the beginning of this century, by a venerable servant of God, named Anna Maria Yaig that there should be three dark days in the present month during which neither gas nor candles would be of the slightest effect unless blessed beforehand. The rush for consecrated dips has been so great in consequence and the excitement so wide-spread that Bishop Wood has found it necessary to issue a circular letter to calm his flock. The Bishop prudently hedges a little in his manifesto. Anna Maria, he says, certainly did die in the odour of sanctify, and if she said there were to be three dark days, dark they must be. It is the Bishop's opinion however that she said nothing of the kind and he bids his people to be calm and wait the decision of the Church about it, which will probably be given after February.

DEATH OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.—Wm. Placidis Morris, D.D., the Roman Catholic Bishop of Troy *in partibus infidelium*, died a day or two ago at his residence at Roehampton, Surrey, at the advanced age of 82 years. Born in London, it is believed, on September 29, 1789, at the age of 16 he was entered among the Benedictines, who are now settled at Downside, near Bath. He was priest at the age of 24, and, coming to London in the year 1814, he was for several years a missionary priest in the metropolis, being at the same time employed as secretary to Dr. Milner, who was at that time "Vicar Apostolic" of the Midland district. He was consecrated as Bishop of the Island of Mauritius about the year 1832, taking his title from Troy *in partibus*, and, having laboured hard for ten years in the distant diocese, returned to this country about the year 1842. Since that time he has acted as chaplain to the Nuns of the Sacred Heart at Roehampton, and has also been constantly employed in preaching "Missions and Retreats." His last public act was a journey to Liverpool, which he lately made in order to assist at the consecration of one of his Benedictine brethren for the Mauritius. On his way back to London he was struck with partial apoplexy at Crewe, and was found to be nearly senseless on reaching the Euston Station. The prayers of the congregation of the various Roman Catholic places of worship in the metropolis were on Sunday asked for the repose of the soul of the deceased.

## FACETIÆ.

A MOVABLE FEAST.—A baked 'tatur can.

MOTTO FOR MINERS.—"I'll take my Davy."

The latest name for matrimony is "committing twoicide."

Why is a sick eagle flying like a bank robbery?—Because it's an *ill eagle* proceeding.

LAWYERS ARE NOT PROUD.—Did you ever meet with one who would "scorn the action?"

It is conjectured that professional thieves lead a comfortable life because they take things easy.

CUT IT!—If a bird can sing and won't sing, what's to be done?—Why, take it to a *chirop*-odist.

A Philosopher says that, if anything will make a woman swear, it is looking for her nightcap after the candle's out.

What is the difference between a church organist and the influenza?—One stops the nose, and the other knows the stops.

"Marriage," said an unfortunate husband; "is the churchyard of love."—"And you men" replied his wife, "are the gravediggers."

NONSENSE.—A correspondent writes to ask whether it is probable that the "funny bone" is supplied with blood by the "vein of humour!"

VACCINATION.—"I don't believe it's any use, this vaccination," said a Yankee. "I had a child vaccinated, and he fell out of a window a week arter, and got killed."

A SECOND TIME.—A widow once said to her daughter, "When you are at my age it will be time enough to dream of a husband."—"Yes, mamma," replied the thoughtless beauty, "for the second time."

POLITE DISMISSAL.—A country paper says that the other day an Irishman was called up in a case of assault and battery, and when asked by the magistrate what he said, remarked, "I said to him wid de toe of my boot, 'Go home!'"

CHANGE OF NAME.—By the use of an Auricomous Something-or-other, Miss Hannah Brown has succeeded in turning her brown locks to a dusky gold. Jones says that she ought to be re-christened Dye-Hannah. Jones is a wag.

LACONIC.—Upon the 19th of May, 1790, a memorable "dark day," a young lady wrote to Dr. Byles as follows: "Dear doctor, how do you account for this darkness?" He replied: "Dear madam, I am as much in the dark as you are."

THE BIGGER THE BETTER.—A little girl was lately reproved for playing out of doors with the boys, and informed that, being seven years old, she was too big for that now.—"Why, grandma, the bigger we grow the better we like 'em," she replied.

WHY LATE.—"Why are you so late this morning you varmint?" we asked our boy.—He answered, "'Cos I held the candle till midnight for mother, who sat up mending stockings. She says she saw a book in the shop-winders that says, 'It's never too late to mend.'"

SUITABLE TREES.—For the busy-bodies, medlars; for the melancholy, pine; for the dying, o-live; for an intruder, mango; for peppery people, chili; for muddy streets, broom; for good cigars, white ash; for the ears of rascals, box; for the editor of a newspaper, hoar.

FOOLS ONE AND ALL.—A wife in San Francisco lately put a petition for divorce in the court, on the ground that her husband was a "confounded fool." The court wouldn't admit her plea, because almost every married man would be liable to the same imputation.

A SPANISH BULL.—A villager in Estremadura having been drowned in attempting to cross the Tagus on horseback, the mayor ordered a search for the body. His edict gave as means of the identification the following particulars:—"Dark complexion; tall: marked impediment in speech."

WOMAN.—An American writer says:—"A woman will cling to the chosen object of her heart like a 'possum to a gum-tree, and you can't separate her without snapping strings no art can mend, and leaving a portion of her soul on the upper-leather of your affections. She will sometimes see something to love where others see nothing to admire; and when her fondness is once fastened on a fellow, it sticks like glue and treacle in a bushy head of hair."

DRIVING.—A witness who had been cautioned to give a precise answer to every question, and not talk about what he might think the question meant, was interrogated as follows:—"You drive a waggon?"—"No, sir, I do not."—"Why, sir, did you not tell my learned friend so this moment?"—"No, sir, I did not."—"Now, sir, I put it to you on your oath, do you not drive a waggon?"—"No, sir."—"What is your occupation, then?"—"I drive a horse, sir."

INGENIOUS ORTHOGRAPHY.—A gentleman of the Temple received his charwoman's bill, made out in that style of spelling and handwriting peculiar to that class; but there was one item of 1s. 6d. which defied even his practised comprehension; it was for "skewering the stars." After wondering for some time how such a work could ever have been performed, and still more why it should have been executed, particularly at his expense, the debtor sent for Mrs. Pearlash, when the reading turned out to be "for scouring the stairs."

