# The Consett Guardian

## AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 530. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH, 1871. PRICE ONE PENNY.


### Business Announcements.


THOMAS WILKINSON,
*GENERAL DEALER,*
TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT,

HAS always on hand a large assortment of Glass, China, and Common Earthenware; Fancy Walking-Sticks; Jewellery of all kinds; different varieties of Hardware; large supply of Fancy Toys; Lamps, Combs, Brushes, &c., &c.

Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

Orders for all Articles in the Trade received and strictly attended to. 64b

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

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

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WILLIAM BORROW,
*COOPER,*
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

HAS always on hand CHURNS, BUTTER-TUBS, POSS-TUBS, WASH-TUBS, PAILS, &c. Old Tubs repaired on the shortest notice. 5b

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VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!

JUST RECEIVED,
a large Supply of
ELEGANT VALENTINES!
at Prices from ½d. to 5s. each,
at the
*GUARDIAN* OFFICE, CONSETT,
and at the
BOOKSELLING AND STATIONERY ESTABLISHMENT,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL. 48b

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

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

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

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

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

☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality

EMIGRATION AGENT. 27

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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

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AN ELEGANT AND USEFUL PRESENT TO PURCHASERS.

MESSRS. RALPH ORD AND CO.,
*DRAPERS, TAILORS, MILLINERS, DRESS AND MANTLE MAKERS,*
CONSETT AND ANNFIELD PLAIN,

HAVE great pleasure in announcing to to their numerous Customers that they will PRESENT to all Purchasers of Five Shillings' worth of Goods, at their establishments, a Beautiful Cromo-printed CALENDAR for the present year. 43b

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JOHN SIMPSON,
*CABINET MAKER,*
ANNFIELD PLAIN,

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

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

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TO ALL WHO KEEP HORSES, CATTLE, COWS, PIGS, &c.

JOHN HUME AND SON,
*CORN MILLERS, &c.,*
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

Have always on hand a large quantity of
OATS, whole and crushed.
BEANS, whole and split.
WHITE PEAS.
Excellent HORSE CORN.
PEA MEAL, pure.
BARLEY MEAL, do.
BEAN MEAL, do.
INDIAN MEAL, do.
BOXINGS, SHARPS, and BRAN.

All of the best quality, and warranted pure and free from any adulteration whatsoever. Price List on application. Wholesale prices charged for quantities.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT AT
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 22b


### Business Announcement.


ESTABLISHED 1740.

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

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

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

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

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

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CLARENDON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

JONATHAN C. WYLIE, MASTER.

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

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J. & J. PARKER,
*GENERAL DEALERS,*
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

FIRST-CLASS English LEVER WATCHES, from Four Guineas. Warranted Two Years.

Eight-Days STRIKING SPRING CLOCK, from One Guinea. Warranted.

Cheap Second-Hand CLOCKS and WATCHES always on hand.

Young's Patent PARAFFIN OIL always on hand.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c. REPAIRED.

WORK GUARANTEED. 957a

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NEW MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT AT BLACKHILL.

MISSES DORMAND,
*MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS,*
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the Public and their Friends that they have commenced business as above, and trust that by punctuality to all orders entrusted to them, and moderate charges, to merit public patronage.

Blackhill, Nov. 24, 1870. 962a

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NOTICE.

J. W. ATKINSON

BEGS to intimate to the Public of Consett and Neighbourhood that he has OPENED THE SHOP in FRONT STREET, CONSETT, next door to Mr. J. S. MURRAY, grocer, as SADDLE and HARNESS-MAKER.

All orders intrusted to his care shall have prompt attention.

N.B.—A good assortment of everything connected with the Trade kept in Stock.

J. W. ATKINSON,
*SADDLER & HARNESS-MAKER,*
FRONT STREET,
CONSETT. 969a

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL

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

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MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

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

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

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

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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.

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

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

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

Wood's Indian Pills.

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


### 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 & 15, ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCHYARD,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 704

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A CANDID CONFESSION.

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

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

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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* ... | 170,004 |
| *Sandeman, Sons & Co* | 154,022 |
| *R Hooper & Sons* ... | 139,655 |
| *Dingwall, Portal & Co* | 137,307 |
| *H R Williams & Co* ... | 132,616 |
| *F W Cosens* ... | 115,814 |
| *Boyes & Beckwith* | 113,476 |
| *Lightly & Simon* | 99,008 |
| *Cunliffe & Co* ... | 93,285 |
| *Tod-Heatley & Co* | 83,674 |
| *Litre Bottle Wine Co* ... | 82,551 |
| *J Allnut & Co* ... | 82,264 |
| *Dent, Urwick & Co* | 78,884 |
| *Bond, Forbes & Co* | 77,277 |
| *D Taylor & Sons* | 71,943 |
| *Max Greger* ... | 71,475 |
| *Secretan, Campbell & Co* | 67,969 |
| *Boord & Son* ... | 67,387 |
| *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* ... | 58,189 |

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* | 121,518 |
| *Dingwall, Portal & Co* | 110,263 |
| *R Hooper & Sons* | 106,043 |
| *Bond, Forbes & Co* | 95,855 |
| *Seager & Evans* | 87,328 |
| *Boord & Son* ... | 86,200 |
| *C Webb* ... | 73,947 |
| *Burnett & Co* ... | 64,910 |
| *E S Pick* ... | 60,053 |
| *Lemon Hart & Son* | 58,594 |
| *Bishop & Son* ... | 56,938 |
| *Bowerbank & Son* | 50,180 |
| *J Allnutt & Co* ... | 49,245 |
| *G Orme & Co* ... | 48,542 |
| *J & J Vickers & Co* | 48,357 |
| *Hills & Underwood* | 47,638 |
| *Marshall & Elvey* | 45,568 |
| *T H Furze* ... | 45,342 |
| *B Field & Sons* ... | 40,667 |
| *Osmond & Co* ... | 38,502 |
| *Pickford & Co* ... | 38,460 |

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

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

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

For full description of each see Book of Prices

GINS

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

The above can be had either Sweetened or Unsweetened.

COGNAC BRANDIES

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

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

BRANDIES (*not Cognac Brandies*)

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

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

SCOTCH WHISKIES

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

IRISH WHISKIES

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

JAMAICA RUMS

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

QUALITY —As described in Book of Prices
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 :— CASTLE UP GIN

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

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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.


### Business Announcements.


LARGE ARRIVALS OF NEW, FASHIONABLE, AND CHEAP DRAPERY GOODS,
AT
VARDY & CO.'S,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

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BLANKETS, &c.

THE Best Value given in Blankets, Blue and Green Woollen Quilts, Sheetings, Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Sheets.

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FLANNELS.

10,000 YARDS of Lancashire and Saxony all Wool Flannels, 7½d., 8½d., 9½d., to 1s. 6d. per yard. These Goods are first-class value.

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WINCEYS.

THOUSANDS of Yards of Scotch and Lancashire Winceys, 4½d., 6½d., 7½d., 9½d., to 1s. 4½d. per yard. These Goods are sound, well made, and cheap.

Real Aberdeen Winceys, 8¾d., 10½d., to 1s. 6d. per yard. This 8¾d. cloth is usually sold at 1s. per yard.

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FRENCH MERINOES.

1,500 YARDS, Beautiful Colours, in French Merinoes, at 1s. 2½d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 10½d., to 3s. 6d. per yard. These Goods are getting very scarce—the first two numbers are worth 4d. to 6d. per yard more than present market value.

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FANCY DRESSES.

THIS Department is replete with all the Latest Novelties, at startling Prices.

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MOURNING.

7-4 Black Balmoral Crapes (37 inches wide), 8¾d. and 10½d. per yard. The Best Value in the North of England.

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WOOLLEN SHIRTS AND SHIRTINGS.

SELECTIONS, choice, variety, large, sound, and well made.

Prices of Shirting, 6¾d., 7¾d., 9½d., to 2s. 2d. per yard.

All Wool Shirts, 2s. 11½d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 11d., 4s. 6d., 4s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.

Inspection and comparison invited.

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READY-MADE CLOTHING.

300 MEN'S Cloth Trousers, 5s. 11d., 6s. 11d., 7s. 11d., and 9s. 11d. a pair, usually sold at 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., and 14s. 6d. a pair.

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MEN'S OVERCOATS,
BOYS' JACKETS,
MEN'S REEFERS,
YACHTING JACKETS,
VESTS! VESTS!! VESTS!!!
Extra Good Value.

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Select your TIES, COLLARS, HOSE, GLOVES, SCARFS, UMBRELLAS, CARPET BAGS, &c., &c., at

VARDY & CO.'S,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.
☞Terms:—Ready Money and no Abatement.

## Poetry: Original and Select.

### OUR DARLING.

Bounding like a foot-ball,
Kicking at the door;
Falling from the table top,
Sprawling on the floor;
Smashing cups and saucers,
Splitting dolly's head;
Pulling little pussy cat
Into baby's bed.
Building shops and houses,
Spoiling father's hat,
Hiding mother's precious keys
Underneath the mat;
Jumping on the fender,
Poking at the fire,
Dancing on his little legs—
Legs that never tire—
Making mother's heart leap
Fifty times a day;
Aping everything we do,
Every word we say.
Shouting, laughing, tumbling,
Roaring with a will,
Anywhere and everywhere,
Never, never still.
Present—bringing sunshine;
Absent—leaving night;
That's our precious darling,
That's our heart's delight.

—*Little Folks. London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.*

### MY LADY.

My lady's eyes are bright and blue,
Her hair is soft and golden;
Her voice is softer than the coo
Of turtle doves when turtles woo,
Her bright smile would embolden
The saintest lover. More than this,
She often clambers for a kiss;

Her little hands are soft and fat,
Her elbows have a dimple;
Her dress is quite superb; a hat
And snowy feather, think of that!
And yet her tastes are simple,
Red cape, blue sash, blue skirt; and blue's
The colour of her funny shoes.

My little lady is not coy,—
Upon my lap already
She'll often sit; and to my joy
She calls me "T'y" or "My dear boy,"
(She can't quite manage "Teddy.")
Around my neck her arms she'll fold,
And yet—you couldn't call her bold!

She says that she will be my wife
When I'm inclined to marry,
How sweet, how sweet she'll make my life!
I have no fear of wedded strife,
Then wherefore should I tarry?
Well, if the truth must here be told,
My Lady's only three yers old!

—*E. R. and F. L. in the Graphic.*

## Varieties.

*Extracts from* Punch.

"Cold Drawn."—*Mamma* (after endeavouring to administer a spoonful of castor-oil): "Naughty boy! O, nurse, he's blown it all into my face!" *Baby* (sententiously): "Tink 'oo got worse of it dis time!"

A Want in the Statute-Book.—A law should be passed without any further delay, early in the coming Session, if possible, making the importation into this afflicted country of foreign street musicians—contraband.

The Present Art of Poetry.—Write a profusion of rhythmical and melodious nonsense, amidst which, at distant intervals, here and there introduce an intelligible line. The dullest idea therein expressed will shine like a star amid surrounding darkness.

Coincident.—*Young Pumpcourt* (not being quite ready with his rent when his landlord calls, thinks it best to find fault with his new house): "Now, look at these doors! Don't fit, you see!" *Landlord and Builder:* "'Ouse must have time to settle, you know, sir?" *Young Pumpcourt* (struck with the idea): "Ah! just so. Exactly! Precisely my case, Mr. Wentscott!"

*Extracts from* Judy.

Woman's rights—Husbands.

High training—Haughty-culture.

A signal failure—A railway accident.

Operatic refreshment—High-screams.

Poachers are seldom particular to a hare.

In mixed society, a clean hand often carries off the palm.

It is not true that a grasshopper plays at cricket during the winter months.

The most troublesome sort of tenant is that which the landlord can get no quarter from.

To Young Housekeepers.—Never weigh fish in their own scales, you are sure to lose by it.

The Language.—*English Lady:* Garsong—du sugar. *Garcon;* Oui, madam; tout suite. *English Lady* (with great indignation): How can it be too sweet when I have not had any sugar at all?"

*Extracts from Fun.*

What Next.—*Old Lady:* "When does the next train stop here?" *Porter* (explaining): "Well, 'm, ye see the next train don't stop 'ere at all, and the next train as stops 'ere don't go no further; and the next is a through express."—&c., &c. Old lady is much better for the explanation.

A Pair of Seizers.—We learn that Cincinnati arms its police with steel nippers instead of clubs or revolvers. The implements of course would do—at a pinch; but we think we see a tendency towards the homœopathic treatment of crime in the use of pinchers for the suppression of vices. We suppose the constabulary of Cincinnati is described as a Police Forceps.

A Wonderful Conger-egation.—A 36-lb Conger taken off Ramsgate fairly out-Ostrich's Ostrich. Its stomach was found to contain, says the *Surrey Comet* (not to come it too strong, we hope), the following miscellaneous collection of articles:—"A large thick woollen glove, three pieces of coarse blue serge, a pocket-comb three inches long, part of a leather brace, a bone button, some tobacco, and a long bone, apparently the leg bone of a wild fowl, nearly five inches in length, were all tightly compressed together." We are asked to swallow the marvellous statement that "the fish ate well—when cooked!" Certainly it ate ravenously when living. Probably a few encaustic tiles would have suited its maw—the maw the merrier.

Stitch, Stitch, Stitch.—The "Sick and Wounded" sentimentality, and the excessive and misdirected charity, to which it has given rise, have had a new light thrown over them by the *South London Press.* That very able journal has discovered that the clothing sent out for the sick and wounded—clothing which we have it on the evidence of an eye-witness often lies useless and rotting—is made by contract, and that the contractors are—Now paying poor women the extravagant sum of threepence-halfpenny per pair for finishing trousers, the long seams of which only have been stitched by machine! It is possible, we understand, for a woman working hard during long hours, and only putting in "slop" work, to make three pairs per day, which, if it could be kept up, would realise five-and-threepence per week. Recently tents given out to be made at twopence-halfpenny each, and shirts to be finished—all but the sewing of the seams, which could be done by machinery—at sixpence the dozen each shirt, it is calculated taking two hours to finish! Shade of *Alton Locke!* Still living echoes of the *Song of the Shirt!* What shall we say to the charity that "sweats" the poor at home, to lavish advertised but needless philanthropy upon foreigners.

## Local Police Courts.

### SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, Jan. 30th, 1871.—Before H. C. Silvertop (chairman), A. Town, and T. Wilson, Esqrs.

RUFFIANISM AT CONSETT.

*John Blain*, a young man belonging to Consett, was charged with assaulting Robert Armstrong, of the same place, on Saturday night.—Prosecutor stated that he was proceeding along Middle Street, about a quarter past eleven o'clock, on the night named, and when he neared Mr. R. Murray's public-house a band of young men were standing upon the footpath. He took the road and got past them, and he again came on to the flags. The band divided themselves into two parties, and when he was at Mr. Armstrong's public-house defendant was close behind him. In crossing the street, defendant still followed. He looked round, as it seemed to him rather suspicious that he should be followed so closely; they looked each other in the face, but said nothing. Defendant still followed, and when at Mr. Evans's door, he shouted "This is Armstrong." Several of his confederates at once came up, and roughly handled him (prosecutor) for some time. He was knocked down once or twice, during which he shouted "police." When he saw the opportunity, he ran home, and three of the crew pursued him to his door. His friends had heard his shouts, and they came with the police when the others were pursuing him. They tried to get stones to throw at him, but the frost was in his favour. In answer to the bench, he added that he knew that that party was not safe when a few of them were together. The defendant "shaped out," and some of them wanted to set fire to something that they had in their possession. Defendant was afraid to encounter him singly, but he struck him repeatedly when the others were battering at him. He was struck more than five or six times, and was kicked at the bottom of the abdomen. He had to defend himself as well as he could.—Defendant attempted to cross-examine complainant, after which he stated that he was guilty of being in the crowd, but not of striking the man.—P.C. Riddle said he was in Victoria Street, on Saturday night, when he heard shouts of "police," and saw complainant pursued by defendant and others. He saw defendant and others strike the complainant and he apprehended the former but the others got off.—The Chairman said the bench had not the slightest doubt that an assault was committed, and defendant would be fined £2 with 5s. 10d. costs, or two months' imprisonment. The money wa paid.

COWARDLY ASSAULT UPON AN OLD TRAMP.

*Joseph Angus*, described as a miner, but better known as a poacher, residing at Shotley Bridge, was charged by Patrick Murray, an old tramp, whose face seemed to have been severely bruised, with assaulting him on the 21st inst. Mr. Granger appeared for defendant. From the statement of the complainant, it appears that late on the night of Saturday se'nnight, he had gone into the Bridge Inn, Shotley Bridge, where he found the defendant and others. He treated them to some beer, and they wanted him to pay for some whiskey, but he refused. Having gone out shortly afterwards, they followed him a little way from the public-house, when defendant struck him. He was knocked down and kicked, so much so that he was not able to speak. When he left the Bridge Inn he had some money in his pocket, and when upon the ground he felt a hand go into his trouser's pocket; next morning his money was gone. He could offer no resistance, as he was "speechless," and "left nearly for dead." In answer to the bench, prosecutor said he had some beer, but was able to walk home. While Mr. Granger was cross-examining him, he stated that he believed some fellows took him to his lodgings, but he did not know them. His landlady refused to admit him while they were present, but she let him in as soon as they went away. He was covered with blood. He could not say who kicked him when he was on the ground, but he was sure it was Angus that struck him first. He did not know the names of those that were with Angus. He had some drink, but he was certain that he did not receive his injuries from a fall. He was kicked on the head and ribs, and he was not able to do anything for three or four days from the injuries. Being a stranger he did not know John Telford; nor did he tell him on the Sunday that he did not know who had struck him. He did not want to tell anything till he came to court; he was not going to tell anyone that he knew who had struck him.—Mr. Granger: Will you swear that Angus struck you?—Prosecutor I am not going to swear anything about it; that (pointing to Angus) is the man.—The Chairman: Had you any quarrel in the public-house?—Prosecutor: No. I paid for some beer for them, and because I would not give them whiskey, they followed me out and beat me.—Thomas Muse was then sworn, and stated that he was going home from a journey late on the night of the 21st.—He met Angus and a stout man coming in the opposite direction, and the former put himself in a fighting posture at him, but he told him to go home. They turned round and accompanied witness till they came to complainant, who was lying upon the road, when they shouted to him to get up. He knew nothing of the condition of complainant. Angus and his companion were coming from where he was lying when he met them, and they turned back with him. He could not say that they seemed to have seen complainant for the first time. Half-an-hour afterwards he heard a noise from his bedroom, which was not far from the place where he left the parties.—Mr. Granger said his client denied the charge. A young man and he were proceeding home that night when they came upon complainant, who was lying drunk on the road, and out of pure kindness they endeavoured to take him home. He hoped their worships would not look at his former character, but would give their verdict upon the evidence which had been brought before them.—John Telford, of Benfieldside, was then called upon. He said he saw defendant on the night of the 21st near to the Bridge Inn, but complainant was not there. About 12 o'clock he joined him and offered to set him home. Two young men were walking behind them, and when they were about 50 yards from the bridge, one of them shouted "stop," and when they went back, they saw complainant lying on the ground, in a fearful state of blood. They took him to his lodgings, and they had some difficulty with the landlady to take him in; but as the man might perish, they refused to leave him till he was housed. After that they all went home. Witness was in the Bridge Inn from nine to twelve o'clock that night, but was not drunk; he saw the defendant but was not in his company. He saw complainant on the Sunday, who told him that he knew nothing as to who had beaten him, nor did he know who had taken him home. Angus's name was not mentioned. He could not say when complainant left the Bridge Inn that night, as he did not see him there.—The bench thought the charge proved, and sent defendant to gaol for two months, with hard labour.——Thomas Muse, builder, Shotley bridge, also preferred a charge of assault against Angus. It appears that on the afternoon succeeding the night on which the above offence was committed Mr. Muse was on his way to the doctor's, when he heard a noise at the bridge. Angus was in the disturbance, and he afterwards set himself in front of the prosecutor and wanted to fight. Prosecutor waived him off, and made his way back to the village. Defendant came up behind him in company with the lamplighter, and on seeing this he took refuge in Mr. Ilderton's. Angus passed Ilderton's house two or three times waiting till Mr. Muse came out, and when he did so, the former took hold of his coat, and again wanted to fight. Prosecutor told him that he was not a fighting man, as it would not suit his business. Defendant walked by his side, and seized hold of his coat two or three times; but he told him it was no use, he would not fight, and when he was beside the "old hall" gates, he left off annoying him.—Mr. Granger said his client pleaded guilty, and expressed his sorrow that he should have annoyed Mr. Muse. He took him by the coat, but when his better senses returned he left him alone.—There being several previous convictions against Angus, the bench fined him £1, with 18s. 6d. cost, or two months imprisonment. This case was disposed of before the preceding, and Mr. Granger asked their worships to allow the previous sentence to expire before this fine need be paid, so that a better opportunity might be afforded of getting the money.—Their worships granted the request.

DRUNKENNESS.

*George Batey*, of Consett, was charged with being drunk and riotous at that place on Saturday night at nine o'clock.—P.C. Riddle found him lying on the roadway in Middle Street, helplessly drunk, and when he roused him he became unruly.—Prisoner said he had got a vast of liquor, and did not know what he was doing.—Fined 5s. and costs.

*Michael Tracey*, labourer, Consett, was charged by P.C. Rutherford with being drunk in Victoria Street, on Saturday night, after ten o'clock.—Prisoner said he did no harm, but when he got a drop of drink it flew to his head.—The Chairman: That is the very reason why you should not take it; you will be fined 5s. and costs.

*John Mealey*, miner, Leadgate, was similarly charged, but did not appear. P.C. Farnaby proved the service of the summons, and P.C. Firn proved that the offence was committed in the Red Lion Inn, Leadgate, on the night of the 14th ult.—The Chairman: He will have to pay 10s. and costs, or go to gaol for 14 days.

*Ellen Price*, married woman, Blackhill, was charged by P.C. Thompson with being drunk and riotous, on the 23rd ult. The officer stated that she was abusing her respectable neighbours, while in a state of intoxication.—Defendant protested with tears that she was not drunk. Her husband and her had fallen out, and she had a loud tongue when she was excited. She appealed to the officer, who could testify to her good character. Fined 2s. 6d. and costs, 9s. in all.

*Thomas Burns*, labourer, Blackhill, was charged with committing a similar offence on the 21st ult.—Defendant did not appear, and P.C. Parkinson swore to serving the summons.—P.C. Thompson stated that defendant was creating a disturbance in the streets of Blackhill. The officer ordered him to go home, but he refused. Subsequently, however, his friends got him persuaded to go with them.—Fined 10s. and costs, or 14 days' imprisonment.

*John Norton*, ironworker, Blackhill, was charged with a like offence, on the 15th ult.—Defendant's mother appeared, and said that her son had got his eye burned at the Tin Mill, and was not able to appear. She afterwards stated she did not know whether her son's eye was burned, or damaged with a stone.—P.C. Thompson said defendant came out of a public-house in Blackhill, and deliberately struck a man, cutting him on the eye. When the injured man asked what he had done it for, he coolly replied that it was to keep his hand in.—Fined 10s. and costs, in all 16s. 6d.

*Joseph Hall*, puddler, Blackhill, was charged with being drunk and obstructing the footway, on the 24th ult.—Defendant admitted the charge.—P.C. Thom said about one o'clock on the day in question a very respectable lady who had been going to the railway station at Blackhill, called upon him and said that a man was lying upon the road, and she feared that he was ill. When he went to the spot, he found the defendant incapably drunk.—Fined 5s. and costs.

FIRING A CHIMNEY.

*Robert Rodgers*, labourer, Blackhill, was charged with unlawfully and wilfully setting his chimney on fire, on the 21st ult.—P.C. Thompson said he was in the neighbourhood of defendant's house, on the date named, when his attention was attracted to the flames issuing from defendant's chimney, and to the large sparks which were flying in all directions. He proceeded to the house door and found it locked. After rapping at the door, it was opened, and on proceeding to the fire-place, found a hamper at the back.—P.C. Thom added that there was an unusually large coal fire in the room, and the remains of a fruit hamper blazing up the chimney. It was one of the Consett Iron Company's houses.—P.C. Thompson, in reply to the bench, said the Company made no arrangement for the sweeping of the chimney now.—Fined 1s. and costs.

BREACHES OF THE PEACE.

*Matthew Carroll* and *Thomas Kennedy*, young lads belonging to Leadgate, were charged with committing a breach of the peace in the streets of Leadgate, on the 14th ult.—P.C. Firn said on the night in question there was a disturbance in front of a public house, at Leadgate. He saw Kennedy in a fighting attitude, and when he went forward, Carrol was moving away without his cap.—Defendants denied the charge, but the officer affirmed that they were fighting with each other.—Bound over to keep the peace for six months in their own recognizances of £2 each, with costs.

*James Clark*, ironworker, Blackhill, a young man who has been too often at this court, was summoned for committing a breach of the peace, on the 21st ult.—P.C. Thompson stated that, on Saturday se'nnight, his attention was attracted to a disturbance opposite Mr. Skelton's public house, Blackhill. Defendant was among those who were shouting, and when he apprehended him, he said it was only nonsense.—P.C. Thom substantiated the evidence of the other officer.—Defendant, after questioning the witnesses, neither of whom would say he was drunk, said it was all through spite that he had been brought up. He had had no drink, and was making no disturbance, the shouting being higher up than where they were. He was waiting on the road till his supper was got ready, and was persuading a friend of his, who was drunk, to go home.—James Markey was called for the defence, and stated that Clark was endeavouring to fetch a young man home. He "never heard him say nowt." When the officers came up he was inside of the public-house door.—Bound over to keep the peace for six months in his own recognizance of £2.

TRESPASS IN SEARCH OF CONIES.

*Thomas Pearson*, a young man belonging to Castleside, was charged by John Cant, gardener and game-watcher to A. Town, Esq., Allansford, with trespassing in search of conies, on the 23rd ult., upon the farm at Allansford tenanted by Mr. Drummond. The evidence of the prosecutor went to show that as he was walking upon the lands on Monday week he "sprung" a rabbit, and having pursued it for some distance, it took refuge in a conduit. He observed another rabbit go into the same place. There were a number of stones in front of the conduit, and prosecutor afterwards saw Pearson "working on with the cundie," and removing the stones. He went up to him, and told him to desist, but he refused, adding that he could get a day's hunting on the land whenever he liked. Prosecutor told him that he had no business there, and when he had cautioned him, he saw a dog, which appeared to be in defendant's possession, come out of the conduit. Defendant then threatened to bring a ferret to clear the ground of hares and rabbits. The conduit is off the road a little, and these and the weirs had been damaged much by poachers. Defendant was not searched by prosecutor to see if he had any nets upon him.—Defendant contended that the drain was underneath the road, and he thought he had a right to seek for any rabbits that might be in it.—The Chairman: The road is for walking upon, and you have no right to go under it. You will be fined £2 and 7s. 6d. costs.—[Mr. Town left the bench before this case was heard.]

A plate mill has been started at the new ironworks of Messrs. Oswald and Co., near Hylton Castle, on the Wear.

Attempted Suicide in Chester-le-Street Workhouse.—On Tuesday evening, a most determined attempt at self-destruction was made by a male inmate in the Workhouse. The man belongs to Birtley. When found he was bleeding profusely from a large wound in the throat. Dr. Shell and his assistant were called in, and the wound was sewed up. The man lies in a dangerous state.

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

An Organ Story.—There is a capital story of a barrel-organ told by Mr Maguire in his life of Father Matthew. When the great apostle of temperance was a young man, he assisted Father Donovan at a chapel in Cork. The place was too small for a church organ, and the congregation too poor to pay for one and Donovan frequently expressed his regret at the deprivation. One day however, he told Matthew, with great delight, that he had succeeded in procuring an organ. "Father Donovan" explained how he had procured a barrel organ, which played Adeste Fideles and the Sicilian Mariners' Hymn, and that these could be fittingly introduced during mass, and also at vespers. The musician worked under his control, and Father Donovan would be responsible for the admirable effect of this delightful innovation. The Sunday, fraught with anticipated triumph to Father Donovan, arrived. The organ and its operator were in the little chapel, and Father Donovan was having a vigilant eye to both. Nothing could be a more decided success than the Adeste, for many besides Father Donovan thought it heavenly. Nor was the effect lessened by the plaintive sweetness of the hymn. Tears of rapture stood in the eyes of Father Donovan. It was a moment of unalloyed triumph, such as mortals experience but rarely in this life. The last gospel was just being read by Father Matthew, who was the celebrant, when the operator commenced the third air; but—horror of horrors—instead of one of those gentle and spirit-breathing strains that lift the soul to heaven in a flood of lovely melody, out rattled the too well-known air of 'Moll in the Wad.' It would be impossible to describe the bewilderment of the congregation, or the rage of poor Father Donovan at this awful scandal, which nearly threw him into a fever from shame and humiliation. His friends were thenceforward rather cautious in their allusion to mechanical music, and indeed, organs of all kinds."
—*Dicken's "All the Year Round."*

## Railway Time Tables.

Note.—*These Tables are compiled from the best authorities, but we do not hold ourselves responsible for any errors they may contain.*

### STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

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

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

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

### CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

| Stations. | | 1,2,G. A.M. | 1,2,G. A.M. | 1,2,G. P.M. | 1,2,G. P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newcastle | dep. | 5·55 | 10·0 | 2·5 | 5·20 |
| Scotswood | „ | 6·2 | 10·7 | 2·12 | 5·27 |
| Swalwell | „ | 6·9 | 10·14 | 2·19 | 5.34 |
| Rowland's Gill | „ | 6·19 | 10·24 | 2·29 | 5.44 |
| Lintz Green | „ | 6·25 | 10·30 | 2·35 | 5 50 |
| Ebchester | „ | 6·38 | 10·43 | 2·48 | 6·3 |
| Shotley Bridge | „ | 6·44 | 10·49 | 2·54 | 6·9 |
| Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill) | „ | 6·50 | 10·55 | 3·0 | 6·15 |
| Knitsley | „ | 7·4 | 11·9 | .... | 6·29 |
| Lanchester | „ | 7·13 | 11·18 | .... | 6·38 |
| Witton Gilbert | „ | 7·20 | 11·27 | .... | 6·47 |
| Durham | arr. | 7·35 | 11·40 | .... | 7·0 |

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

| Stations | | 1,2,G. A.M. | 1,2 G. P.M. | 1,2,G. P.M. | 1,2,G. P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Durham | dep. | 8·10 | 12·0 | .... | 7·55 |
| Witton Gilbert | „ | 8·25 | 12·14 | .... | 8·9 |
| Lanchester | „ | 8·36 | 12·25 | .... | 8·20 |
| Knitsley | „ | 8·47 | 12·36 | .... | 8·31 |
| Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill) | „ | 9·2 | 12·50 | 3·25 | 8·43 |
| Shotley Bridge | „ | 9·7 | 12·55 | 3·30 | 8.48 |
| Ebchester | „ | 9·10 | 12·59 | 3·34 | 8.52 |
| Lintz Green | „ | 9·20 | 1·9 | 3·44 | 9·3 |
| Rowland's Gill | „ | 9·25 | 1·14 | 3·49 | 9·8 |
| Swalwell | „ | 9·34 | 1·23 | 4·1 | 9·17 |
| Scotswood | „ | 9·40 | 1·29 | 4·8 | 9·24 |
| Newcastle | arr. | 9·50 | 1·40 | 4·20 | 9·35 |

### MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

First, second, and third class return tickets will be issued on Saturdays by the following trains—

UP TRAINS.

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

DOWN TRAINS.

| Stations. | | Go. A.M. | Return. P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Durham | dep. | | 4·0 |
| Witton Gilbert | „ | 8·3 | 4·13 |
| Lanchester | „ | 8·15 | 4·25 |
| Knitsley | „ | 8·28 | 4.38 |
| Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill) | arr. | 8·40 | 4·50 |
| | dep. | 9·20 | 6·20 |
| Shotley Bridge | „ | 9·25 | 6·24 |
| Ebchester | „ | 9·30 | 6·30 |
| Lintz Green | „ | 9·39 | 6·39 |
| Rowland's Gill | „ | 9·46 | 6·46 |
| Swalwell | „ | 9·57 | 6·53 |
| Scotswood | „ | 10·3 | 7·7 |
| Newcastle | arr. | 10·15 | 7 15 |

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

Sea Moss Farine.—Sixteen quarts of Blanc Mange, Custard, Pudding, Charlotte Russe, &c., can be made from a single packet of the American "Rand Sea Moss Farine." Its incomparable excellence and cheapness, the vadiety of dishes to which it is applicable, and the simplicitity of preparation, make it the most healthful, convenient, and delicious food in the world. For infants' children's, or invalids' diet, its nourishing and health-giving properties render it preferable to all corn-flours, maizenas, corn starches, &c. It is simple, delicate, nutritious, remedial and economical, as it can be furnished for one-half the cost of the above articles, for all of which it is more than a substitute. In shilling packets, of all chemists, grocers, and corn chandlers throughout the United Kingdom. Rand Sea Moss Farine Co., 266, High Holborn, London, and Park Place, New York, U.S.