TOO CIVIL.—Macklin, one night, sitting at the back of the boxes with a gentleman of his acquaintance, an underbred lounger stood up immediately before him, and shut out the sight of the stage entirely from him. Macklin patted him gently on the shoulder with his cane, and with much seeming civility, requested that when he saw or heard anything that was entertaining on the stage he would let him and the gentleman with him know of it, as at present they must totally depend on his kindness. This had the desired effect, and the lounger walked off.

NUTTY.—It is not generally known that there are as many different ways adopted by barbers for the perfect shaving of a beard as there are of dressing a mutton chop in Paris. The most novel is perhaps, the shaving *a la noix*, when a nut is introduced into the patient's mouth, and over which the razor is supposed to pass with increased velocity. An ignorant customer, once in the act of undergoing this operation, expressed some fear lest he should swallow the nut unintentionally.—"Oh, don't be afraid," said the barber, "it wont' hurt you if you do. I know that nut well; it has played the same trick to three or four costumers.

FIRST PERFORMANCE.—That jocose person, M. Offendbach, has a wife who has just fallen heiress to twenty thousand pounds from her grandfather. A good story is told of M. Offenbach himself. He always took care to give Baron James de Rothschild one of the best boxes at each of the first performances of his pieces. Seats and boxes are eagerly sought for on those nights. Many would pay Offenbach two hundred pounds for a first-rate box. When Offenbach heard that the baron had secured his first vintage at Chateau Lafitte, he wrote to the great banker:—"Monseiur le Baron,—Whenever I have had a first performance, I have remembered you: you have now a first performance at Chateau Lafitte; think of me.—Offenbach." Baron Rothschild sent him the following day a box of Chateau Lafitte wine.

PROFESSOR FARADAY.—Professor Faraday and Sir Charles Lyell were sent as government commissioners to watch the inquest upon those who died by the explosion in the Haswell Colliery, in 1844. Faraday cross-examined the witnesses very pertinently. Among other questions he asked how the rate of flow of air currents was measured. An inspector, in reply, took a pinch of gunpowder from a box, as if it were snuff, and let it fall through the flame of the candle. His companion, with a watch, noted the time that the smoke took to travel a certain distance. The method satisfied Faraday, but he remarked on the careless handling of the powder, and asked where it was kept. "In a bag tightly tied," was the reply. "Yes, but where do you keep the bag?"—"You are sitting on it," quoth the callous miner. The well-intentioned people, not being overstocked with soft chairs, had given the commissioner their best substitute for a cushion.

## LITERARY SELECTIONS.

How numerous soever any man's ill qualities are, 't is just that he should have the due praise of his few real virtues.

By cultivating the beautiful we scatter the seeds of heavenly flowers; by doing good, we foster those already belonging to humanity.

Life is a book, in which we every day read a page. We ought to note down every instructive incident that passes. A crowd of useful thoughts cannot but flow from self-converse. Hold every day a solitary conversation with your-self. This is the way in which to attain the highest relish of existence; and, if I may so say, to cast anchor in the river of life.—*M. Droz.*

TURKISH TAILORS.—A curious sight does one of these tailors' quarters present on a fine summer's evening, while the golden light tells that there is yet a space of time before the muezzin's shrill call to prayers shall ring from the minaret hard by. There at open windows, or on mats and benches thrust into the narrow street, the patient Moslems sit crosslegged at their work. Mustapha, with wiry moustache waxed to a point, his red cap set a little awry on his head, and with a dagger stuck into the shawl girdle that enwraps his trim waist so tightly—a turkish dandy in his way—is covering every seam of a gay Albanian jacket with gold lace. Turbaned Hassan, whom, by the green colour of his head gear, we recognise as a holy Hadji, is at work on a pasha's coat, stiff braided, superb, but a Giaour garment after all, copied from the coats of Infidel functionaries in Frangistan, and at which the old fanatic scowls darkly as he takes his long stitches. Poor white browed Selim, with a long pair of horn spectacles on his venerable nose, bends over a pair of wide rose-coloured trousers of Persian silk, and strains his aged eyes to give the shulwars such a cut as may please the young aga, far off in Anatolia, to whom they are to be sent by the next camel-train.—*Chambers' Journal.*

AMUSING LITERATURE.—Whether the insatiable craving after amusing literature that now exists is a true sign of the advance of the age, is doubtful. Whether the exciting, harrowing, sickly, sentimental, morbid trash that people swallow does not prevent a healthy appetite for higher, better things, is scarcely doubtful. But it has an answer—people must be amused; aye, amusement and pleasure are the aims of people now. Pleasure is made a duty, and it is a harder duty to perform (so people find it to their cost) than duty itself. It is very hard work to do nothing but amuse oneself; so hard indeed that no one is able to do it, and, breaking down under the task, wants some one to do it for him. Amusement must be found, the more exciting the better. So the market is kept supplied. There is a hot-bed pressure going on; everything is unnaturally forced forward. Can it be helped, or is it the true result of an advanced age? It is a question that admits of argument; there is more than one-stand point from which to view it. Children can no longer amuse themselves; alas! soon perhaps there will be no children, but a race of prematurely old-young beings, who will scarce have had a babyhood. For we are in the "fast" age. Fathers, mothers, nurse-maids, and a whirling-world pressure are bringing on unconsciously this development.—*Once a Week.*

STRYCHNINE AS POISON.—The taste is intensely bitter. It is excessively poisonous; one-eighth of a grain will kill a large dog; three-eighths of a grain cause in man violent titanic convulsive spasms of the extremities, trismus, opisthotonos, and other formidable symptoms; half a grain, given three times a day for several days, causes death with the usual symptoms. Strychnine in poisonous doses almost invariably causes tetanic convulsions. The smallest dose yet known to prove fatal was in the case of Dr. Warner, who swallowed half a grain of sulphate of strychnine in mistake for morphia. In a few minutes he was seized with constriction of the throat, tightness of the chest, rigidity of the whole muscular system, and with tetanic convulsions. He died in about fourteen minutes. The writer has tried the effect of doses of one-twelfth of a grain, repeated every four hours. On the second day the effects were sufficiently unpleasant to render it proper to cease the experiment for a time. Great variation is found in the power of different individuals to resist the poison; doses of even three grains have been endured by patients, where the quantity has been gradually increased. Strychnine has an alkaline reaction. It resists putrefaction, and may consequently be extracted successfully from bodies which have been buried for a long time, even after three years.—*Watts's Dictionary of Chemistry.*

THE DUKE'S STYLE OF SNUB.—Among the letters in this volume which are characteristic of the Duke, we find an excellent specimen of his style of snub, which was brought to such perfection at a later period:—"The Duke of Wellington recollects perfectly having met a gentleman in the crowd at the door of Drury-lane Theatre, on the 6th inst., who, having recognised the Duke, mentioned his name, turned about, and walked before him through the crowd to the door of the house. This service, if it can be so called, was purely voluntary on the part of this gentleman. The Duke is as well able as any other man to make his way through a crowd even if there existed any disposition to impede his progress, which did not appear; therefore, the assistance of this gentleman was unnecessary; and, moreover, the Duke's footman attended him. In stating this, however, the Duke does not deny that he considered this gentleman's conduct as very polite towards him; and he was flattered by it, and returned his thanks for it. It appears that this gentleman is Mr.——, who states he lost his seals, not in returning through the crowd after having walked before the Duke, but in returning through the crowd some time afterwards, after walking through it to the door of the theatre before Lord Palmerston; and he desires to have compensation from the Duke for his loss. Under this statement, and in order to avoid making this case a precedent for others of the same kind, the Duke, however flattered by Mr. ——'s politeness, must positively deny that he has any claim upon him for compensation for his loss. The Duke does not consider that Mr. —— rendered him any service whatever, and on the ground of service he must refuse to give him compensation for his loss, even if it had occurred in returning from the door of the theatre after having walked to it before the Duke. But as Mr. —— may be a gentleman in circumstances not able to bear the expense of such a loss, and as the Duke certainly considered his conduct towards him as very polite, the Duke feels no objection to assist him to replace the loss he has sustained: at the same time taking the liberty to recommend to Mr. —— in future to omit to render those acts of unsolicited and unnecessary politeness unless he should be in a situation to bear the probable or possible consequences."—*Despatches, Correspondence, and Memoranda of the Duke of Wellington.*

A SOUTHERN LADY.—The first day, I had not been seated more than half an hour, in dead stillness, when I heard steps close behind me, and, looking up, saw a young lady, very pale and slender, with a timid, tired look, walking up to me, with a negro woman, who, like most other household slaves, was rather fat, and remarkable for her ready smile and gay handkerchief, arranged turban-like on her head. I said at once, "Good morning," and, as the timid young lady halted close to me, she said, "Good day, ma'am," and then she stood still behind me, for at least twenty minutes, until I began to feel her eyes on my fingers, and to get quite nervous; but as she looked so pale and so timid, I did not dare to say, "Go away; you prevent me from drawing," and so I turned round in despair, and said, "You must find it very dull and tiring standing so long." "Oh, no! oh, no! I could stand here all day, and never feel weary at all, I am so interested." This was said very quickly, but in a very low voice. "Good heavens!" thought I, "I hope not; this is very desperate," and seeing the negro squat down, reminded me it would be better for us both if the young lady would sit down. So I pulled out a corner of a mackintosh cloak, and said, "Pray sit down." The young lady instantly accepted my not very politely-worded offer, and sat down by me, saying, in a low voice, lower than before, "Oh, you are very kind!" The "kind" was almost inaudible. I went on drawing. The young lady never spoke, but watched me intensely. Half an hour passed, and I began to wonder, but I determined not to break silence first, and so, by my watch, which I took out and looked at, another half hour passed, when the silent young lady got up, and saying, "Shall you come to-morrow?" awakened her sleeping negress, and being assured I should be there again the next day, said "Good morning," and walked away. She went into a very little wooden villa behind me, which very dull-looking little house was now invested with interest for me, for this pale, uninteresting young lady excited my interest, she was so very quiet; and now I had time to examine her, I had found out that she had quite perfect features—not a fault to be found with the lovely lines of brow, nose, and chin, withal so expressionless and so colourless, that no one could be struck with her beauty: it was beauty to discover for yourself by patient investigation. If there was any expression, it was pathos. She did not look open-eyed and stupid, as you may imagine the word expressionless to mean, but utterly weighed down, listless, and without any feeling, or desire, or restlessness, or pain, or pleasure, or anything. She looked as if she were *ennuyée* and did not know it.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*


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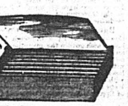
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SOLD EVERYWHERE AT ONE PENNY.

## BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

The last meeting of the members of the Board as at present constituted was held in the Board-room, Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday afternoon. The following members were present—Mr. C. Wilson (chairman), Mr. E. O. Tregelles, Mr. Jonathan Priestman, Mr. Wm. Ritson, Mr. Richard Latimer, Mr. John Dickinson, Mr. Thomas Muse, Mr. Wm. Wilson, Mr. Henry Carss, and the Rev. F. B. Thompson.

PRIVATE IMPROVEMEOTS.

The CLERK, in reading over a list of debts under the above head, said it was for work done by the Board. The parties had not done it and the Board had been compelled to do it themselves. Under the Act of Parliament the Board could charge the parties according to their frontage. He (Mr. Booth) thought the Board might pass a resolution to the effect that application be made to the parties for the several sums.

The CHAIRMAN understood they had a legal right to claim upon it.

Mr. CARSS said he believed Dixon and others were in the humour for paying.

The INSPECTOR thought there would be no difficulty with Dixon.

Mr. RITSON thought if one paid the others would follow the example.

Rev. F. B. THOMPSON said he believed the parties expressed a wish to have it done.

Mr. CARSS said they were opposed to it at first, but that they afterwards acquiesed.

The CLERK said the Board had power, in cases of streets, not public highways where channelling and sewerage works were required, to request them to do it, and if they refused, to charge them with it.

Mr. PRIESTMAN moved, and Mr. RITSON seconded, that notices of the appointment made by the Surveyor for kerbing and channelling at Blackfine for Dixon and others be given, and the amounts collected by the collector.—Carried.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The following report was read from Mr. Smith, the surveyor:—The roads are not in a good state in consequence of the severe weather. We are doing our best to keep them up. According to your instructions, I advertised for tenders for carting limestone on to the several roads. The conditions of contract and tenders received will be laid before you to-day. In reference to some other matters that require attention, I beg to refer to my report for last month.

THE ROAD NEAR MR. WATSON'S SAW-MILL AT BLACKFINE.

The CHAIRMAN read over the surveyor's report for last month, in which reference was made to this subject. The report stated the street was blocked up with wood and was like a ploughed field. The adjoining proprietors had been compelled to kerb and channel, and they had no access from the Durham Road; according to the present construction of Mr. Watson's works he could not work his saw-mill without using the street as a depot for timber.