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

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## OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

People in London, as elsewhere, had begun to be pretty well weary and sick of this horrid war, and tired of the "damnable iteration" of the tale of defeat and disaster which day by day had to be told of the French. But now interest has naturally revived on the receipt of the important news of the day, while this news undoubtedly gives a sense of relief. It must have been felt for a long time past, that France had no chance of success. Since the successive defeats of her three armies and the disastrous repulse of the last desperate sortie from Paris, all who have watched the progress of events must have anticipated the speedy surrender of Paris—the momentous event that has now occurred. The deep interest which the news of Sunday created was seen in our streets. Positively there was scarcely one person of the masculine gender in train or omnibus on Monday morning who had not his newspaper, and the surrender of Paris was the absorbing topic of conversation. And now we shall all take great interest in the terms of peace. I believe there exists here to a large extent a feeling of sorrow and pity for France, and also a fear that Prussia will be rapacious and inexorable in her demands. It is, however, within the range of probability that the neutral Powers will bring some influence to bear on the terms of peace. This, at all events, I believe to be the prevailing hope and wish of the people of this country. It is rumoured that our own Government have already proffered their aid in endeavouring to arrange equitable terms, and the fact that a Cabinet Council summoned for Friday last was postponed until Saturday (the news of the probable capitulation having arrived) gives support to this rumour. Not only will the Government put forth every effort in its power to mitigate the penalties which unhappy France has incurred by the war, but people everywhere, stirred by professed emotions of pity for the French, are doing their utmost to mitigate the severities of the submission. The Mansion House French Relief Fund is making most praiseworthy efforts to forward without an hour's delay suitable consignments to Paris for relief of the poor. The French Embassy notified early on Monday to all the great associations devoting themselves to the work of charity that the armistice signed by Count Bismarck implied the re-victualling of Paris, and that no impediments will be put in the matter of the conveyance of goods either on the part of the German or the French authorities.

Truly, the gout is no respecter of persons, with a conference on hand; and all the work which recent events on the Continent must have created, here is Earl Granville placed *hors de combat* by this relentless persecutor of the human race. Mr. Childers is compelled to go to Brighton to recruit his strength; and although the First Lord of the Admiralty will badly be wanted in his place in Parliament on the 9th, that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs should at this moment be ailing is a matter of grave importance.

The extraordinary rough reception which Mr Ayrton met with the other day at the hands of some of his constituents—an affair which was utterly disgraceful to the noisy and uproarious assemby—has probably been the cause of a rumour being set afloat that he is about to retire from the Commissionership of Works and resign his seat in Parliament; but the rumour is a very doubtful one. Mr Ayrton may or may not have forfeited the confidence of his constituents, but the meeting referred to cannot be regarded as any real criterion of feeling in the borough. If he be about to quit his Ministerial post, it must be from some other cause.

There is a very strange announcement "a committee has been appointed to get up a great demonstration of unemployed working men at the opening of Parliament, so that there may be no mistake as to their real wants." Now, these great demonstrations are becoming a great nuisance, and I am sure I speak the opinions of a majority of the inhabitants of London, when I say that the sooner such demonstrations are put down the better. The right of public meeting is a grand thing, which no one in his senses would think of opposing; but these Hyde Park and Trafalgar Square gatherings are affairs of a very different kind, and they ought to be dealt with energetically by the Home Secretary and the Commissioners of Police. The idea of such a demonstration as that referred to being held so that there should be no mistake as to the real wants of the unemployed working men of course is a joke. Why, these demonstrations never result in anything definite, and they never effect anything: in fact, the working-classes themselves are sick of them.

Mr. Hobart, it is stated, has resigned the Postmastership of Bristol, to which he was appointed a few days ago. And no wonder. This young man was a clerk in the War Office, at the time when the Marquis of Hartington presided over that department. Soon after the Marquess became Postmaster-General he appointed Mr. Hobart his private secretary, and before master and man made arrangements to finally quit St. Martin's-le-Grand the former made the latter postmaster at Bristol, a post worth some £600 a-year. That Mr. Hobart is quite unfitted for this position I do not say, it is conduct that favouritism rather than fitness influenced the appointment which is now abandoned.

I notice in several commercial journals an advertisement signed "Percy Montgomery," which offers "One Thousand Pounds Reward for information that will lead to the *conviction* of the author of a libel upon Mr. Montgomery. The word "conviction" makes the offer safe. Should the advertiser give the same reward, to any one who could make the alleged libelist "prove his words" as this "Percy Montgomery" is the same person who was for various consecutive years exposed in the Medicity Society's reports under the names of James Hitchman, Percy Vernon de Montgomery, and Viscount de Montgomery, and whom the *Saturday Review* once pilloried, not to speak of many other exposures, and who fleeced the public so extensively by means of begging-letters in connection with a motly literary production called "Hours of Sun and Shade," it would be curious to know what he deems a libel upon himself, and how, and where he obtained his proffered "thousand pounds."

A paragraph, which is evidently a *communique* appears in the papers, stating that "the revision of the Bible is going on most satisfactorily." Satisfactorily to whom? to the translators? But it requires to be seen how the country will receive the revised version—when it appears, say twenty years hence. The revisers have acted on the principle of agreeing together as far as they possibly could." Of course, they have; but what when they could not agree? Have the majority carried. "No alteration in the revised version will be made merely for the sake of improvement but only those which are the honest interpretations the text requires. But why not improve? Is the work to be only half done. "It is intended to publish St. Matthew's Gospel very shortly." At this rate, what a time it will take before the whole Bible will appear.

## Local Literature.

*[We are not responsible for the opinions expressed by our contributors.]*

### HOW HONESTY IS ENCOURAGED, AND LABOUR REWARDED IN SOME OF OUR LEAD-ORE MINING FIELDS.

Perhaps there is no branch of industry that subjects the labourer to more danger and hardship than lead-ore mining. At the early age of twelve or fourteen years he is taken into the mines, and there is buried in the bowels of the earth during eight or nine hours a day, up to thirty-five or forty years of age, when his physical system begins to show signs of decay, and imperatively tells him that he must either look forward to a premature grave, or if he prefers to prolong life a little longer, he must bid farewell to his subterraneous labour. Such is the end of thousands of lead-ore miners. I need not dwell upon the hardship of a lead-ore miner's life; I rather prefer to make a few passing remarks on the mode in which his masters or agents prefer to reward him for his labour. In no field of labour is the toiler worse rewarded than in that of lead-ore mining. I have known able-bodied miners, with a family of six children, labour for seven shillings and sixpence a-week during a year; this paltry pittance being all that was left to them for the maintenance of themselves and families. In such remuneration there is no encouragement to industry or to labour: nothing calculated to inspire the labourer with proper sentiments on the relations of capital and labour. Let the relations of capital and labour be such as to induce the employer of labour to act like a tyrant, and the labourer to fawn, cringe, and labour like a serf, and I venture to say that such a state of things will never prove prosperous either to the capitalist or the labourer. The history of those conflicts between capital and labour during the last fifty years affords ample proof of the truth of such a conclusion. Nothing can be more faulty, nothing more opposed to the principles of civilisation, than the indiscreet policy of lead-ore mining agents, in controlling the labour of miners. In the majority of mining fields, the labour of the miner is regulated either by a certain price per bing of ore, or by a certain price per fathom of ground cut. Now, in either case, if the mind of the agent is not properly embued with a practical knowledge of the nature of the ground to be cut, and of the piece required to make him due wages for honest labour, great injustice may be done both to shareholders and labourers. By the incompetency of the agent, the shareholders may, in many instances, pay too much for labour, or it may be that the miner, in many instances, receives too scanty a remuneration for his labour. Such is invariably the result of the doings of an agent who cannot place confidence in his judgment on mining operations. In order to show the reader how much depends upon the judgment of the agent in doing justice both to the men and the masters, I shall simply state that I have seen two different partnerships of miners working within a few yards of each other, cutting ground of a similar nature for a price per fathom differing ten or fifteen shillings in nominal value. May the reader not ask, how does such an anomaly occur? This is the answer. In nine cases out of ten the difference in the fathom price is not because the nature of the ground deserves it, but because the incompetent and undeserving miner requires it to make wages that he can live upon. I am here speaking of ground that is similar in its nature to cut. By way of illustration I shall refer to the operations that are being carried out at Beldon and Reading new mines, by two different partnerships of miners. According to a report, which I have seen in the last issue of the *Mining Journal*, two cross-cuts are being carried out in the north and south side of the shaft, for the purpose of cutting two different veins. The fathom price of the cross-cuts at the commencement was of equal value, 44s. being the price of each. In the north cross-cut four men were engaged, whilst six men were employed in that of the south at a price of 54s a fathom, the price having been raised to make what the men considered fair wages for their labour. Now, both these cross-cuts or levels are at the same depth from the surface, driven in the same stratum, and if there ought to be any difference in the price per fathom, the cross-cut going north ought to have the preference, for every miner knows that, in a level where the beds are dipping to the east the fathom price ought to be ten shillings more than a working where the beds are rising or are more upon a level with the course of the drift. In many workings where the beds dip water invariably follows the miner, and retards the progress of his work. Well, how stands the case at Reading? Thus the four miners in the north cross-cut, after commencing to follow the course of the vein to the east, instead of having 10s. more a fathom, have been working for 10s. less; and what is the most extraordinary part of the business, they have actually cut as much ground during the month (one single yard excepted) as the six men in the other cross-cut, and made more money! To what cause can this be attributed? I say, at once, to the honesty, competency, and industry of these four miners. In showing their employers what they can accomplish as miners, they have, perhaps, according to their present surroundings, overstepped the boundary line of common sense or prudence. They have done something more, perhaps, than a fair day's work; they have enlightened their masters as to what can be done by hard labour, and this without any guarantee from the agent that such a policy will not militate against the interest of miners in the future. Then, have these four men been rewarded for their honesty and labour? Well, they, according to price and quality of ground have had a bargain 20s. a fathom worse than that of their six competitors, and have notwithstanding the drawbacks proved themselves to be workmen of very superior qualities, but have not been rewarded according to their merits. After they had laboured and struggled against odds both in fathom price and numbers, earned weekly wages beyond what the agents considered a fair remuneration, they were politely told that he could not pay them their monthly wages according to contract—that is he could not pay them all at once what was due to them for the month, as it was considerably more than what the shareholders and directors would consider fair wages, but that he would put them on good wages for the month, and pay the balance in future instalments. Such is the nature of the information I have learned, and should it be correct, I have no hesitation in saying that, although such a policy cannot be charged with dishonesty, yet it is far from being adequate to heal the wounds which have so long been festering in the relations of capital and labour. Suppose that twenty shillings a week was considered a fair wage for each of the four miners, and at a price of forty-shillings a fathom, with fair and honest labour, they could earn that amount, but with extra labour and economy they could earn eight or ten shillings a week more, why should they be debarred from receiving their monthly earnings? or why should their fathom price be reduced to suit the unjustifiable whims of an agent? This is certainly rewarding labour with a vengeance! In order to see more clearly this grievous and unjust policy of mining agents, let us for a moment look on the other side of the question. Let us suppose that the six miners, with a fathom price of 10s. more for cutting ground of equal qualities, had for a month or two, through incapacity or indolence, not earned what was considered a fair weekly wage, and that their fathom price had been so raised as to afford them the wage allowed by the agent. Well, in such a policy on the part of both men and agent we can see nothing to commend itself to the political economist or the true philanthropist. In all such proceedings, a tax alike destructive to all motives of honesty and industry is laid upon the labour of competent and energetic workmen, whilst the muff or lazy workman is encouraged and rewarded for the exercise of such qualifications. In short, according to the present policy of mining agents, in regulating the wages of labour, the good man is taxed for his honesty and industry, and the bad man encouraged to take advantage of the capitalist.

JOHN PARKER.

B. P. Shillaber ("Mrs. Partington"), who has been connected with Boston for forty years, has retired from literary labour on account of failing health.

The *John Bull* hears that in several London churches should the royal marriage take place in Lent, there will be a special penitential office at the same hour.

Count Von Itzenplitz has issued an order to the French Railway companies to immediately return all the railway carriages belonging to the non-belligerent states.

The *Musical Standard* hears that another monster concert is thought of for Boston, to take place in June, 1872, with 20,000 executants, and before an audience of 100,000 persons.

The London School Board are, it is said, negotiating with the Bridge House Committee of the Corporation for the acquisition of extensive premises in New Bridge-street. Blackfriars.

At the seventh annual meeting of the Cambridge County Agricultural Society, held at Cambridge on Saturday, a committee was formed to collect subscriptions for the purchase of corn and seeds for the suffering peasant farmers of France. Mr. Henry Brand, who presided, said he had reason to believe there would be no difficulty in transmitting the gifts to their destination.

FEARFUL TRAPEZE ACCIDENT AT OLDHAM.—A fearful trapeze accident took place at the Adelphi Music Hall, Oldham, on Friday evening. The Brothers Banvard, described as American gymnasts, were executing some daring feats on trapezes fixed at a height of from 20 to 30 feet. While the most dangerous feat was being performed, one of the three fell into the orchestra head foremost. The audience was panic-stricken. Men yelled out and women screamed. The young man was taken up, and medical aid summoned. On examination it was found that one of his arms was broken, and three of the fingers on the left hand were smashed, and that he had sprained one of his ankles.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO MEN IMPRISONED IN A PIT.—On Friday evening, a little before seven o'clock, an accident occurred at the Astley Deep Pit, Dukinfield, Ashton—the second deepest pit in the kingdom—by which 132 men and boys were temporarily imprisoned. It appears that four tubs of coal drawn up the shafts were dragged over the headstocks, and thrown a considerable distance. The engine was broken by the accident, and the heavy balance chain fell down the pit. Steps were quickly taken to rescue the men; but it was not till an early hour on Saturday that this was effected. This is the second accident of the kind which has happened at this pit. The former occurred in 1855, when four men were drawn over the top in a similar manner, and all were killed.

THE UNDERGRADUATES AT CAMBRIDGE.—The mathematical honour degrees were conferred on Saturday morning in the Senate House, Cambridge. The Senior Wrangler and Mr. Lowe, the well-known 'varsity oarsman of Christ's, were very loudly cheered. The undergraduates were as unruly as usual. When Mr. Glaisher, the second wrangler, presented himself, he was greeted with a line from the song of "Up in a balloon boys." In political matters the undergraduates showed their bias by groans for Bismarck, and hisses and cheers for victorious Germany. The name of Gambetta was not very well received. The whistling of the "Marseillaise" was kept up steadily throughout the entire disturbance. Miss Garrett's name elicited cheers and counter cheers. The last three junior optimes were presented with large wooden spoons lowered to them from the galleries by pieces of string.

THREE BROTHERS MURDERED IN MISSISSIPPI.—Again is the press of Mississippi called upon to chronicle the horrid death of another member of the Brantley family, and the last of the hapless brothers who fell by the hand of the assassin. We learn by a passenger that on Sunday or Monday evening last Dr. Brantley, brother of the Winona victims, was sitting by the stove in the station house at Shudalak waiting for the up-train. While warming himself a negro man employed about the depot walked into the room, and remarked to the doomed man that there was a stranger prowling about the platform with a double-barrelled gun upon his shoulder whose looks he did not like. The doctor felt enough interest in the matter to remark to the negro that he had better shut the door and lower the curtain. In a few moments the murderer, whoever he was, approached the window, and having, it is supposed, a partial view of his victim at the side of the curtain, fired through the glass and killed the object of his hate and malice. Within a few months this is the third brother murdered in this way—first, the Mayor of Winona, who was shot while sitting in a concert room amid a crowd of men and women; then the General, who was waylaid near Winona and murdered; and last, the doctor, whose bloodshed closes this serial tragedy.—*Columbus Miss., Index.*

DIAMOND DIGGING.—A correspondent in the Cape Colony, who dates from Somerset East, November 23, writes:—"Nearly all the towns in the colony are more or less deserted by the young men, who have gone to the diamond fields. Some have had very good 'finds;' others, again, are starving. A poor Dutchman from our district was very lucky, having found a diamond worth £6,000. An Englishman found two, one worth £40,000 and the other £18,000. A company of forty persons from Natal have found diamonds valued at £150,000. These figures sound very pretty; but, for all that, it is only a lottery. Many work twelve months and get nothing. There are about 15,000 persons already in the fields; others are flocking there by hundreds every day. I hear diggers are coming out from England. I pity them, for they can form no idea what the country is like, or what they have to put up with. It is no use coming out here without money. It costs £25 to get to the fields, and diggers must take tools, tents, and provisions for six months. The distance from Port Elizabeth to the fields is 700 miles. Letters from my friends say that it is terribly hard work—all day rolling large stones or using the pick, and then carrying all the loose ground to the river to wash it. And, after all, day after day, for months, they may get nothing. Unfortunately, there is also a vast amount of dissipation, which makes life at the diggings anything but pleasant, or even safe."

BURNING OF A THEATRE AT SANTIAGO.—FOUR LIVES LOST.—By the arrival of the West Indian Mail Steamer Nile, we have the following intelligence:—The steamer Harnet, employed by the chiefs of the rebellion in Cuba, left Colon on Dec. 31st. It is feared she has captured the Spanish Mail Steamer Barcelona, which left Havannah on December 28th. The St. Thomas's floating dock was successfully raised on the 3rd of January, and towed to Long Bay for repairing. The Dacia, telegraph ship, accompanied by her Majesty's ship Vestal, left St. Thomas for the purpose of laying the cable to Jamaica. At Valparaiso a sudden advance has taken place in exchange, and freights, for copper per quintal 13 dols. 15 cents. No sale in copper regulus during the previous fortnight; value, 4 dols. 62½ cents per quintal of 50 per cent. with 45s. freight to Liverpool or Swansea. Nitrate soda, 2 dols. 28 cents, at 94 per cent. The Chilian Congress was almost wholly engaged with the Budget. The fine theatre at Santiago had been burnt. 2000 persons had just retired from hearing Madame Carlotta Patti, otherwise the consequences must have been fearful. Four lives were lost, and the damage amounts to half a million dollars. The owners were uninsured. The non-arrival of the mail due at Callao on the 17th December, has caused a stagnation in business. The President of Peru was about to visit Arecvipa to witness the inauguration of the railway from thence to Cavet. A shock of earthquake was felt on December 21st at Arequipa. The revolutionary war continued in Bolivia. Potosi had been sacked and burnt.

## THE ROBBERY OF JEWELS.

Mrs. Martha Torpey, who is charged with being an accomplice of her husband in the robbery of jewels from an assistant of Messrs. London and Ryder, was brought up at Marylebone Police Court on Saturday. The detectives have not yet succeeded in apprehending Mr. Torpey, whose movements were fully described in his letters to the prisoner. These letters were not published until some days after they had been handed to the police. A superintendent of police, named Lund, excused the failure of the police by saying that the newspapers were to blame for having reported the proceedings at Leamington. It will be remembered that the publication of the story of the robbery in the newspapers led directly to the apprehension of Mrs. Torpey. Scotland Yard was completely at a loss where to look for the thief, and would have remained so had not the detectives been put on the right scent by the keeper of a lodging-house who read the newspapers.

Mr. Lewis, in opening the case, said that neither the stolen property nor the prisoner's husband, who had absconded under circumstances related at the former examination, had yet been discovered. Upon this and future occasions evidence would be produced to show that the prisoner and her husband had laid a plan to rob not only Mr. Ryder but other jewellers. The husband of the prisoner came to London on the 8th inst. and lodged at Hazell's Hotel, in the Strand. He went to two or three jewellers, and attempted to induce them to send him some jewellery from which a selection might be made. He next called upon Mr. Thomas Flight, the owner of a house in Upper Berkeley street, and representing that he was a stranger in London, and had only just arrived from Paris, where he had been obliged to leave all his furniture, stated that he wanted a house at once, and would pay two or three weeks' rent in advance. It was arranged that the servant in charge of the premises should remain in the house to look after the furniture. He entered the house on the 12th inst., and immediately sent the servant on an errand which kept her out of the way until the evening. He next went to the shop of Messrs. London and Ryder, and induced them to send certain articles of jewellery to the house he had hired. What followed would be related in evidence.

Mr. J. U. Parkes, assistant to Messrs. London and Ryder, was then called. He said: I have been in the prosecutors' service nearly five years. On the 12th of January last a man, who gave the name of Tyrrell, called at our shop and asked to see an assortment of jewellery. A quantity of jewellery was accordingly shown to him, and he made a selection from it. He gave the address No. 4, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman Square, and an appointment was made with Mr. Ryder that the jewellery should be sent to show to his wife. I went to the house about half-past five o'clock that evening. I had in my possession a quantity of diamond ornaments in a bag of the value of about £5,000 or £6,000. Tyrell opened the door, and apologised for the absence of his servant. He invited me upstairs. I went into the drawing-room. The prisoner was there sitting by the fire. I opened the bag and took out five of the cases containing the jewellery, leaving the rest of the cases in the bag. I pushed the bag under the table at my feet. I stood near the table. Tyrrell stood opposite to me, and the female close to him. They admired the jewellery. I explained its relative value, and ultimately Tyrrell said he should like his wife to have a necklace of the value of £1,100, or a smaller necklace, value £550, with a diamond pendant value £185, and one of two rings valued respectively at £385 and £160. Tyrrell said he thought her sister had better see them previous to her decision being made, and he at the same time asked the prisoner to call her sister for that purpose, and she then left the room. She returned in about two minutes, and said her sister would be there in a few minutes. She then came quietly behind me and placed a handkerchief saturated with something over my nose and mouth; as she did so the man rushed at me, and clasped me round the arms whilst the woman continued to hold the handkerchief to my face. I managed to get free from him, and got the handkerchief away. The man then seized me by the throat, and the woman at the same time got behind me and again applied the handkerchief. I then began to feel a stupefying sensation. The man still continued his hold of me. I continued all the time to struggle. I found my arms strapped across my chest, another strap round my wrists strapping them together, and a third round my legs. Tyrrell was standing over me, and said, "If you move I will murder you." I begged him to loose the strap across my chest, as the pain was so great, and he loosened it a little. I struggled to get myself in a sitting posture to look round on the table, which was behind me, in order to see what was being done with the property that was left on the table. Tyrrell forced me down, and tied a handkerchief over my eyes. He said, "If you are quiet, some one will be sent to you in ten minutes." I heard him leave the room. I did not hear the female leave the room. Before he left the room he said to the prisoner, "Quick, Lucy, quick with my hat." I heard the street door slam, and I then made an effort to rise. I untied the strap that bound my wrist with my teeth, and then undid the other straps. I got the poker, broke the window, and called for assistance, which came in a few minutes, not immediately. The three straps produced are those that bound me, and the handkerchief is the one which was placed over my eyes. I found the jewellery which I had shown to them was taken from the cases, with the exception of a small gold chain. That which I had left in the bag under the table was safe. This pair of diamond pendants (produced by Inspector Harris, of Southampton, who had received them from a Miss Goodrich) belong to Mr. Ryder. Together they are worth £280. They are part of the property I showed to the female prisoner in Upper Berkeley-street.

Miss Emma Jane Goodrich said she knew the prisoner and her husband, whose proper name was Michael Torpey. The photograph produced was the likeness of prisoner's husband. His name was not Mark Tyrell. Witness received a parcel with a letter on the 16th January. The letter was then produced, and was as follows:—

"Leamington, January 15th, 1871.

"My dear Emma.—Just a line to wish you many happy returns of to-morrow. I am going to ask a favour of you that is, that you will kindly take charge (for a while) of a little parcel which I shall send you to morrow; keep it carefully for me, and send me a line to let me know whether you received it safely. I hope Uncle William is all right by this time, and that all the rest of you are well. Baby is getting on nicely, and I am myself again. With kind love to all, believe me to be, affectionately yours, "PATTIE."

Witness did not open the parcel, but on seeing the account of the arrest of the prisoner she handed it to a magistrate in whose presence it was opened by Mr. Harris, inspector of police at Southampton. —The prisoner upon this evidence was remanded.

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A meeting at Newchurch, Isle of Wight, on [T]uesday resolved to apply for the election of a [Sc]hool Board.

The death is announced of Colonel Sir Proby [Th]omas Cantley, K.C.B., lately one of her Majesty's [Co]uncil for India.

A meeting of the non-commissioned officers of the [...]ester rifle volunteers has, by resolution, de[no]unced the proposal of certain volunteers in London to attend in uniform the Jules Favre demon[stra]tion as "entirely at variance with the duty of a [...] volunteer."

GREAT BILLIARD MATCH.—The match in competition for the billiard championship took place on Monday night, between Joseph Bennett and John Roberts, at the St. James's hall. On the last occasion Bennett won by 91 points, but on Monday night Roberts gained an easy victory by 363 points the game being 1000 up.

Mr. Childers, who is accompanied by Mrs. Childers embarked on Monday at Newhaven on board the Black Eagle Admiralty yacht, and not on board the Enchantress, which is to remain at the disposal of those members of the Board who may have occasion for her service during the absence of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

DISTRESSING BOAT ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning three boats, manned by eight men, started from Harwich in order to render assistance to a steamer which had got ashore on the Long Sand. The boats were upset and lost, and three of the men, named Sadler, Roper, and Young, were drowned. Five men were saved by tugs which went out to assist.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—In reply to a memorial from the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, urging the settlement of the Alabama claims, Mr. Gladstone replied:—"I beg to assure you that for years past Government has assented to every allowable proceeding with a view to the settlement of these claims. We continue to be in the same disposition, and cordially agree to the opinion that the long unsettled state of this controversy is not to the advantage or honour of either country."

MR. RUPERT KETTLE ON BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.—On Tuesday night a valuable paper was read before the members of the Social Science Association, by Mr. Rupert Kettle, on the subject of Boards of Arbitration and Conciliation between employers and employed. Mr. Kettle pointed out that the want of harmony which existed between masters and men often led to strikes and locks-out. He objected to arbitration boards where both masters and men were equally represented, being presided over by an independent person. Such boards would, he said, tend to the establishment of an open labour market, and would enable the skilled artisan to get the best price for his work. The Acts of Parliament which were said to bring about arbitration were mere dead letters, but, with slight amendments, might be made very useful, if the plan he suggested were carried out.

TRIALS OF THE GREAT GUN.—Sufficiently important results have followed the proof trials of the 35 ton naval gun to induce the War Office to sanction a further series of tests. It is proposed to fire the service shot of 700lbs weight with varying charges, and to measure the velocity with each for scientific purposes, commencing with the low charge of 40lbs of powder, and increasing it gradually to 130lbs, the largest quantity with which the gun has yet been tried, and the utmost it can consume. Afterwards the gun will be removed to Shoeburyness for experiments as to accuracy, penetration, and endurance. Preparations are being made in the Royal gun factories for the construction of the other twelve guns ordered to be made on the same pattern. A huge furnace is being built in the old forge of the Royal Arsenal for the manufacture of these and other large guns on the Woolwich principle of firing.

SERIOUS EMBEZZLEMENT.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday, James Loveday, aged 50, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with embezzling various sums of money belonging to his employer. The prisoner was the London agent of Mr. Candlish, M.P. who carries on business at Sunderland as a bottle merchant, and the admited deficiency was £1,600 or £1,700, but the actual amount of the defalcations considerably exceeded £2,000.—Mr. Besley stated that the prisoner had been in the service of Mr. Candlish since 1855, and since that time the London business had increased to £10,000 or £12,000 a year. He occupied premises at Wapping, and had the entire management of the agency. Great confidence had been reposed in him. He had no banking account, and he usually remitted the money that he received, but he had to retain certain sums for wages and other expenses; and it appeared that having a large family he had been gradually getting "behind the world." The Common Sergeant sentenced the prisoner to five years penal servitude.

ANOTHER STEAMER BURNT ON THE MISSISSIPPI. FIFTY-EIGHT LIVES LOST.—A few days since we recorded the wreck of a steamer on the Mississippi and the loss of upwards of 100 lives, and the total destruction by fire at New Orleans of six large steamers, together with property to the amount of 700,000 dols. On Tuesday intelligence was received in Liverpool of another fearful calamity, the burning of the steamer, T. L. M'Gill and the loss of 58 lives. The ill-fated steamer took fire on the night of Sunday, the 15th inst., and was totally destroyed near the Shoo-Fly Bar on the Mississippi. Amongst the passengers who perished with the vessel, were Mr. and Mrs. John L. Schwelin, of Teanay, Illinois; and up to the latest the bodies of the commander, Captain Tompkins, or the purser, Mr. M'Farland, had not been recovered. It was currently reported and believed at Memphis on the 17th instant that a number of the raftmen employed by the American Timber Company, whose rafts were aground at the time the steamer was destroyed, instead of rendering assistance and saving life by the aid of their small boats, were busy stealing the cotton and appropriating whatever came in their way from the scene of the catastrophe.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Judgment was on Tuesday given by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of Lord Cairns, Sir W. Erle, Sir J. Colville, Sir J. Napier, Sir R. Phillimore, and Sir L. Peel, in the case of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria *versus* Hugh Glass. The question was whether the House of Legislature had power to commit, and, in case it had, whether it was necessary that any specific offence should be mentioned. In this particular case the respondent had been committed for contempt, and liberated afterwards by Chief Justice Stowell, on the ground of there having been no particular cause for committal alleged. Special leave had now been given to appeal. Sir R. Palmer, Mr. Manisty, Q.C., Mr. D. Wood (of Victoria), and Mr. Watkin Williams appeared for the speaker; and Sir John Karslake, Q.C., and Mr. A. T. Watson for the respondent. Lord Cairns, on the conclusion of the argument, gave a lucid and elaborate judgment. He referred to the facts of the case, and drew attention to the Act 18 and 19 Vict., cap. 55, under which the Legislature of Victoria received the same power to commit as the House of Commons, by special warrant, and without setting forth the offence. The appeal of the Speaker must therefore be granted; but, as special leave for the appeal had been given, no order would be made as to costs.

THE SHOCKING MURDER NEAR BURTON-ON-TRENT. — On Tuesday, at the Burton-on-Trent Police-court, before Messrs. Lyon and a full bench, Edward Beech, blacksmith, of Burton-under-Needwood, was charged with the wilful murder of his son, Frederick Beech, a child thirteen months old, on the 26th January. The prisoner, on Thursday morning, after going about his work as usual, went into the house where the deceased was with an elder sister, and deliberately split the child's head open with a hatchet. He laid the hatchet down, put on his coat, and left without speaking. To a neighbour, who asked him what was the matter, he said he had killed his child; and he made a similar statement to Police-constable Wheaver, when apprehended as he was going to Burton to give himself into custody. The deceased was taken to Mr. Webb's surgery, nearly opposite to prisoner's house, where it died immediately, its skull being fractured, and the brains protruding from the wound. The prisoner had four years suffered from mental delusions, and had been very intemperate, though recently more abstemious. The prisoner, after having been cautioned, declined to say anything in answer to the charge, and was committed for trial on the capital charge at Stafford Assizes. He appeared very dejected during the hearing of the case, and his conduct is such that he is still constantly watched.

## Public Notices.

CONSETT BRITISH SCHOOLS.

CONCERT AND ENTERTAINMENT every WEDNESDAY NIGHT at Eight o'clock. ADMISSION 6d. and 3d.
A fresh programme for next WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8th. See small Bills. 79b

N O T I C E.

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

AN EVENING IN THE HOLY LAND.

MR. G. PARKINSON, of Sherburn, will deliver a LECTURE, in the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, CONSETT, on WEDNESDAY, February 15th, 1871.
Subject:—"Places and incidents in Palestine."
Chair to be taken at a quarter past Seven o'clock.
Tickets, 1s. and 6d. 73b

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS REWARD will be given by the undersigned for any information that will lead to the CONVICTION of some evil-disposed person, who is issuing a false and libellous PRINTED CARD by post, unpaid, under the forged signature of G. H. Street."
PERCY MONTGOMERY.
56, Coleman Street, Bank. 74b

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.—Messrs. HAMILTON & Co., Publishers and Advertisement Contractors, Stationers'-hall Court, will give the above reward to anyone furnishing information that will lead to the CONVICTION of the author of a PRINTED CARD sent by post, unpaid, purporting to be signed by "G. H. Street," but which signature is a forgery. 75b

N O T I C E.

THAT some Evil-Disposed Person or Persons having circulated a F A L S E REPORT in this Neighbourhood, that the Firm of Messrs. R. ORD & Co., Drapers, Middle Street, Consett, "has become embarrassed in their circumstances," the report having been made to damage the Trading Interests of the Firm, they have decided to PROSECUTE any such Person or Persons, who are the Author or Authors of such False, Base, and Injurious Reports, and have placed the sum of TEN POUNDS with Mr. JOSEPH HOWARD, of Consett, to be given as a Reward to any such Person or Persons that will give such information as will lead to a conviction of the Offender or Offenders. 83b

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT.

CONSETT DISTRICT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Accounts of this Board will be AUDITED on MONDAY, the Thirteenth day of February, 1871, at the OFFICE OF THE BOARD, in the TOWN HALL, in Consett aforesaid, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon.

A copy of the Accounts, together will all Rate-books, and other matters mentioned or referred to in the Accounts, will be deposited in the Office of the Local Board, in the Town Hall, aforesaid, and be open during office hours to the inspection of all persons interested, for seven days before the audit.
By Order,
JOHN ELLIOTT, Clerk.
Consett, January 20th, 1871. 51b

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all or any Person or Persons entering into the occupation of any House, Shop, or other building, to which Gas has been supplied to the previous occupant, upon such entry must first obtain the consent of the Secretary of the Company before consuming the Gas supplied by the said Company. In default thereof, upon proof of the use of the Gas, without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Persons will be Prosecuted as the Law directs. For the convenience of Persons in the Consett and Leadgate districts, the Secretary can be seen daily at the Brickworks Office, Consett, or at the Company's Office, Shotley Bridge, to whom all applications must be made.
By order of the Directors,
JOSEPH H. BELL, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870. 942a

PUBLIC BATHS.

NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

THE PROPRIETOR respectfully announces that W. JENKINS, Esq., of Consett Hall, has kindly consented to
OPEN THESE BATHS,
ON
*THURSDAY FIRST, FEBRUARY* 9, 1871,
at Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

First-class Warm Baths ............ 6d. each.
Second-class do. .................. 3d. each.
Quarterly Tickets for 12 Baths.
First-class ....................... 5s. 0d.
Second-class ...................... 2s 6d.
E. H. HUTCHINSON,
81b PROPRIETOR.

CONSETT WATERWORKS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CONSETT WATERWORKS COMPANY will be held at the Company's Offices, Consett, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1871, at 2·30 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the transaction of General Business. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN, that the said Meeting will subsequently be made Extraordinary for the purpose of the Shareholders empowering the Directors to borrow, on mortgage, pursuant to the 25th section of the "Consett Waterworks Act, 1869," such sum or sums of money as may be deemed expedient.

The books for the registration of transfers will be closed from the 11th February to the 28th February instant, both days inclusive.
(Signed) JOHN WATSON, Chairman.
JOHN GLEDSTONE, Secretary.
Consett, 1st February, 1871. 84b

LANCHESTER UNION.

CONTRACT FOR CLOTHING.

THE GUARDIANS of the above UNION are desirous of CONTRACTING for the following articles of Clothing, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 40 lbs. of Worsted, black and grey, 6 threads. | 40 yards Blue Pilot Cloth. |
| 6 pieces Grey Calico. | 80 yards Wincey. |
| 80 yards Harn. | 80 yards Wolsey. |
| 80 yards Chambrey. | 80 yards Scouring Flannel. |
| 1 piece Moleskin. | 20 yards Tweed. |

Tenders for the same accompanied by samples will be received by the Guardians at the Board-room, Lanchester, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., not later than 11 A.M.
By order of the Board,
W. W. THOMPSON,
Clerk to the Guardians. 80b
Lanchester, February 2nd, 1871.

## Public Notices.

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

THEATRE ROYAL, TOWN HALL, CONSETT,
OPEN EVERY EVENING with a Dramatic Company. DRAMA, SINGING, DANCING, and FARCE. ADMISSION—1s., 6d., and 3d. 55b

## To Let.

TO LET, all that HOUSE and SHOP, situated in FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL, now in the occupation of Mr. M. RIDLEY, draper.—For particulars, apply to Mr. RIDLEY, on the premises. 954a

## Wanted.

AN APPRENTICE Wanted to the Tailoring Business.—Apply to D. HARRIS (late E. Spencer), Derwent Street, Blackhill. 66b

WANTED, a Steady Young WOMAN, to take charge of the Queen's Head Back Bar.—Apply to R. MURRAY, Consett. Liberal wages will be given to a suitable person. 69b

TO HARMONIUMISTS.—The Trustees of the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Leadgate, are wishful to engage a competent person to play the Harmonium.—For particulars, apply to Mr. G. HAWDON, Leadgate. 79b

WANTED, Consignments of Merchandise of every description, Household Furniture, &c., &c., for absolute Sale. Cash advanced. Goods of all kinds Bought and Sold on Commission. Terms moderate.—MR. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer and Valuer, Town Hall Sale-rooms, Consett. 620a
*Agent for the West of England Assurance Company.*

## For Sale.

MALT SCREENINGS FOR SALE.—Apply to Mr. E. DIXON, Ebchester Mill. 9b

FOR SALE,
12 FREEHOLD COTTAGES, situate at CONSETT, will be Sold, to pay £12 per cent. per annum; not less than three will be sold in a lot.—For particulars, apply to Mr. JOS. HOWARD, Sharebroker, Consett, Durham. 928a

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, A HOUSE AND SHOP, also a BUILDING SITE attached, situate at Blackhill.—For further particulars apply to Mr. JOHN COLLINSON, Middle Street, or to Mr. JOHN ROUTLEDGE, builder, Consett. 913a

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all that valuable HOUSE and SHOP, FIXTURES, TRADE, &c., situate in Front Street, Leadgate, now in the occupation of Mr. WM. BROWN, Grocer, Draper, &c., who is declining business.—For particulars, apply to Mr. WM. Brown. 72b

VALUABLE and DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES for SALE by PRIVATE CONTRACT, situate at Blackhill, Baxton Burn, Shotley Bridge, Leadgate, Medomsley Edge, and Consett.—Apply to Mr. WM. RAW, Auctioneer, Valuer, Surveyor, and Commission Agent, Blackhill.
Sale Office, Blackhill, April 29th, 1868. 316

N O T I C E.

SIXTY or SEVENTY TONS of Excellent SEED HAY is now for SALE at ROBSON EVANS'S, Middle Street, Consett. The same will be Sold in either Small or Large Quantities to suit Purchasers, and will be delivered at any Railway Station at very low prices. 71b

## Business Announcements.

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

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. 235a
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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JOHNSON ROBSON,
*PAINTER, GLAZIER, GILDER, AND PAPERHANGER,*
RETURNS his sincere thanks to his numerous Friends for the liberal patronage accorded to him since commencing Business, and respectfully intimates that he
HAS REMOVED
to the premises lately occupied as a Temperance Hotel by Mrs. Sinton, and next door to Mr. Strachan, Plumber,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,
and trusts by strict attention to Business and moderate charges to merit their continued support.
A LARGE SUPPLY OF PAPERHANGINGS ALWAYS IN STOCK. 63b

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY single and double Furrow Ploughs; Zigzag, Chain, and Flexible Harrows; Grubbers; Rollers; Corn and Seed Drills; Chaff Cutters; Corn Crushers; Oilcake Mills; Turnip Cutters and Pulpers; Sheep Racks; Tinkler's Prize Churns; Washing, Wringing and Mangling Machines; Sewing Machines, &c. For particulars and prices apply to
HOBSON & LIDDELL,
*AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT, MANURE, AND OILCAKE MERCHANTS,*
HARPERLEY MILLS,
AND
5, RYEHILL STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
Town Warehouse—South-West corner of Cattle Market.
*Agents for the "Northern Fire and Life Assurance Co."* *Established* 1836. 889a

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.

GEORGE B. FROST,
WIRE WORKER, WEAVER, and BLIND MAKER, Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer of Sieves, Cages, Fire Guards, Lime and Gravel Screens, Riddles, Flower Stands, and Wire Work of every description, both Useful and Ornamental.
No. 18, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
☞ Dealer in British and Foreign Birds. 420a

## Business Announcements.

WILLIAM SIMPSON,
*GENERAL DEALER,*
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
BEGS respectfully to invite attention to his Stock of very Superior GOODS, consisting of English Lever Watches, Eight-days' Spring Clocks, Plated and Jet Jewellery, and Electro-plated Goods; Hardware Goods, China Ware, Glass Ware, and Crockery of all kinds; Toilet Glasses, Combs, and Brushes; Vases, Concertinas, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, Brooms, &c., all at unprecedently Low Prices. A Choice collection of Fancy Toys of every description.
ENGLISH SILVER WATCHES of very superior make and finish, from £4, warranted.
EIGHT-DAYS' SPRING CLOCKS of first-class make, from £1 1s.
Clocks and Watches repaired, and performance guaranteed.
WATCH CLUB—HARDWARE CLUB. 65b

NEW TAILORING AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

DANIEL HARRIS

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

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

ALL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

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

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

"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

NORTHERN COUNTIES' LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICES—
106, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.
BRANCH OFFICES—
SUNDERLAND AND SOUTH SHIELDS.
LOANS GRANTED on Approved Personal Security, Mortgages, Deeds, Shares, and every description of available Security.
TRADE BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Personal Inquiry will at all times facilitate Business. Prospectuses free at Head Office or Branches.
271a EDWIN OVENDEN, Manager.

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

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S FESTIVITIES.

THE READY-MONEY TEA SHOP.

CHEESE!
CHEESE!!
CHEESE!!!

A MONSTER STOCK of DERBY and CHESHIRE CHEESE. Derby's from 8½d. to 9d.; Cheshire's, 9d. to 10d. Please call and inspect the above at your earliest opportunity.
TEAS, COFFEES, FRUITS, and SPICES of the Choicest Quality.
NOTE THE ADDRESS—
T. SWAINSTON,
*THE READY-MONEY TEA SHOP,*
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 993a

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. 889

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

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

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

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

SILVER TEA SERVICES, from ........£20 to £40
SILVER COFFEE POTS, from ........£14 to £20
SILVER SALVERS, from ............£4 to £50
SILVER CAKE BASKETS, from .......£10 to £35
SILVER INKSTANDS, from ..........£4 to £25
SILVER CLARET JUGS, from ........£14 to £35
SILVER MUGS for CHILDREN, from..45s. to £6
SILVER KNIFE, FORK, & SPOON, in Case, from ...24s. to £5
SILVER PORRINGERS and SPOONS, from .............£5 to 8gs.
ELECTRO-PLATED CORNER DISHES, from 8gs. the Set of Four; the Handles remove, and Covers form four extra Dishes if required.
ELECTRO-PLATED DISH COVERS, from ..........8gs. per Set
ELECTRO-PLATED TEA SERVICES, from ..........70s.
ELECTRO-PLATED DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, 12 Pairs, in Case, from ......63s.
REID AND SONS,
41, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 950

## Business Announcements.

POSENER'S PATENT PIPES, 1d. Each.
In Case, Post Free, 9d.,
AT
SINCLAIR'S
*TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,* 726a
NUN STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

NORTHUMBERLAND TURKISH BATHS (near the Cricket Grounds), Northumberland Street.
OPEN
Daily from 7 0 a.m., till 9 0 p.m.
Saturday ..7 0 a.m., till 10 0 p.m.
Sunday....7 0 a.m., till 10 0 a.m.
CHARGES.

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

Ladies—First-class only open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 7 a.m., to 11 a.m.
Ladies'—Second-class open on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Large Swimming Bath open Daily; also, Vapour and Warm Baths for Ladies' and Gentlemen. 17a

## Sales by Auction.

### By Mr. John Murray.

JOHN MURRAY will SELL BY AUCTION about the end of February, 1871, at Pontop, 1 Lead Pot, 1 Boiler, with all the Implements for Dissolving Bones and making Artificial Manure, and about 2,000 feet of ½-inch Deals. 78b

### By Mr. W. Easton.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE BY AUCTION AT DIPTON.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the house of Mrs. BIRTLEY, Red Lion Inn, Dipton, on MONDAY, February 6, 1871, at Three o'clock in the afternoon.
MR. W. EASTON, Auctioneer.
LOT 1.—All that Freehold DWELLING-HOUSE, with Three Rooms and SHOP, suitable for a Grocer or Draper, now in the occupation of Mr. R. BATEY.
LOT 2.—All that Freehold DWELLING-HOUSE of Four Rooms (adjoining Lot 1), occupied by Mr. BATEY, with separate Yard and conveniences.
Also, Three BUILDING SITES.
For further particulars, apply to Mr. J. COOPER, Joiner, Dipton; the AUCTIONEER; or Mr. ROBERT DICKINSON, Solicitor, 64, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle. 56b

### By Mr. John Jenkins.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE AT CONSETT.

MR. JOHN JENKINS is instructed by the Mortgagee, under power of Sale, to offer for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the house of Mr. JOHN SEYMOUR, Puddlers' Arms Inn, Consett, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th February, 1871, at One o'clock p.m. all that Valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, situate in VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT, in the County of Durham, consisting of a Large SHOP, with Office and Warehouse attached; also, a DWELLING-HOUSE, containing 5 Rooms above, Yard, and other appurtenances.

The Property is well and substantially Built, and has long been occupied by Mr. PATRICK MACNALLY, who has conducted a large Grocery Business there.

The situation is a good one, and well worth the attention of capitalists.

For particulars, apply to FORSTER, BROWN, and FORSTER, Solicitors, 21, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; or to the AUCTIONEER, Trafalgar Street Sale-rooms, Consett. 61b

SALE OF CHINA, GLASS, BOHEMIAN LUSTRES & VASES, EARTHENWARE, &c., &c.

MR. J. JENKINS is instructed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Trafalgar Street Sale-rooms, Consett, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, February 6th and 7th. 1871, and following days until the whole is cleared out, a large consignment of CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, LUSTRES, and a variety of other useful Household Goods, including Dinner Service in great variety; Jugs, in sets; Breakfast and Tea Ware; Dessert Services; Toilet Ware; Richly Cut and Engraved Decanters; Pure Water Bottles, and do. in Majolica; Cut Tumblers and Wines; Handsome Cut-Drop Bohemian Lustres; Vases of various descriptions, together with a large Assortment of Useful and Ornamental Goods.

N.B.—This being the largest consignment of the above-mentioned Goods that has ever been offered to the public of Consett and Neighbourhood, the Auctioneer kindly solicits his numerous friends and patrons to an attendance as the Goods are well worthy of their attention.

Sale to commence each day at One, and in the Evening at Six o'clock. 77b

ROSE AND CROWN HOTEL, BLACKHILL.

MR. JOHN JENKINS, respectfully announces that he has received instructions from Mr. D. BRANNIGAN, Rose and Crown Hotel, Blackhill, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Feb. 14th, 1871, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BAR UTENSILS, &c., consisting of 6 Mahogany Chairs, in hair seating; 6 do. Balloon-backed Chairs; 1 Mahogany Sofa, in hair seating; 1 Couch, in hair seating; 1 Mahogany Chest of Drawers; 1 large Table, 7ft. by 4ft.; 1 Do., 9ft. by 4ft.; 1 Mahogany Centre Table; 1 Cheffioneer Bedstead; 1 Desk Bed; 2 Press Beds; 1 Mahogany Crib and Feather Bed; 1 Iron Tester Bedstead; 1 Do. French; 2 Feather Beds; 6 Arm Chairs; 1 Eight-days' Clock, in case; 1 large Mantel-piece Mirror in gold gilt frame; Taproom and Kitchen Tables; 1 dozen Forms; 1 Oak Table; Washstands and Dressing Tables; 6 Tressels; 1 Filter; a large quantity of Crockery Ware; 1 Hotwater Fountain; Dish Covers, Oil Cloth, Fenders and Fireirons, and Kitchen Utensils.

The Bar Utensils consist of Pewter Measures, Hot-water Jugs, Decanters, Pots and Glasses, Taps, several dozens Bottles of Rum, Gin, Whiskey, Port Wine, &c.

Also an excellent PONY, 14 hands high, Coup Cart and Harness, nearly new, and in good condition, 2 Saddles and Bridle.

Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock. 76b

BALL AT CONSETT.—Miss Medici's annual ball was held on Wednesday in her tavern, Sherburn Terrace Consett. Mr. Richardson's quadrille band from Newcastle was in attendance, and the dance being led off by Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. McKay (Newcastle) and P. Medici, the inspiring strains "put life and mettle in the heels" of the company till an early hour next morning. Mr. R. Surtees officiated as M.C. In the course of the night about forty persons partook of an excellent supper.

WINES AND SPIRITS (foreign) on which duty was paid in London by some of the principal firms during the year 1870—

| Wines (foreign). | Gallons. | Spirits (foreign). | Gallons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. & A. Gilbey | 781,623 | W. & A. Gilbey | 316,946 |
| F. W. Cosens | 130,174 | Twiss & Brownings | 255,252 |
| Dingwall Portal & Co. | 123,264 | J & W Nicholson & Co. | 199,793 |
| R. Hooper & Sons | 117,116 | D. Taylor & Sons | 149,182 |
| C. Kinloch & Co. | 103,064 | Trower & Lawson | 131,822 |
| Simon & Lightly | 90,167 | Dingwall, Portal & Co. | 114,169 |
| Cunliffe & Co. | 88,243 | Bond, Forbes, & Co. | 103,468 |
| J. Allnutt, jun., & Co. | 86,895 | R. Hooper & Sons | 97,869 |
| Dent, Urwick, & Co. | 86,004 | Seager & Evans | 93,739 |
| D. Taylor & Sons | 73,618 | Bishop & Sons | 87,386 |
| Brooks & Oldham | 71,985 | R. Burnett & Co. | 71,981 |
| Findlater & Co. | 70,754 | F. Webb | 63,437 |
| Matthiessen & Co. | 70,517 | Marshall & Elvey | 61,019 |
| Robertson Brothers | 70,219 | E. S. Pick & Co. | 58,624 |
| Domecq & Co. | 70,217 | Bowerbank & Sons | 51,265 |

Besides the preceding there were upwards of 2,000 firms who paid duty on wines and spirits in less quantities than those above mentioned.—(*Wine Trade Review*, 15th *January*, 1871.)