Mr. CARSS said there was some doubt respecting the tenure of the land. Mr. Eltringham, who had purchased the adjoining land, informed him that according to their deed the road was dedicated to the public by the owner of the soil, so there seemed to be no doubt but that the Board had power to order the adjoining proprietors to make the road.

The CHAIRMAN said it would have to stand over until the Highway Committee met.

Mr. CARSS said it was time something were done to it, as at present it was in a very disgraceful state.

On the motion of Mr. CARSS, seconded by the Rev. F. B. THOMPSON, it was resolved that the Highway Committee's attention be requested to the report of the Surveyor for January respecting the roads at Blackfine, near Mr. Watson's property as soon as possible.

THE WALL NEAR THE SLONKS.

In accordance with a recommendation from the Surveyor that the wall at the entrance to the Slonks should be raised, Mr. WM. WILSON moved, and Mr. T. MUSE seconded, that the Surveyor be requested to build the Slonks wall two feet higher at the south end and six inches higher at the north end.—Carried.

TENDERS FOR CARTING LIMESTONE.

Tenders for carting the limestone were received from the following persons—Messrs. Osborne, Salkeld, Glendinning, Haw, and Beckwith.

After examining the tenders, it was decided, on the motion of Mr. CARSS, seconded by Mr. PRIESTMAN, that the tender of Mr. Beckwith for leading limestone be accepted.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The following report was read—I have inspected a large portion of the district during the month and found many places in a filthy state. I gave instructions to the parties concerned to have the ash-pits cleared, and in most cases my instructions have been carried out. The great difficulty in getting the ash-pits cleared is a want of carts to attend to them at stated times. The farmers in the neighbourhood are of great service in this matter; under present arrangements we could not get on without them, but they cannot attend to them regularly. McDougall's powder and quick lime have been applied as usual. According to the instructions received from your Sanitary Committee, I have taken the levels between Shotley Grove Papermills and the old gate-house on the Durham Road, a copy of which will be laid before you to-day.

NUISANCE FROM MR. BURTON'S HOUSE.

The CLERK said a drain from Mr. Burton's house emptied itself on to a piece of ground, which at one time the Board proposed to be made into a road, but which never had been made. The refuse from the drain ran down the road, and as there was every facility at hand Mr. Burton's drain might be connected at little expense, into either the main sewer or a drain which Mr. Dickinson had provided near the place.

Mr. WM. WILSON said he believed Mr. Burton had said the road was private property, and he had no power to put a drain down in another man's property.

Rev. F. B. THOMPSON thought he had no right to make a nuisance on another man's property.

Mr. CARSS proposed, and Mr. W. WILSON seconded, that notice be given to Mr. Burton to lay down a drain and connect it with the main sewer, to abate the nuisance caused by the flow of sewage from his property within twenty-one days.—Carried unanimously.

THE RETIRING MEMBERS.

The CLERK intimated that this was the last meeting of the old Board. The election would take place about the same time as it did last year.

Mr. PRIESTMAN asked who the retiring members were.

The CLERK replied that these were the Chairman, Mr. William Wilson, and Mr. Andrew Annandale.

Mr. MUSE said it would be necessary for some gentleman to act as returning-officer.

The CLERK said the Rev. F. B. Thompson acted as returning-officer last year, and he had expressed his willingness to do the same this year.

Mr. W. WILSON moved that the Rev. F. B. Thompson be returning-officer for the ensuing election, and that he be empowered to obtain the necessary assistance, and that the annual meeting be held on Wednesday the 27th March.

Mr. MUSE seconded the resolution, which was agreed to.

This being the whole of the public business, the Board resolved itself into a committee meeting to discuss the drainage question.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN —Should always be used when Children are cutting teeth; it relieves the little sufferers at once, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is perfectly harmless, and very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by thousands of Medicine dealers in all parts of the world at 1s. 1½d. per bottle, and Millions of Mothers can testify to its virtue.—Manufactory, 493, Oxford Street, London. 667b

## LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Guardians of the Lanchester Union was held in the Board-room, Lanchester, on Thursday, the 15th inst. There were present: Messrs. N. Clark (chairman), D. C Balleny (vice-chairman), J. Calvert, G. Alder, E. Charlton, T. Robinson, W. Cumming, P. Elliott, F. Holmes, G. Hobson, W. J. Joicey, J. Gledstone, W. Ritson, E. Leybourne, J. Wilkinson, A. Hall, J. Bowey, W. Jenkins, and A. H. Talmadge, J.P.

EPIDEMICS AT ESH.

After the confirmation of the minutes of the preceding meeting,

Mr. A. H. TALMADGE introduced the Rev. Mr. Birley, of Esh, who addressing the Guardians asked whether more prompt assistance could not be given to the large township of Esh which was now a very different place from what it was a year or two ago. It was a considerable distance from Lanchester, and it occupied some time to reach Lanchester where the doctor and relieving officer resided. In cases of small-pox there was great difficulty in securing any one to attend to those who were sick. There was a case where a man lost his wife and was unable to get anyone to perform the last offices to her. He wondered whether the relieving officer could be got more frequently than usual.

Mr. W. J. JOICEY: Asked whether there was a stated time for the relieving officer to visit Esh.

Rev. Mr. BIRLEY: There are regular times for the relieving officer; but I have no complaint against Mr. Walton; I believe he is at Esh at the appointed time.

The CHAIRMAN was glad to hear that there was no complaint. He thought it would be well if some of the Guardians could suggest any plan by which the requirements of the township of Esh could be met more promptly. At present they had two relieving officers, but if two were unable to do the work it was for the Guardians to say whether they should appoint another.

The Rev. Mr. BIRLEY: Perhaps the Board could assist me in getting nurses. I have had to write off and see whether I could get a nurse from London, where there is a proper place in which they train nurses.

Mr. TALMADGE: If is a very difficult matter to get nurses to attend such cases.

The CHAIRMAN: We are bound to help in pauper cases.

Rev. Mr. BIRLEY: As an instance of the increased population at Esh I may state that in 1870 we had two burials; but in 1871 the number was sixty-seven. There are three cases of typhus fever at Esh for which I require a little bedding.

The CHAIRMAN: Unless they are paupers the Guardians cannot interfere.

Rev. Mr. BIRLEY: In the cases mentioned it is not so much a want of money as of nurses. In answer to a question,

The RELIEVING OFFICER said they had a man nurse at present engaged at Esh.