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

"RAMBLER'S NOTES" next week.

CAUSEY ROW DISCUSSION.—Correspondents who have favoured us with letters upon this subject are informed that their communications cannot appear, as we gave two versions of the discussion in question.

# The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1871.

## THE FALL OF PARIS.

THE long-expected event has come at last, and Paris has succumbed to the cool, determined, unflinching Germans. The event is a most remarkable one, from whatever point of view it be regarded. It is strange indeed that a numerically inferior force of besiegers should be able for a period of four months to hold so large a body of armed men in their fortress prison. From the French themselves we heard some time ago that within Paris could be mustered 800,000 armed men more or less effective; and some 300,000 besiegers have kept a much more numerous force in durance vile, the besieged being for many weeks at the mercy of the beleaguering army. Even if we decrease the former number, and allow that the besiegers were more numerous than the force stated, the fact that a numerically inferior force has compelled a vast city, with enormously strong forts, to succumb, is in itself marvellous. It is strange, too, that every attempt of the great garrison to break out of durance and to cut through the living belt that surrounded the city has only ended in defeat and disaster to the French; that three great armies that were struggling to relieve the doomed capital should be successively defeated, again by inferior forces; and that in every part of France disaster should follow disaster, and everything tend to compel the surrender of the capital. Never perhaps in the history of the world has there been a great war with such unvarying success on the one side and such continued defeat on the other; and this is all the more marvellous when we recall the fact that before the outbreak of the war France was regarded as the first military power in the world, and that, boastful of and confident in her strength, it was France that provoked the quarrel and madly rushed to arms. But, looking at all the facts that preceded the capitulation of Paris, strange as those facts may be, we cannot wonder at the result. The successive defeats of the armies under CHANZY, FAIDHERBE, and BOURBAKI, combined with the disastrous failure of the sortie of the 19th of January, must have forced on the Parisians the unwelcome conviction, that, with the German batteries drawing nearer and nearer, and with the food-supply of Paris becoming painfully inadequate, it was utterly useless to hold out any longer. To this must be added the known determination of the Germans to carry on the war *à outrance*, and that Paris should bow to her fate cannot be surprising. What the French have to expect if the fall of Paris does not lead to the immediate conclusion of the war may be seen from a telegram from the German head-quarters at Versailles. In that case it is said that the Germans intend to occupy the whole of the west coast from Nantes to Cherbourg, and all the north coast; measures of the utmost severity as to requisitions in kind and levies in money are threatened; and FAIDHERBE'S army is to be driven over the Belgian frontier and BOURBAKI'S over the Swiss. But earnestly is it to be hoped, even in the interest of France herself, that, hard as the conditions of the Germans may be, she should accept them, should she be unable to modify them, rather than prolong a useless contest which can but tend to render her position even worse than it is now. Truly that position is sad enough. The once gay capital of France, the holiday resort of the civilized world,—the city where science and art, luxury and refinement, had received their highest development—has surrendered to a besieging host; her forts are delivered up to the enemy, who, in occupying them renders any further resistance impracticable; her troops of the line and her Garde Mobile lay down their arms, so to speak, at the feet of the conquerors; and she is to be re-victualled by her captors. That this marvellous victory will lead to terms of peace being agreed upon between Germany and France is almost a moral certainty. To give facilities for this an armistice by land and sea for twenty-one days has been agreed upon, during which time a constituent assembly will be convoked, and a Government established with which a treaty of peace may be signed. That the terms of this treaty will be hard for the French there can be no doubt. Germany in her hour of victory is not likely to abate one jot of her demands while the war was progressing, and unhappy France, prostrate and powerless, must submit to her conqueror's terms, unless indeed—and this is not improbable—Great Britain or some other neutral power, or all the neutral powers combined, successfully use their influence to dissuade the Germans from taking severe advantage of their present triumphant position.

## Local and District News.

Minsteracres coursing meeting, promoted by Mr. James Jamieson, of the Woolpack Inn, Cattle Market, Newcastle, by the kind permission of Mr. H. C. Sivertop is to be brought off over Minsteracres estate on February 15 and 16.

CONSETT IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).—At a meeting of the directors of the Consett Iron Company (Limited), held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Tuesday, it was resolved, "That an interim dividend of 7s. 6d. per share clear of income-tax, be paid on Wednesday, the 15th inst., to members registered in the company's books on Tuesday, the 14th inst.

THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE AMONG CATTLE AT BURNOPFIELD.—The foot and mouth disease has unfortunately made an appearance in our neighbourhood, but as yet it has not been attended with any serious consequences to farmers and agriculturists. One or two cases are reported from the district around Burnopfield.

A MAIDEN SESSION AT LANCHESTER POLICE COURT.—Yesterday (Thursday) there was no "charge sheet" to present to the magistrates, which, after the protracted sittings of late, must have been highly gratifying to their worships. It is about two years since a similar event was recorded, on which occasion Major Joicey was presented with the immemorial white kids.

IVESTON BAND OF HOPE.—On Saturday evening, the members of the Iveston Band of Hope gave an excellent entertainment in the Wesleyan Chapel, Iveston. The chair was occupied by Mr. G. Browell, of East Castle, who, in a short speech, introduced the performers to the audience. Recitations, dialogues, &c., were given in good taste, after which Mr. J. Cockburn addressed the audience. Votes of thanks were given to the chairman and performers, and a pleasant entertainment was brought to a close by two persons signing the pledge.

TANFIELD LEA.—The funds of the Tanfield Lea Reading-room being in a not very satisfactory state at present, it has been decided to commence a course of penny readings, to be held every alternate week. This is a step in the right direction, and we hope it will be the means of attracting the attention of the men at the Tanfield collieries, under Messrs. James Joicey and Co. (who are ever ready to assist their men in any good cause), to the many blessings and good results of being a member of such a reading-room and library. The readings, &c., will be made as attractive and varied as possible, and we hope they will be well attended.

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT LANCHESTER.—Under the auspices of the Star of Industry Division of the Sons of Temperance, a temperance meeting was held in the Temperance Hall, Lanchester, on Saturday evening. There was a numerous attendance. Mr Charles Puckering occupied the chair, and in a few appropriate remarks dwelt on the advantages of leading a sober and steady life. Addresses were subsequently given by Messrs. H. Carss and James Weir. Mr. J. Dormand in an appropriate speech advocated the objects of the Order of the Sons of Temperance. Two members of the Cadets of Temperance, in connection with the Lanchester section, sang each one or two melodies, which appeared to please the audience, who also evinced much enthusiasm throughout the proceedings of the evening.

WONDERFUL COINCIDENCE.—"Nemo" sends us the following:—"The last agonizing interview between Lady Derwentwater and her noble lord took place on the 23rd of February 1716. On the 23rd of the same month 1870 the honest hearted Henry Brown the bailiff of the present Countess Amelia, took a parting farewell of each other for nine months that being the period of his incarceration in Morpeth gaol for doing his duty as a bailiff. Beyond this point the parallel ceases to hold good, for on the 24th of February 1716 the Right Honourable James was decapitated. Thus closed a life which, brief as it was, left yet behind it in the minds of the people the memory of a noble hearted man, and all the tumults since, which have been surging among the sands of time, have never obliterated in the minds of all honest Englishmen, the idea that the surviving heirs to the lands of the Derwentwaters would ere long regain possession of their long lost inheritance. Poor Henry Brown, the very popular bailiff of the present Countess has not as yet undergone a fate like that of the third Earl. Henry still lives, notwithstanding his hard fate at Morpeth. And what is better still he lives in the hope of seeing the ruins of the old castle at Dilston rise up in all the majestic grandeur that characterise the castle of a duke or the palace of a queen."

THE REV. T. BINNEY.—On Sunday night, this eminent Nonconformist minister preached his last sermon, in his official capacity as pastor the well-known Weigh-house Chapel, London. It had become known that such was to be the case, and, in the expectation of hearing a farewell discourse, many hundreds of persons over and above what the chapel itself when densely crowded, as it was even to the top of the pulpit stairs could receive, thronged the staircase and doorways; but as the rev. gentleman explained he had some time ago delivered a special sermon on taking leave of his people, and all he now proposed to do was to give an address to young men, as had been his custom at this period of the year. For this purpose he chose a text "Be not deceived, God is not mocked; for whatever a man soweth that shall he also reap;" and from these and succeeding words Mr. Binney, with all his usual eloquence, impressed upon his vast congregation practical spiritual lessons, useful for guidance in worldly pursuits, as well as in the more important of future happiness. Though he spoke for upwards of an hour, the congregation showed no signs of weariness; and when, at the conclusion, the rev. preacher made a brief appeal in aid of a collection that was to be made for the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, his audience seemed still reluctant to believe that this was the last they could hear from him in the position which he had made so distinguished during his forty-two years of pastoral service.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT CROOK.—A fire, which resulted in about £4,000 worth of property being destroyed, broke out early on Sunday morning on the premises of Mr. Gowland, a draper, carrying on a somewhat extensive business in the market place at Crook. There is little known as to the origin of the fire, but it is supposed that some inflammable materials which had been left near the heated oven on Saturday evening, had ignited after the shop was closed, and the fire had gradually spread, until four and five o'clock in the morning, when it awoke Mr. Gowland, who lives near the building. An alarm was immediately raised, and Sergeant Booth, and two of his subordinates, together with several of the inhabitants of the town were soon on the spot, but as the fire by this time had assumed a most alarming character, messengers were at once despatched for the fire-engines at Brancepeth, Bishop Auckland, and Shildon. The Brancepeth engine was the first to arrive, but it was far from being in a fit state for work, and was practically useless as soon as it became connected. The Bishop Auckland engine, under the charge of Mr. Lindsay and six men shortly afterwards came up, but the roof had already fallen in and the attention of the firemen was chiefly directed to the adjoining property on either side. On the fire being got under some four or five hours afterwards, the building was completely gutted. Mr. Gowland and a man named Wilson had severe falls whilst assisting at the fire, but their injuries were not of a serious nature. The property destroyed is now estimated at £4,500, and is partly covered by insurance, the drapery stock of Mr. Gowland having been insured in the Atlas Insurance Company for £1,300, and the building for £500. It is to be regretted that an occasion of this sort should so often afford an opportunity to unprincipled people for carrying out their nefarious designs; and it is to be hoped that some of the people who "assisted" in removing property from the threatened houses, and failed to return with it, will will be induced to return with it before they are visited by the police.

The Blackhill Cadets gave one of their entertainments on Saturday night, in the Temperance Hall, Blackhill, which was moderately successful.

DESTITUTION AT WASKERLEY WATERWORKS.—Owing to the present severe weather, the workmen at the waterworks at Waskerley, have been enable to work, and in consequence, have been unable to procure the necessaries of life. The Consett Waterworks Company, last week gave to each man one stone of flour, two ounces of tea, and one pound of sugar.

CONSETT WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—This community is going ahead with the preliminaries for their intended new chapel. We understand that at a meeting of the building committee and trustees recently held, the plans submitted by Mr. J. Smith, Blackhill, were accepted. This is progress. It will be seen from our advertising columns that Mr. G. Parkinson, of Sherburn, is going to give his highly popular lecture on "Palestine." He is master of his subject, and is worthy of a large audience.

THE INDEPENDENT UNITED ORDER OF MECHANICS AT BROOM HILL.—The confirmation of the recently-formed Rose of the Valley Lodge, of the Independent United Order of Mechanics, held at the Raven Inn, Broomhill, near Ebchester, took place on Saturday evening, Mr. D. Hetherington, District Grand Master, Netherton, and Mr. G. Spark, I.G., of the Brotherly Love Lodge, Leadgate, conducted the impressive and solemn ceremony, and by which rite the new lodge was admitted to the full privileges of the order.

BALL AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—On Monday evening, the members of the Benfieldside Cricket Club held a ball in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge. Between fifty and sixty ladies and gentlemen were present who "tripped the light fantastic toe." The duties of M.C. were most efficiently discharged by Dr. Geo. Renton, in the absence of Dr. Hopper. The dancing was witnessed by several spectators in the gallery who evidently enjoyed the scene. The refreshments which were first-class, were supplied by Messrs. Wilson Brothers.

PENNY READINGS ENTERTAINMENT AT WHITE-LE-HEAD.—The teachers in connection with the Primitive Methodist Sunday School, White-le-Head, held their fortnightly penny readings on Saturday night, when readings were given in good taste by Messrs George Bullerwell, H. Leslie, J. Bruce, and M. Halliday. The meeting was also highly entertained by the singing of Messrs. H. Leslie, and P. Reay. The meeting was presided over by Mr. J. Gladders, and after votes thanks to the speakers, singers, and Chairman, the meeting was brought to a close by singing the doxology.

A CHURCH FOR BURNOPFIELD.—Last (Thursday) night, about thirty or forty gentlemen, who are interested in getting a new church erected near to the ancient village of Burnopfield, held a meeting in Lintz Colliery School-room—G. H. Gooch, Esq., presiding. Rev Mr. Stirrup reported that the Bishop of Durham had resolved to form a new parish in that populous district, and granting an endowment amounting to £200 per annum. The new parish will include Burnopfield, Hobson Colliery, Lintz Colliery, and Hill Top, and probably White-le-Head. Plans were submitted to the meeting, and approved of. The building will be a plain one, and will seat about 300 persons. It is estimated that the cost will be about £1,300, which includes the fencing in of an acre of ground for a burial place. About £500 have been promised from well-wishers, and two church societies. Few landowners have yet been appealed to, so that there prospects are very encouraging.

WAGES IN THE IRON TRADE.—Yesterday (Thursday), Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., sat at Darlington in connection with the North of England Iron Trade Arbitration Board. There was a full attendance of employer and operative representatives from the various works in the North of England. There are now above 13,000 operatives connected with the Board who will depend upon Mr. Hughes' decision. The Board having failed to settle mutually the reduction of 10 per cent in the men's wages demanded by the masters, on account of the depression caused by the war in the iron trade, Mr. Hughes is called on as arbitrator. Yesterday, Mr. Jones, secretary to the employers, opened the proceedings on their part, adducing figures and facts in support of their case. He was followed by Mr. Dale, chairman of the Board, Mr. Williams, &c.—A reply on the part of the operatives was made by Mr. Kane, who held that as a reduction of wages had not taken place in the other iron districts, it should not in the North of England. Other operatives followed, when the proceedings adjourned until to-day (Friday).

SERIOUS ASSAULTS AT CONSETT.—We regret exceedingly that it is our duty again and again to chronicle the malicious doings of a certain section of our community. Beside the case reported this week in our police news, a young man named James Ballentine, of Consett, applied to the Shotley bench, on Monday, for warrants against John Blain, Chas. Hagan, and a fellow named Monoghan. The applicant, whose face was covered with plaster, stated that he had been severely beaten by a crowd of young fellows in Mr. R. Murray's public-house, Middle Street, on the 31st December last, whither he had gone to get a fellow-lodger home. It was stated that his jaw was broken, and he had been unable to follow his employment since. He wanted warrants, as the defendants would abscond if summons only were issued. Mr. H. C. Silvertop was unwilling to deprive men of their liberty for an offence of that kind by issuing warrants, but summonses were granted.—Robert Armstrong, the prosecutor in the case we have alluded to, also applied for a summons against a person nick-named "Skipper" for a similar offence, and he was informed that if the name of the person could be obtained, his application would be granted.—The men who have been maltreated are Orangemen.

ENTERTAINMENT AT CONSETT BRITISH SCHOOLS.—A second of the fortnightly musical and intellectual entertainments, promoted by the Vicar, came off in the above School-room, on Wednesday night. There was a highly respectable audience, and a more numerous one than on the previous occasion. The entertainment was also highly respectable, but it lacked spirit till about the finish. Miss Jenkins's performances upon the piano—"The last rose of summer" and "The harp that once in Tara's halls"—were tastefully executed. "The needle, pen, and sword," was a piece read by the Rev. J. Child, in which the different articles told their respective tales of what they had seen; but we must confess that we were altogether oblivious as to the "wit" or "moral" of the not-at-all-solemn, but profoundly ridiculous, piece he favoured us with, entitled "The schoolmaster's death." Miss C. Thompson sang two songs—"Far away" and "Kathleen Mavourneen." The Vicar, who acted as chairman of the meeting, read "The death of Rufus" very impressively. We have heard him sing "Excelsior" much better than he did on Wednesday night; but his reading of "The one-legged goose" was unexceptionably good. Miss Jane Richardson sang "The lily" at too high a pitch, and had the same fault when she was singing the duet, "What are the wild waves saying?" with her cousin, Miss Hannah Richardson, who is deservedly a great favourite. The chairman explained, however, that the instrument was at fault, having been affected by the weather. The duet was well received, as was also another piece given by Miss H. Richardson at a later stage of the evening. Mr. C. Stephenson's reading of "The three advices" was moderate; but he was at home when exercising his baritone on "Brighter days." Miss Swedenbank recited "Beth Gelert" in a very distinct voice, and was warmly applauded. The comic element was supplied by Mr. N. C. Siddle, who has a good voice and a pleasing manner. Having told us his "Complaints," he was called back, when he advised us to "Wait for the turn of the tide." He afterwards gave "Little Binks" and Miss Wobbinson." The singing of the national anthem brought the entertainment to a close. Our readers will observe from an advertisement in another column that these "pleasant evenings" are henceforth to be continued weekly till further notice.

A petition containing the signatures of about 1,200 ratepayers has been sent to the Privy Council protesting against the adoption of a School Board in Durham until further inquiries are made.

Mr. Geo. Costes Fryer, aged 27, a mining engineer, and coal owner, living at Snell House, near Crook, was thrown from a wagonette, on Monday near Durham, and killed.

At the Gateshead Borough Police Court on Tuesday, Thomas Gill was committed to the assizes for trial on the charge of feloniously stealing a rolley waggon, the property of James Cook, inn-keeper, High Street.

At the Jarrow Petty Sessions, on Tuesday, two Irish labourers, named John Smith and Hugh Downey, were committed for trial on a charge of violently assaulting James Chandler, a labourer, at High Jarrow on the 14th ult.

KITCHEN BOILER EXPLOSION AND FIRE AT GATESHEAD.—On Friday afternoon, about one o'clock a fire broke out in the dwelling house, 18, Claremont Place, Gateshead, occupied by Mr. T. C. Temperley. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kitchen boiler. A considerable amount of damage was done to the furniture in the kitchen and in the room above, and a servant was scalded. The fire was put out by the police under the command of Chief Constable Elliott. The damage done is covered by insurance.

DEATH OF H. J. BAKER BAKER, Esq.—On Saturday afternoon last, Henry John Baker Baker, Esq., expired at his residence, Elemore Hall, near the city of Durham, after a long and painful illness, at the age of forty-five. In politics, the deceased gentleman was a staunch Liberal, and for many years past took on active part in the different Parliamentary contests for the city and county. He was also an enthusiastic admirer of English field-sports, and ever felt a warm interest in promoting the success of the racing meeting at Durham. He leaves a widow and a large family.

SCAB EPIDEMIC AMONGST SHEEP.—The prevalence of scab amongst sheep in the neighbourhood of Hamsterley, Bishop Auckland, has led to somewhat active measures being taken by the Inspector for the district, and a summons was issued on Monday, against a farmer named Coulson, for neglecting to take the necessary precautious for preventing the spread of the disease. The outbreak of the disease upon the farm appears to have assumed a serious form, and as Mr. Coulson failed to comply with the provisions of the Contagious Diseases Act, which require a farmer to isolate the sheep affected, and likewise give notice to the district inspector, the present proceedings have been taken.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—There is nothing in the whole "Materia Medica" like these medicaments for the certainty of their action in lumbago, sciatica, tic-doloreux, and all flying or settled pains in the nerves and muscles. Disease of this nature originate in bad blood and depraved humours, and until these are corrected there can be no permanent cure. The ordinary remedies may afford temporary relief, but in the end always disappoint the sufferer. Holloway's Ointment penetrates the human system as salt penetrates meat, and the Pills greatly assist and accelerate its operation by clearing away all obstruction, and giving tone to the system generally. The prophylatic virtues of Holloway's remedies stand unrivalled.

IMPROVED POSTAL SERVICE.—An important acceleration of the mails arriving at Newcastle in the morning, has at length been effected, mainly, we believe, through the persistent and energetic action of Mr. Hobson, the Post-office ssurveyor of the northern district, to whom, on behalf of the vast trading and private interests connected with the town and neighbourhood, we tender our best thanks. How important the change will be is evident on the perusal of the following facts. Up to the 31st of January the principal mails did not arrive till 6.8 a.m.—the town deliverer commenced at 7·30 the rural post messengers being despatched at 7·15, and the local bags sent by rail at 8 a.m. On and after this date mails from London, Leeds, Sheffield, Hull, Normanton, &c., will be at 4·48 a.m., delivery in the town commencing at seven. The rural messenger will be dspatched at 6·45, and the local bags sent by railway at seven a.m., instead of eight as at present. Alnwick and Berwick will also have the advantage of earlier arrivals and deliveries.

MARRIED IN HASTE TO REPENT AT LEISURE.—At a place not far from Elwick, has been celebrated a wedding, which, from the "first soft glance" to the critical "popping of the question," has but occupied seven days. The bridegroom, a sprightly youth of twenty, and a drainer, had only been three days in the place, when with the help of Cupid, coupled with his own personal attractions, he found himself in possession of a buxom young widow of forty, the sole proprietress of a flourishing hostelry. He does not seem to have been delayed in his entreaties for an early marriage by such pleadings as Juliet put to her Romeo—

"It is too rash, too unadvised, too sudden;
Too like the lightening, which doth cease to be
Ere one can say—It lightens."

But, on the contrary, she met his proposal with a readiness that would have astonished some of the more backward of the fair sex. Both seem to have been educated by the same thought—"better now than never"—although it is a question which had the most reason to think so. The widow has gained a "pretector," perhaps in more means than one. The drainer, like Othello, has bid "a long farewell to all his greatness," and is now, as the song goes, "selling bitter ale and porter." We would advise young "Pretenders" to adopt this seven days system, both on the ground of economy, and less likelihood of getting cold by sitting outside night after night the whole of the winter.—*Durham Advertiser.*

HEXHAM FARMERS' CLUB.—On Tuesday, an adjourned meeting of the members of the above club was held under the presidency of Mr. C. G. Grey, to take into consideration the paper read by T. P. Dods on "Local Taxation," on the 10th of January last.—Mr. Dryden briefly opened the discusssion on Mr. Dods's paper, and spoke of the difficulty of rating personal property. He thought, as to assessment, that if a valuation was made every eight or ten years only, it would simplify matters a good deal.—Mr. Joseph Lee moved "That the support of the poor is a national duty and should be paid out of a national rate on personal as well as real property; but in consideration of having local management it is expedient that two-thirds should be paid from local rates and the other portion from the Imperial Exchequer."—Mr. J. B. Lee seconded the proposition.—After some short debate Mr. Dods replied. He thought that county and police rates were of far more importance and use than the real property, and he could not see why the cost of maintaining the roads should be altogether burdened upon the land. As to vaccination he could not see that real property was more interested than personal property, nor was there any reason why owners of property should be taxed for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, and the expenses of registration of jury lists, and of pauper lunatics, were as much connected with the personality as with real property. These expenses, he thought, should be thrown upon the Imperial Exchequer, leaving only the relief of the poor—in the proper meaning of the words—to be payable out of land, and managed by local authorities.—the Chairman thought a general resolution, to be drawn up by a small committee, embodying the views of the club, and recommending the whole subject, as set forth in Mr. Dods's paper, would be preferable to passing a resolution like Mr. Lee's, which only touched one part of the subject.—Mr. Lee agreed to withdraw his motion, and it was also thought that if the club could bring its influence to bear upon those gentlemen who are likely to sit upon the committe of the House of Commons, it would be better than sending up petitions; and therefore copies of Mr. Dods's papers will be sent to those who are taking a deep interest in this important question.

### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BLACKHILL INSTITUTE.

On Friday night last, the annual meeting of the Blackhill Institute was held in the reading-room of that association—Rev. J. Brooks, vice-president, presiding. Mr. R. Harker secretary and treasurer, was called upon at the outset to give his report, which was as follows:—"During the year 1870, the Institute has been progressing very favourably. The number of members on the books at present are 100, being an increase on the year of 27. The library contains 444 volumes of useful and valuable books; 134 volumes were selected and sold. A new catalogue has been made, and is now ready for members at a small charge. 57 volumes have been rebound, and several volumes have been presented to the Institute by Mr. Swithinbank and Mr. Peile, to both of whom were returned thanks by order of the committee. The audit of accounts by Messrs. Heymer and Foggon took place last Friday, when the balance of cash in hand was shown to be £7 17s. 2d.

On the motion of Mr. Jos. Walton, seconded by Mr. Harker, jun., the report was adopted.

The following officers were then appointed:—Mr. W. Jenkins, Consett Hall, president; Rev. J. Brooks, Dr. W. M. Renton, Messrs. J. Heymer, Clarke, R. Lattimer, and R. B. Ritson, vice-presidents; Mr. R. Harker, secretary and treasurer; Mr. John Kidd, librarian; Messrs. Geo. Birkett, Jos. Eltringham, Henry Foggon, John Dixon, Matthew Richley, J. Dinnington, W. Wright, T. Smith, Geo. Eltringham, Jos. Walton, S. Sisterson, and Wm. Freek, committee.—Mr. Heymer remarked that the institute owed a great deal to the exertions of the secretary, Mr. Harker, and he really could not be done without in many things. He suggested that the thanks of the meeting should be given to that gentleman for his services.—Thanks were thereupon accorded to the secretary.—The Chairman stated that the new management had funds in hand to start the year with, and the state of affairs was satisfactory.

The papers and periodicals were then fixed upon for the ensuing year. To the dailies was added the *Newcastle Daily Journal*, on the motion of Mr. Heymer seconded by Mr. Richley. Mr. Heymer said there was another local paper in the place now, and on the motion of the secretary it was added to the list of weeklies, as was also the *Graphic* on the suggestion of Mr. Clarke. With the monthlies, the *Cornhill* was dropped, and the *Literary World* taken.

Mr. W. Raw, auctioneer, Blackhill, who generously sells the papers and periodicals without fees, then proceeded to execute his usual duty, which he did with his well-known tact and ability. He was glad to see such a company, and he hoped that they would be guided by a spirit of liberality in the bidding. It gave him pleasure to see their unanimity while they were choosing their papers, and whether it was Tory, Radical, or neutral, there had been no dissentient. In the bidding he would take as much as they liked. After the conditions of sale had been read, the following newspapers and serials were knocked down at the prices attached to them, the former being bought for a quarter and the latter for the year:—Northern Daily Express, 1s. 5d.; Newcastle Daily Chronicle, 1s. 7d.; Newcastle Daily Journal, 1s. 3d.; Manchester Examiner and Times, 2s. 8d.; Daily News, 2s. 6d. Standard, 2s. 3d.; Hexham Courant, 1s. 1d.; Consett Guardian, 8d.; Shotley Bridge Times, 6d.; Illustrated London News, 3s. 3d.; Graphic, 3s. 6d.; Alliance, 8d.; Punch, 1s. 6d.; Fun, 7d.; Judy, 2s.; Spectator, 1s. 3d.; Builder, 3s. 6d.; Public Opinion, 1s. 4d.; Stockton and Darlington Times, 1s. 2d.; Engineering, 3s. 3d.; Chambers' Journal, 3s. 3d.; All the Year Round, 3s. 6d.; Cassell's Magazine, 3s. 3d.; Good Words, 2s. 9d.; and Literary World, 2s. 3d. At the conclusion of the sale a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Raw for his valuable services, to which that gentleman responded, and the meeting broke up.

### FXTRAORDINARY ELOPEMENT FROM CORNSAY.

In the latter part of last week, rumours of an extraordinary and what appeared to be an exaggerated character were current, not only in the city but in the western part of the county of an elopement having taken place, and which had affected the domestic happiness at least of two families. The current gossip which passed from mouth to mouth, and the stories which were narrated in connection with the affair, appeared to increase rather than diminish from day to day. The fact is now nevertheless proved beyond the possibility of doubt that an elopement has in reality taken place, and under circumstances much to be regretted, and which must have caused much grief to those members of the families who are aware of the almost unprecedented frailty on the part of the woman associated with the affair. In the western part of the country, bordering on the Lanchester district, several collieries have recently been opened out, in fact the large seams of coal which underlie the range of hills which form the watershed of the Browney rivulet, are now, and likely to be, worked to an extent almost unparalleled. Hence it has occurred that the ancient villages have increased in dimensions, and others have sprung up in isolated and unexpected quarters. In fact large populations are beginning to concentrate in the vicinity of the new fields of labour. Such has been the case in connection with the ancient manor of Cornsay. New winnings have been started, and the young man who plays a prominent part in the domestic drama of last week not only held a respectable position, but had every opportunity of carving his way to fortune. He was the proprietor of a large drapery and grocery establishment in Cornsay, in which he was doing a large and prosperous business with the miners employed at the collieries in the district. In this respect he was more fortunate than many young tradesmen, seeing that his influence in the quarter pointed out was not limited. Some time ago he married a young woman employed in a shop in this city, who only a short time ago became a mother. The husband who has thus heartlessly left his young wife and child attained his majority a year or two ago, and it may be presumed that being inexperienced in mundane matters, has fallen into the snares of the tempter in an unguarded moment. In the same locality there also resides another family, the head of which discharged the duties of colliery cashier. He also was married, and had a family, and it is the wife of the latter who has taken flight with the faithless grocer, and strange to relate she is almost double his age. That an intimacy has existed between the two families is certain, but no suspicion appears to have arisen in the bosom of the wife on the one hand, or in that of the husband on the other, that a connection prevailed which would reach the consummation it has done, or that the two households would be plunged into such unexpected distress. The arrangements for the departure of the two would seem to have been made quietly, and without creating the least alarm or suspicion. How, it is unnecessary now to enquire, but the youth has abandoned his young wife, and the woman her husband and family in a manner which shows the utmost depravity. The male participator in the affair was traced to, and last seen in, Newcastle, on Monday se'nnight, whilst the female is stated to have been at the Durham Station of the North-Eastern Railway, and received a ticket the same day—procured by one of the porters—for "Sunderland." It is also rumoured that on the day on which she left her home, it was with the pretext of going on a visit to Willington, promising to return in the evening. The husband awaited the arrival of the train, but his spouse came not; and on returning home and examining his house, he found that his wife had removed all her wearing apparel previous to her departure. Strange to relate, also, in her flight she took with her her youngest child, aged about four years. Whither they have gone and where they now are is unknown, but the classic region ever open to receive such visitors—America—is presumed to be their destination. The grocer is supposed to have taken with him a large sum of money, which some of his creditors would have preferred that he shou'd have left behind. Both parties are well and respectably connected.

### CONSETT LOCAL BOARD DISPUTE.

### THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S FIAT.

Yesterday (Thursday) Mr. R. Ord, Middle Street, Consett, received information that the Attorney-General was willing to issue his fiat, so that proceedings might be taken to prove Mr. J. Dickinson's liability to a penalty for supplying the Board with sanitary pipes while he was a member of the said Board. We intend giving next week the correspondence of the parties with the Attorney-General.

### "SUCCESS IN LIFE."

At Highgate Baptist chapel, on Tuesday evening, the Rev. W. Bowden, of Hartlepool, delivered a useful lecture on the above subject. The lecturer deserved a much better audience, for, notwithstanding that there was simply a collection made, the audience was very poor. Mr. T. Ridley was voted to the chair, and in a short speech introduced the lecturer. Mr. Bowden commenced by giving the dictionary definition of "success," viz., "the favourable termination of a worthy and paramount object pursued in life." They were said to be successful in life, for instance, who had obtained a competency of money; and he was not among those who designated all such as earth-worms, for he had found many true and brave men among those who had become wealthy. As illustrations of those who had become successful, he gave sketches of Samuel Budget, of Bristol, who is known as "the successful merchant; of the late Edward Baines, who went into Leeds a poor printer's apprentice, and afterwards became editor of the *Leeds Mercury* and M.P. for Leeds; and of the dejected hairdresser of Preston, who became Sir Geo. Arkwright, of spinning-mill notoriety. More instances might be given, as there was no age in which more men had raised themselves by industry from poverty to affluence than in that which had just closed; and even now there was no insurmountable obstacles outside of young men to prevent them following those examples, and rising from the lowest social position to the highest seat below the throne. It was not, however, within the compass of all to attain eminence; success in life depended upon two beings—the man himself and God. On himself in a large measure, for it would depend upon his ability and his application. It would be ridiculous for him to say that every journeyman printer could become a Franklin or a Baines; that every mechanic could become an Arkwright; or that every greengrocer could be the father of a Sir Robert Peel. "Where there's a will, there's a way," would not suffer universal application and he believed in the German proverb "'Tis not every monk that can stand in Luther's shoes." There were some men as special creations as the star in the East, and for ordinary mortals to expect or attempt to reach to their altitude would end in miserable failure. There were greater preachers and greater lecturers than he was, even out of London; but that was no virtue of theirs, nor no fault of his. A man's ability had largely to do with his success, but application was necessary, hence a measure of success in life was attainable by all. Gifts were essential to success, but a large number had been successful through acquirements, and he had seen gifted men worsted by their intellectual inferiors. "The race was not to the swift," and whatever ability and application were brought to the work, they still had to depend upon divine Providence, which he believed was particular as well as general. He had heard a man say, "I will be rich whether God will or not;" but he did not get rich till after many failures, and he was thankful to-day and would be throughout eternity for his failures. But Providence had not only to do with failures, but also with successes. It was not arbitrary, but co-operated with human action; and was not a hindrance but a help—not a check, but a stumulus. He begged to differ from Shakspeare when he said—

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at its flood, leads on to fortune."