Rev. Mr. BIRLEY thought that in special cases, such as the outbreak of small-pox, the Guardians would be allowed to do something.

The CLERK: Under the Public Health Act the Guardians would probably be allowed to act.

Rev. Mr. BIRLEY: It is a serious state of affairs, as it had been going on for six months.

The CHAIRMAN: Some of the Guardians could point out places equally as bad as Esh where small-pox has been raging fully as long. He thought that the Local Government Board dealt rather arbitrarily in the matter. The Guardians of Lanchester were of opinion that in any district where small-pox was prevalent, qualified medical men ought to be allowed to vaccinate in their district right and left; but the Local Government Board stepped in and prevented any doctor vaccinating except theirown medical officers.

Rev. Mr. BIRLEY: What can be done with the three cases named?

The CHAIRMAN: If they are destitute we can help them; but if they are in a position to help themselves we can do nothing.

The officer was then instructed to attend to the cases.

Rev. Mr. BIRLEY: We also require disinfectants. Can the Board assist us in obtaining them?

INSURANCE OF PREMISES.

The CLERK reported that the Insurance Company had sent an agent as requested, who had apportioned the insurance amounting to £3,000.

SMALL-POX AT CONSETT.

Dr. BOLTON in his report stated that he had three cases of small-pox at Consett.

A KNOTTY QUESTION.

Mr. CALVERT said he had been asked in Consett whether the magistrates could fine anyone who had his child vaccinated on three separate occasions? The person who asked him that question had his child vaccinated three times unsuccessfully, and he was going to try a fourth time.

The CHAIRMAN thought it was a magisterial question.

RESCINDING A MOTION.

Mr. CALVERT then proposed, according to notice, that the resolution of the Board by which Mr. Hunter was appointed deputy to Mr. Watson, medical officer, should be rescinded. In doing so Mr. Calvert adduced evidence to support his proposition, but the Guardians thought the evidence insufficient to deal with the subject as proposed, and negatived his motion.

NUISANCES AT CASTLESIDE.

The INSPECTOR reported several nuisances at Castleside, that the owner had agreed to remove; but since then the owner of the cottages had died. He also reported a serious nuisance in the highway in Delves Lane, Consett, in which the surveyor, Mr Dolphin's refused to do anything.

Mr W. JENKINS said this was a very serious nuisance. There had several deaths taken place near the spot, amongst which was one of their best workmen.

The INSPECTOR was instructed to obtain a summons against Mr Dolphin and compel him to abate the nuisance.

THE TREASURER'S BALANCE SHEET

showed the following arrears; Esh, £60; Lanchester, £21 3s 4½d; Greencroft, £32 18s 0d; Cornsay, £56 3s 3d. Balance in hand, £1,832 18s 8½d.

MR HOLMES'S CASE.

In this case Mr Holmes claims damage from the Guardians for building up his right of way. At one time Mr Holmes thought of bringing the case for trial; but at last he determined to state his case and leave himself to the tender mercies of the Guardians. A Committee of three was appointed to enquire into the matter and now reported that they were all agreed that some injury had been done to Mr Holmes, but they were not agreed as to the amount of compensation which should be awarded him. Two of the committee were of opinion that £10 was sufficient, which the third fixed the amount at £15, which sum was awarded him by a majority.

The Board them adjourned.

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA, CACAOINE, AND CHOCOLATE.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See Article in Part 19 of *Cassell's Household Guide*. 47

Brown's Bronchial Troches, 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 recommend 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. Sold by all medicine vendors.—London Depot, 493, Oxford Street.

BREAKFAST. — EPPS'S COCOA. — GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"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."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London." Also makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk). 449b

## Local Police Courts.

### SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, Febuary 19.—Before A. TOWN, Esq.

DRUNKENNESS.

*John Cording* was charged by P.C. Rosy with the above offence in Victoria Street, Consett, on Saturday night. The officer stated that about eleven o'clock on the night in question the defendant was creating a great disturbance by inviting the inhabitants to turn out and fight.—Fined 5s. and costs.

*James Agnew* was charged by the same officer with a similar offence in Victoria Street about the same time.—Fined 5s. and costs.

*Thomas McNally* was charged with a similar offence in Victoria Street, on Saturday night. Sergt. Foster stated that the defendant was very drunk and creating a disturbance by fighting when apprehended.—Fined 5s. and costs.

### LANCHESTER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY, Feb. 22nd.—Before A. H. TALMADGE (chairman), E. T. SMITH, and H. SMITH, Esqrs.

THE YOUTHFUL JACK SHEPHERD.

*Dennis Shovellin* was charged with burglary at Consett, on the 5th inst.—Supt. Oliver: This is the youthful Jack Shepherd who escaped, your worships.—The Chairman: How old are you?—Prisoner: I don't know.—The Chairman: Are you prepared to lead a better life?—Prisoner: Yes, sir.—The Chairman: Then you may go.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

*William Pattinson*, pitman, East Castle Colliery, was charged by P.C. Morland with drunk and riotous conduct on the 9th inst.—Fined 5s. and costs.

*Thomas Ridley*, labourer, Blackhill, was charged by P.C. Graves with a similar offence on the 28th January. Supt. Oliver: The defendant was summoned to appear before the Shotley Bridge magistrates, but he did not appear.—P.C. Graves: He absconded.—Defendant (who appeared a little elevated): Absconded! I think I wouldn't abscond for such a trifle as this.—The Chairman: You must pay a fine of 5s.—Defendant (laying down 5s.): It's a shame!—Supt. Oliver: You have 19s. to pay.—Defendant: What—nineteen shillings!—The Clerk: Yes; you know, it's only a trifle.—Defendant (attempting to put on his hat back-side-foremost): I won't pay it.—The Clerk: Yes you will.—Defendant: Gentlemen, I won't pay it!—The defendant was then locked up, but the apartments provided by the police authorities would seem to have disappointed his expectations, and the fine was subsequently paid.

*Thomas Riley* was charged by P.C. Morland with a similar offence on the 10th, and fined 5s. and costs.

*Robert Slater* and *George Urwin* were charged with a similar offence on Saturday night.—P.C. Smith proved the offence, and the defendants were fined 2s. 6d. and costs.

ALLOWING A HORSE TO STRAY.

*Thomas Wilkinson*, farrier, South Medomsley, was charged by P.C. Morland with allowing his horse to stray on the highway, on the 14th inst. The officer said he had previously seen the horse stray on the highway.—Fined 1s. and costs.

AN UNPROFITABLE AND VIOLENT CUSTOMER.

*Thomas White*, pitman, Stanley, was charged with assaulting James Lumley on the 10th inst. Mr. Granger appeared for defendant. Complainant stated that he was a publican living at Low Kyo. On Saturday night the defendant was conducting himself in a very disorderly manner, and witness remonstrated with him, whereupon defendant seized hold of him by the breast, tore his waistcoat, and broke his watch-chain. The defendant stood with his back to the fire, and wanted to sing a song, but the company would not allow him. The defendant never ordered any drink in his house.—Thos. Smith said the defendant was drinking at other people's expense. The defendant was very unruly, and he attempted to strike the complainant, but was prevented.—Mr. Granger? Was the defendant wanting to sing?—Witness: Yes.—Mr. Granger: Didn't the complainant seize hold of him by the neck and attempt to put him out?—Witness: No.—The Chairman: Have you heard him sing?—Witness: Yes.—The Chairman: What sort of songs does he sing—comic or sentimental?—Witness: Comic.—The Chairman: Is he a good singer?—Witness: No.—The Chairman: Would you like to hear him sing again?—Witness: No. He was trying to sing, but the company did nothing but pick the fun out of him.—The Chairman: They did not seem to appreciate his singing. —Mr. Granger called a witness named Jane Clark, who stated that she was in the complainant's house at the time the disturbance took place. She saw a man come out of one of the rooms and ask the defendant to go into another room to sing, but the complainant took him by the neck and prevented him.—The Chairman: Who were the men in the other room?—Complainant: They were members of a Friendly Society, and were holding their meeting.—The magistrates thought it very improbable that the defendant would be invited to sing in a private meeting, and as they considered the defendant's conduct to have been violent, he would be fined 10s. and costs.—The defendant was further charged wtth doing wilful damage to a waistcoat and watch-guard, the property of the complainant in the last case. —Ordered to pay 2s. 6d. damage, and costs.

ASSAULT ON A COLLIERY OVERMAN.

*George Curry* and *David Savage*, pitmen, Cornsay, were charged with assaulting Allan Browell, on the 20th inst. Complainant stated he was overman at Cornsay Colliery. On the above day the defendants entered his house and demanded to be paid their "lying" money which the colliery had in hand. Witness, however, refused to pay them the money, without proper notice, whereupon the defendants dragged him to the door, and challenged him out to fight.—Fined 10s. and costs.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

*Thomas Sanderson*, moulder, and *James Best*, labourer, were charged with cruelty to animals at Leadgate, on the 10th inst.—Dismissed.

ASSAULT BY A DEPUTY-OVERMAN.

*John Ayre*, deputy, Hedley Hill, was charged with assaulting James Wilkinson, a putter in the above colliery, on the 16th inst. Complainant said the defendant struck at him while working in the pit.—Defendant, in defence, said the complainant refused to do what he was told, and also threatened to throw a stone at him.—Dismissed.

NUISANCE REMOVAL ACT.

*Margaret O'Neil*, *Henry Carr*, *Carr Pattinson*, and *Mary McNally*, Consett, were charged by John Gledstone with refusing to clean their ashpits.—The Inspector said the nuisances had been abated since Monday, and the defendants were dismissed on payment of 7s. 6d., including expenses.

THEFT FROM A BUTCHER'S SHOP.

*Mary O'Hare*, Consett, was charged with stealing fifteen pounds of beef, the property of Joshua Parker, on the 19th inst. Eliza Walker stated that on Monday last she saw the prisoner leave the shop with a piece of beef in her hand. Witness saw the piece of beef, which was a sirloin, lying on the bench in the shop. Witness went after the prisoner and took the beef from her. Witness afterwards gave the beef to Sergeant Foster.—Sergeant Foster said he took the prisoner into custody on Tuesday. She stated that she had a son who did not like fat beef, and she had only taken hold of the beef to look at it, when the servant struck at her and accused her of wanting to steal it.—The prisoner, who is under the supervision of the police for seven years, was committed to the Durham Sessions.

THE AFFILIATION CASE.—HULL V. LEE.

The magistrates, in giving their decision in this case, said from the evidence brought before them, they would not be justified in making an order.

NON-PAYMENT OF HIGHWAY RATE.

*William Simpson* and *Thomas Simpson* were charged with non-payment of highway rate for the Medomsley township. Mr. Patrick, of Durham, appeared to defend. George Hawdon, collector for the Leadgate Local Board, said he made a written demand for the rate, which, however, the defendants refused to pay. As the Local Board failed to prove that they were the legal surveyors of this particular highway, the case was dismissed.

ELECTRO-DIFFUSING 5s. BANDS, BELTS, &c.—Mr. Pulvermacher, ever anxious to diffuse amongst the millions the great boon of his Medico-galvanic System, has happily succeeded by his new mechanical process of manufacture in establishing a 5s. Electro-diffusing Band, Belt, &c., of self-sustaining action. While insuring the greatest efficacy in the speedy recovery from *Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Spasms, Cramp, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Nervous Debility, Functional Disorders, &c., &c.*, these appliances combine cheapness with the utmost ease and greater comfort of application by being used in a dry state. Henceforth Patients of small means and delicate constitution may advantageously avail themselves of the truly marvellous efficacy of Galvanic Electricity by self-application, an efficacy *unrivalled by any remedy extant*. These Bands, &c., are forwarded, post free, on receipt of post-office order, or stamps, with full particulars on application to J. L. PULVERMACHER, 168, Regent Street, London W.

## Correspondence.

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

### "MIDDLE MAN" AND T. CARR.

*To the Editor of the Guardian.*

SIR,—Will you be so kind as to allow me to make a few remarks upon "Middle Man's" letter, which appeared in your impression a fortnight ago. He says I would do well to bridle my tongue when before the public. I promise him I will when he can convince me I am wrong in the principles I am advocating, but until then I must tell him it is my intention to do all I can to help forward the cause of co-operation, believing, as I do, that it is one of the best things that I know of for the elevation of the working classes. He likewise wants to know what would have become of us in the strike and lock-out had it not been for the merchants of the district? for he is sure the co-operative stores would not support the poor families. I suppose he will hardly know what the stores will do and what they will not do. I can only tell him this, that the working classes have no need to be beholden to the merchants. If they will be co-operators they will fall back upon their own resources instead or being beholden to the merchant when such times come. I trust before we have another strike or lock-out, that "Middle Man" will not have such a complaint to make. I may tell him for his comfort, that there are hundreds of working men in the district that will not need to fall back on them any more, and their numbers are increasing fast. With regard to his remarks about the goods and dividends, I will deal with them in my next answer. Again, he says he would not think so much of it were it some men that neither feared God nor regarded man. I see in this that there are more than myself implied here, I have some unfortunate brethren also. Allow me to tell him that we are only doing our christian duty, and we are very thankful that "Middle Man" will not be our judge at the last, we are willing to submit our words and actions to a more impartial judge than "Middle Man."

Yours respectfully,

THOMAS CARR.

Puddlers' Row, February 15, 1872.

### LEADGATE STORE TEA MEETING AND MR. ROGERS'S REMARKS.

*To the Editor of the Guardian.*

SIR,—Mr. Rogers in his remarks said that co-operators were to a certain extent looked upon as enemies to trade; but that he denied. "Not enemies," he does not wish to insinuate that they are friends to trade. All tradesmen who make a profit of £150 per annum pay income-tax. Do stores? Not to my knowledge; it is therefore a great injustice to tradesmen in this respect alone, because they, and all others who pay income-tax, have to make up for all the loss to the revenue which ought to come off the profits made by stores. If co-operative stores in Northumberland and Durham had paid income-tax last year it would have been about £2,000; no small amount. Again, they are enemies when they go about from house to house and point out the imaginary blessings to be derived from being a co-operator. I have several incidents of kind in my mind that has crossed my path. A local preacher, a member of a certain store, came to reside not 100 miles from Consett. He being no drone in storedom, at once set to work to win new members. He called on a customer of mine, and expatiated largely on the benefits to be derived from stores, especially the one he was connected with, that he induced him to consent to enter. He was led to expect great things from the dividends, in fact, he was to do wonders. Our local brother, if I may call him one, stated that the quarterly dividends regularly kept his family with boots and shoes. My customer thought he was sure now of doing well, but lo, when he came to look over the *pros.* and *cons.* at the quarter's end he was a loser instead of a gainer, no thanks to my local friend, and my customer has been honest enough to confess his error. Now, Mr. Rogers, is this co-operator a friend? He is a holder forth of the word of life on the Sabbath, but on any other day stooping to take the bread from a brother's mouth. Mr. Rogers also contends that co-operation would go far to remedy the present grinding competition. What are we to understand by his remedial measures? Does he wish to insinuate that if all were co-operators, and no tradesmen, there would be no competition. If that be his meaning, we quite agree with him, but is that a state of things to be desired? By competition we have prices regulated, it gives an incentive to genius and talent, and promotes diligence, and is at present the great obstruction to the spread of co-operation. Let competition cease, and we would necessarily have co-operative monopoly making its huge demands on our resources without any means of restricting its powers. But if Mr. Rogers means that co-operative shopkeeping is to teach some law hitherto unknown, to regulate commerce, then we may wait patiently till this "green commercial" favours us with some of his bright business ideas. With thanks, sir, for past favours, and anticipating this,

I am, &c.,

COMPETITOR.

### A DEFENCE OF MR. GLADSTONE'S POLICY.

*To the Editor of the Guardian.*

SIR,—Incompetence should prevent me from aspiring to the task of defending Mr. Gladstone, but may not hinder me from laying before your readers a passing objection to that opinion of him which is expressed in the concluding sentence of your article on "Work for Ministers." In the war of politics, as in other wars, I suppose all is fair, so that his foes may be at liberty to adopt this opinion of the Premier as a weapon of their opposition warfare. Not so with his friends, however; if they speak and think so of him, then we are bound to heed them. My opinion, sir, of Mr. Gladstone is, that he is one of the most thoroughly earnest and sincere men who ever undertook to govern others, and what is better, he can and does use these qualities for their benefit and not to oppress them. His earnestness does not permit him to mince matters nor do them by halves, else, perhaps, the great measures which his government has already passed, and partly so, would yet have to be. His continued efforts, either personally, or by others of his cabinet, are but further proofs of the zeal which is brought to bear, in order that good and liberal legislation may be secured, the benefits of which we are becoming partakers of. His sincerity prevents him from frittering away his own time, and that of others, with what is unnecessary, and he on the other hand regrets its being attempted by others. I am a young man, and am not able to say from personal observation, but I believe it is generally owned, that sessions of parliament are now, more than they were, more generally fraught with benefit and good to the country. Our senators, I believe, get through more work than they did, and doubtless, have discovered that parliament is where they have to work and not play at it. Mr. Gladstone, I think, sir, as much, if not more than any man, has realised this, and endeavoured practically to carry out his convictions. This spirit, then, of the man, I submit, is the chief cause of his unpopularity with a section of his followers. His manly spirit of independence is becoming his position, and nothing more. It does not prevent his readily accepting from others guidance in what he may not so well know and understand as they do, but his efforts in the main are what he has conceived to be the best way of solving the problems under his notice, and he is prepared (wisely so) to stand or fall on their relative merits. I have always fancied he was just in his conduct, in and towards the House of Commons. It is an essential part of our constitution that a minister be held responsible for his own or his government's acts, and were Mr. Gladstone to attempt to place in the power of the house that which of right belongs to himself, then he would hold his position unworthily. He has not done so. And as to new subjects of legislation which the house may be discussing. Last session is notorious for an obstructive policy adopted by friends and foes of government, and was not more than one whole sitting given up to these opponents without the government in return opposing in the slightest way? This was hardly dominating over the house. No, sir, I think that Mr. Gladstone knows well when work is done and complete, and may manifest impatience at any effort to tread unnecessarily the same ground again And I think, too, that he is a patriot who loves his country; that he delights in the liberties of its people, and still more so, in being able, if possible, to increase those liberties; that he realizes and respects, as only a nature of of the depth of his own can realize and respect, the customs and privileges of our glorious House of Commons, and has no desire to dominate over it.

Excuse my lengthiness, and believe me,

Yours respectfully,

CHARITY.

February 12, 1872.

### WORKING MEN'S DWELLINGS IN CONSETT.

*To the Editor of the Guardian.*

SIR,—The working men's dwelling-houses in Consett do not reflect great credit to the town in their architecture. They seem to have been put up in a haphazard fashion, I am sorry to say. However, taking into consideration the errors of past years, our town surveyor has had to contend with, he has made great improvements in the town, especially in paving, flagging, and cleaning the streets; and I hope he will attend to the thoroughfare and privies that "Rambler" called attention to in his last issue, as I have been made to understand a man entered one of the aforesaid places and has not been seen since except his whiskers. In what part of the town "Rambler" was in when he witnessed the liquid matter oozing through the walls of privies I know not, as he has not informed us, but I understand some of the most unwholesome places belong to members in the town council. Trusting to your courtesy to insert this,

I remain yours, &c.,

A WORKING MAN.

### "RAMBLER" AND MR. T. DUNNE.

*To the Editor of the Guardian.*

SIR,—As a charge has been brought against me by "Rambler," I hope you will be good enough to insert the following reply.

At the time I protested against the imposition of taxing the ratepayers with the expense of a private lawsuit, I did intend appearing before the auditor, but afterwards considering the animosity which had existed between Mr. Dickinson and his opponents, I considered that more evil than good might arise from a further investigation of the grievance. It was from this charitable point of view that I abandoned my intention. No doubt, "Rambler" imagines that the public will look on him as a "guardian angel" who comes in the hour of distress to protect them from evil, which is a delusion on his part, for it is well-known that when I exposed a flagrant wrong I did not receive the support which I am honestly entitled to, from "Rambler" or his favourite organ. In fact, what I have said for the good of the ratepayers since I became a member of the Local Board, has not received publicity, a sufficient proof that "Rambler's" remarks were not intended for the public good, but to injure my reputation. If "Rambler" was not a class man, who dreaded the consequences of an exposure of past dereliction of duty on the part of his friends, his pen might have been employed in a more laudable purpose than making a scurrilous remark about a private individual. The cause of "Rambler's" attack is nothing to his credit, or to that of his *confreres*, as the public may judge from the following facts.

At our last Board meeting I complained of the partiality of the *Consett Guardian* in suppressing things which had been discussed at previous meetings, although what had transpired was for the public good. Had the whole been honestly brought before the ratepayers by the *Guardian*, it was sure to bring more odium on "Rambler's" friends, than he, with all his newspaper facilities can bring on me. I acknowledge I took a leading part in condemning the conduct of those connected with the *Guardian*, but there was no inconsistency in my remarks; all I asked for was equal justice for myself and the ratepayers. I think it was but reasonable, when past mismanagement was exposed that the public should have been made aware of the fact, that although sufficient money was lifted from the ratepayers to drain Consett, that it was only imperfectly done, and that it must be done over again (unfortunately) at the expense of the ratepayers. These were facts likely to be injurious to "Rambler's" friends, therefore it was deemed prudent to keep them from the public. "Rambler" also refers to the cellar nuisance, and comes out with the identical word which I made use of at our Board meeting, but I suppose it was not considered right to give *me* any credit, so our worthy friend arrogates all to himself. If "Rambler" has not been suited because I would not become a member of a clique which would be dishonourable to myself, and prejudicial to the interests of the people of Consett, I hope he will take more honourable means of venting his ire in future.

I am, sir, yours, &c.,

THOMAS DUNNE.

Newmarket Street, Consett.

[Mr. Dunne refers to former grievances. We do not wish to obtrude them upon the public, who have already had sufficient evidence that if there was a clique we were no party to it, and further, that the party to which Mr. Dunne identified himself was as much a clique as the opposing party. We are sure that the remarks made by any member of the Board has not been omitted from the reason assigned; but there are many things which can be said in a meeting, which we could not insert, or the actions we would have to sustain at law would be something serious.—ED. *C. G.*]

BREAKFAST. — EPPS'S COCOA. — GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"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."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Cacaoine, a very thin beverage for evening use.

"A VISIT TO EPPS'S COCOA MANUFACTORY.—Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the Cacao bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and, being both interested and highly pleased with what I saw during my visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the Cacao, and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps, to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage might be of interest to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"—See Article in "Land and Water," October 14.

"THE LION, THE NET, AND THE MOUSE."—To prevent Pirates, and unprincipled Traders from deceiving the public, the proprietor of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed has been compelled to adopt the above Trade Mark (Lion, Net, and Mouse), and this design will in future continue to appear upon the wrapper of each genuine Bottle, and any one imitating it will render themselves liable to fine or imprisonment. The following letter will bear testimony to the wonderful curative properties of this old cough medicine.—"Her Majesty's Gun Boat, 'Netley,' Wick, North-East Coast of Scotland, 7th September, 1868.—Dear Sir,—Having had a most distressing and severe Cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and restless days, I was recommended by His Lordship the Earl of Caithness, to try your most invaluable Balsam of Aniseed, and I can assure you with the first dose I found immediate relief, even without having to suspend my various duties; and the first small bottle completely cured me, therefore I have the greatest confidence in fully recommending it to the million. Most respectfully yours, W. Linzell, H.M.G.B. 'Netley.'—To Mr. Powell."—Prepared and Sold by THOMAS POWELL, 16, Blackfriars Road, London; and Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World. In Bottles only, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 3d. each. Ask for "Powell's Balsam of Aniseed." 666

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

### BIRTHS.

CONSETT.—At 4, Queen Street, on the 21st inst., Mrs. W. Rorie of a son.

At 18, King Street, on the 22nd inst., Mrs Donnelly o a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

GATESHEAD.—At the Register Office, on the 17th inst., Rann Robinson, schoolmaster, Hamsterley Colliery, to Ann Fewster, of the Struthers, near Greenside.

NEWCASTLE.—At Jesmond Church, by the Rev. Berkley Addison, Thomas, eldest son of Mr. Thos. Pierce, of Chester, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Anthony Thompson, Medomsley.

### DEATHS.

CONSETT.—At Sand Street, on the 17th inst. aged 28, Andrew Campbell.

At 18, Albert Row, on the 16th, aged 9 months, James Wood.

At Sunderland Row, on the 16th, aged 54 years, Patrick Matthews.

At 30, Princess Street, on the 18th, aged 29 years, John Lorrimer.

At Consett Terrace, on the 19th, aged 1 year, John Jones.

At 6, Albert Row, on the 21st, aged 4 years, John Joseph Chapman.

At Consett Terrace, aged 4 years, William Winter.

Printed and Published by ROBERT JACKSON, at his Steam Printing Works, 59, Front Street, Consett, SATURDAY, February 24th, 1872.

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