Providence gave a continuance of chances, and they were not to sit upon the beach to watch "the tide," for it returned as often as the ocean flowed. Was success worth struggling for? Some that were born "with the silver spoon in their mouth" had no need to struggle; but the larger proportion of mankind were laid under the necessity of labour. The divine rule for every able-bodied man was that if he did not work, neither should he eat. The sentence of hard labour passed upon the race prevented much evil, and secured much good; not in wrath, but in love was it said, "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread." But had they to aspire to attain present necessities? Yes; it was perfectly right to make their way honourably to a better social position. The Secularists said, "that is what we teach." And here the lecturer defended the teaching of the Christian ministry, so much opposed by Secularists, and showed that religion was not opposed to the acquirement of wealth, so long as the individual made the "sordid dust" subordinate, and an auxiliary, to the higher claims of religion. It was possible "to make the best of both worlds." When principle was at stake, the lesser had often been sacrificed for the higher; but in the long run, as in the case of Moses and Daniel, both were often secured for the principle upon which God wrought was "Them that honour me, will I honour." But he would not recommend religion simply as a means of obtaining secular success, for they would fail. The ways and means by which success had been and might be secured, was then discussed. There were two roads: one dishonest, the other true and fair. Truth compelled him to say that success had been attained in both so far as money was concerned. With reference to the eternal world the old proverb, "Honesty is the best policy," was good; but it was a bad maxim when only applied to this life, for fellows like the Barnums, the spritualists, the quacks, and tradesmen who practice the "enormous sacrifice" and "under cost price" dodges, get on. Notwithstanding this, however, even here the balance was in favour of the true, who might fail, but were most likely to succeed, for there was a God that judgeth rightly on earth as well as in heaven. In order to success, eternal help from friends was not absolutely requisite; thousands had done without it, and friends could do little, if they did not help themselves. There were more open doors, more opportunities, now than ever, and the old men succeeded before science had done so much, would succeed if they had to begin again. If working men would be sensible, and abandon strikes and rattening, it would be better for them. This was the time for honest, sober men bettering themselves, and it would continue as long as the coal-beds last or the iron ore did not fail. Young men should enter on a line of business which was suited to their ability, and having made choice, go on with it with heart and will, for what was worth doing at all, was worth doing well. The time and kind of a man's marriage had much to do with his success, and those that were unfortunate in this were to be pitied. They were to live within their income—to be generous, but with their own. Secular success should only be a stepping-stone to success in the higher aims of life; it should not be sought after for its own sake, but to obtain faculties for disseminating happiness, so that they might obtain the blessing of him that was ready to perish. The lecturer resumed his seat amid applause, and was accorded a warm vote of thanks, the same compliment being paid to the chairman.

On Monday, the Rev. Henry Barrett, M.A., Rector of Pelton, preached in Chester-le-Steet Church, on the lamented death of the Countess of Durham, who, for several years, had been a constant worshipper in the church previous to the formation of Bourn Moor.

QUEER DECISION.—An Ohio man who passed around a place at a religious meeting for contributions for the heathen, and then pocketed the money, has been acquitted of stealing by a jury of the vicinage, on the ground that he was the greatest heathen they knew, and, therefore, justly entitled to the money.

# THE WAR

## CAPITULATION OF PARIS.

### CONCLUSION OF AN ARMISTICE.

IMPERIAL HEAD-QUARTERS, VERSAILLES, Jan. 29. 2 p.m.—The following telegraphic despatch has just been sent by the Emperor to the Empress:—

"Last night an armistice for three weeks was signed.

"The troops of the line and the Mobiles will be interned in Paris as prisoners of war.

"The Garde Nationale Sedentaire undertakes the preservation of order.

"We occupy all the forts. Paris remains invested.

"It will be allowed to re-victual as soon as the arms have been delivered up.

"The National Assembly will be summoned to meet at Bordeaux in a fortnight.

"The armies in the field retain possession of the respective tracts of country occupied by them, with neutrality zones intervening.

"This is the first blessed reward of patriotism, heroism, and heavy sacrifices. I thank God for this fresh mercy. May peace soon follow."

IMPERIAL HEAD-QUARTERS, VERSAILLES, Jan. 29.—The German troops occupied the forts round Paris at ten o'clock this morning.

The garrison of Paris, with the exception of the National Guard, will lay down its arms. The armistice will expire on the 19th of February.

### ENORMOUS WAR CONTRIBUTION FROM PARIS.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 29th, Afternoon.—Forts Issy and Bicetre were this morning occupied by the sixth Silesian army corps. Forts Romanville, Noisy, Rosny, and Nogent by the twelfth Saxon corps. The first Bavarian army corps garrison Fort Charenton; the second Montrouge and Vanvres.

The city of Paris has to pay a war contribution of 200,000,000f. (£8,000,000 sterling).

The following telegram has been received at the Foreign Office from General Walker:—

VERSAILLES, Jan. 29th, 11 25 a.m.—"An armistice of 21 days has been arranged. "A Constituent Assembly will immediately be called together in Bordeaux.

"The whole of the forts will be surrendered to-day.

"The army remains in Paris as prisoners of war.

"All arms, with the exception of those of the National Guard and one division, will be delivered up.

"Communication with Paris will be provisionally restricted. Re-victualment will be allowed."

The following telegram was received at the Prussian Embassy in London at 11 45 p.m. on Saturday:—

VERSAILLES, 8 2 p.m.—The capitulation of all the Paris forts, and an armistice of three weeks by land and water, have just been signed by Count Bismarck and M. Jules Favre.

"The army of Paris remains as prisoners of war in the city."

### THE NEGOTIATIONS.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 28.—The Federal Chancellor signed to-day with M. Jules Favre the capitulation of all the Paris forts, with an armistice of three weeks on land and sea—the Paris army to remain prisoners of war in the capital.

IMPERIAL HEAD-QUARTERS, VERSAILLES, Jan. 28.—The cannonade before Paris has been silent on both sides, according to agreement, since midnight the day before yesterday.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 25.—Yesterday Count Bismarck paid a visit which lasted half an hour to M. Jules Favre at his hotel.

A Council of War was subsequently held, under the presidency of the Emperor. The Crown Prince, and Generals Von Moltke, Von Bogen, Von Roon, and Von Bismarck attended.

At two o'clock a conference was held at Count Bismarck's quarters between the Chancellor and M. Jules Favre. At half-past three the latter returned to Paris, *via* the bridge of Sevres, accompanied by his son-in-law.

The news of disturbances in Paris is confirmed.

M. Jules Favre has returned from Paris, and is negotiating with Count Bismarck.

VIENNA, Jan. 27.—The statement published in certain foreign journals that an attempt had been made by Count Beust and Count Bismarck to arrive at an understanding in reference to the preliminaries of peace is said, on good authority, to be devoid of foundation.

### THE DELEGATION AT BORDEAUX.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 27.—The Government has to-day communicated the following note to the newspapers:—

"The Government is informed by its agents abroad that, according to news published in London, negotiations have been opened between Paris and Versailles relative to the bombardment of Paris, and to an illeged eventual surrender of the capital.

"The Government delegation accords no credit to these allegations. It is impossible to admit that negotiations of this nature and importance can have been commenced without the delegation being previously advised. The balloons which have arrived up to the present have not given any warning of such a step. It appears that a balloon was seen today near Rochefort. We do not yet know whether it has fallen, but as soon as its news and despatches are received the Government will hasten to make them known to the public.

The *Observer* publishes the following telegrams:

"Versailles, Jan. 29th, 6 p.m.—"An armistice, extending to the whole of France, has been agreed upon, to last long enough for the elections for the Constituent Assembly to take place and for the Assembly to meet and sanction the conditions of peace.

"The question of the future form of government in France has not been touched upon during the negotiations which have taken place between Jules Favre and Count Bismarck."

"Brussels, Jan. 28th, 5 44 p.m.—"Intelligence has been received here from Bordeaux to-day that M. Gambetta and the Delegation of the Government of National Defence refuse to participate in the result of the negotiations for the capitulation or the peace of Paris and proclaim war *a outrance*."

### THE CAMPAIGN IN THE NORTH.

LILLE, Jan. 27th.—The Prussians have abandoned Le Cateau and the neighbouring districts. On the road to Cognicourt the enemy has erected a barricade and opened trenches.

An army contractor has been arrested for having delivered 15,000 pair of boots the soles of which were made of pasteboard.

LILLE, Jan. 28.—"There is a considerable movement of Prussian troops south of Arras.

"1,200 infantry, 250 cavalry, and a battery of artillery have left Courcelles, on the east of the line from Arras to Amiens, marching upon Borry west of the same line.

"The Prussians have requisitioned 375,000f. on the communes around Cambrai—about 35f. for each inhabitant,—and have carried off five hostages to the Prussian head-quarters at Clary until the amount is paid.

"Several inhabitants of Carmieres have been taken as hostages for the payment of the 678,000f. indemnity to be paid by that canton.

"The canton of Marcoing has also been heavily taxed.

"Croiselles received orders to pay 100,000, within 24 hours, under threat of the notables being carried off and interned in Germany."

### THE GERMANS AT TOURS.

POITIERS, Jan. 27th.—Advices from Tours state that the Germans are making such preparations as to lead to the belief that they intend evacuating the town. It is said that a contribution of 2,000,000f. has been levied by the Germans in Tours

### CONDITIONS OF THE ARMISTICE.

HAVRE, January 31.—The Sub-Prefect of Havre has received from M. Jules Favre the following despatch:—

"VERSAILLES, Jan. 31, 12 a.m.—Paris has negotiated because it had no more bread. It is urgently necessary that it should be re-victualled. Every facility will be given in this respect. Repair your railway immediately. As soon as it is clear you will send all disposable provisions and fuel by way of Rouen and Amiens. Act immediately.

"A National Assembly has been convoked for the 12th February. The elections are to take place on the 8th."

LE MANS, January 31st.—Field Marshal Prince Frederick Charles has caused the stipulations of the convention of Versailles to be communicated to General Chanzy.

The Prince is waiting to learn whether General Chanzy regards those stipulations as binding on him.

IMPERIAL HEAD-QUARTERS, VERSAILLES, Jan. 30.—The execution of the armistice convention proceeded to-day at Paris without hindrance.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 30th.—The following are the principal conditions of the armistice and the capitulation of the Paris forts:—

The armistice is to begin in Paris at once, and in the departments in three days, and is to expire on the 19th February, at noon. The line of demarcation which has been settled cuts the departments of Calvados and Oise, leaving the departments of the Sarthe, Indre-et-Loire, Loir-et-Cher, Loiret, Yonne, and the Pas de Calais and Nord in German occupation. A decision as to the armistice relative to the Cote d'Or, Doubs, Jura, and Belfort is reserved.

Up to that time the military operations in that part of France, including the siege of Belfort, will be continued.

Sea forces are to be included in the armistice, the meridian of Dunkirk to form the line of demarcation.

During the time from the conclusion of the armistice and the re-commencement of hostilities, the prisoners and prizes made shall be given back.

Elections for an Assembly to decide upon war or peace shall be held, Bordeaux being fixed as the place of meeting.

All the forts around Paris are to surrender at once. The *enceinte* shall be disarmed. The line, marines, and Mobile Guards are prisoners of war. Twelve thousand men are reserved for maintaining public order. The prisoners of war shall remain during the armistice within the walls of the capital after they have laid down their arms. The National Guards and gendarmes are to keep their arms for the preservation of order, and all corps of *francs tireurs* are to be disbanded. The German shall, as much as lies in their power, facilitate the task of the French commissariat for re-victualling Paris.

In order to leave Paris, the permission of the French authorities must necessarily be accompanied by the German *vise*.

The city of Paris is to pay a contribution of 200,000,000 francs within a fortnight.

Public property is not to be removed during the armistice. All German prisoners of war shall immediately be exchanged against adequate numbers of French prisoners; also the captains of vessels and others, as well as civilian prisoners on both sides.

The *Times* publishes the following telegram:—

VERSAILLES, Jan. 30.—"The Emperor William telegraphs to the Empress:—

"'The occupation of all the forts, including St. Denis, was completed in the course of yesterday without resistance or disturbance.

"'From our siege batteries I saw the Prussian colours on Fort Issy. "Snow and thaw prevail to-day. "'The 5th Jager battalion, which has been on outpost duty since the 19th of September, has just marched in, and appeared in excellent condition. In the last sortie it lost five officers and 80 men.'"

### THE NEW BOUNDARIES.

The *Standard's* Versailles correspondent says that in his interview with M. Jules Favre, Count Bismarck drew a line on a map to indicate the extent of the German territorial demands. This rough sketch included Thionville and Metz, but not Nancy, or even Luneville. It, however, included Belfort. Alsace will be incorporated bodily. A good deal of Lorraine will be spared; but a bit of the Jura will be taken. The same correspondent says that M. Favre's chief objection to the Prussians making a triumphal entry into Paris was that he could not answer for the attitude of the population. It was generally believed that if this point be conceded as a matter of form the Emperor William will waive the execution of it.

### THE NEGOTIATIONS.

The *National Gazette*, a well-informed Berlin paper, reports some details of M. Favre's first interview with Count Bismarck at Versailles. The reception of the French statesman seems to have been a very hearty one, and he dropped the stand-point on which he insisted at the interview at Ferrieres. M. Favre consented to a cession of territory in principle, but the cession of Metz formed a great obstacle to the negotiations. As the cession of Luxemburg to Germany has now been brought forward, and the importance of Metz to Germany would be thereby lessened, it is almost certain that the foundation for a durable peace has already been discovered between the two statesmen. "If outward appearances go to any length, I may add," says the writer, "that both were satisfied with the result of their first interview."

The Press Association furnish the following:—"The French officials in London complain greatly of the ignorance in which they are kept in regard to passing events in France. The telegraphic wires and other means of transmiting information being in the hands of the Prussians, they are almost entirely indebted to the newspapers for their knowledge of what is taking place in France. A special messenger has been despatched to ascertain the fate of Bourbaki. They state that General Ducrot has committed suicide."

### THE BORDEAUX DELEGATION.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 30th.—A decree of the Prefect suspends all theatrical representations until further orders. The theatres will remain open for public meetings.

The despatch announcing the resolution of the Paris Government was posted up in many of the towns last evening, and has caused great grief and consternation. Several towns made demonstrations in favour of resistance *a outrance*. At Lisieur the populace tore down the placard announcing the armistice.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 31st, 9 39 a.m.—"Despatches have been received here from Paris dated yesterday, announcing that the Central Government of Paris has telegraphed to the Bordeaux Delegation that the powers granted them are henceforth annulled, and that any action taken will only be legal if made in conjunction with and upon mutual understanding with the Central Government."

### THE RE-VICTUALLING OF PARIS.

LILLE, Jan. 31.—The *Memorial de Lille* says that at the request of the merchants of Lille, the railway administration had asked at Versailles whether the direct line to Paris by Amiens would be promptly re-opened.

Count Bismarck replied immediately, yesterday, as follows:—"In order not to lose time, I inform you that, the direct lines being interrupted, to re-establish them will require some days. The line by Dieppe can alone be used to Paris. It will, therefore, be necessary to send by sea to Dieppe, with an indication that the goods are to be forwarded as quickly as possible. Paris for some days can only be victualled by German provisions."

### THE SURRENDER OF PARIS.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 28.—On Monday last, M. Jules Favre, armed with a safe conduct from the Prussian headquarters, came out of Paris to negotiate the capitulation of the city. M. Favre took up his quarters at the residence of the chief of police at Versailles, where he was visited by Count Bismarck.

A long and earnest conference took place; Count Bismarck sternly declining to enter into any negotiations unless a guarantee could be given for carrying them out. An armistice was demanded by M. Favre in the name of Paris.

On the following morning M. Jules Favre returned to Paris; and on Thursday at two p.m. again visited Versailles, this time, however, going straight to the residence of Count Bismarck.

The result of his interview was an armistice of twelve hours, with the understanding that if at the expiration of that time a general officer did not present himself as a guarantee that negotiations were still pending the batteries would re-open fire upon the city.

M. Favre again returned to Paris; and on the following morning returned to Versailles, accompanied by General Schmitz, chief of the staff, two aides-de-camp, and a secretary.

The party proceeded to the head-quarters office, and the terms and conditions for the capitulation of Paris were, after a long and warm debate lasting over two hours, agreed to.

During this time dense masses of excited inhabitants had collected in the streets, and angry grew the numerous exclamations. The excitement was raised to the highest pitch when the little party, headed by M. Jules Favre, appeared in the street and took his seat in his carriage. Some cried out "*Vive la France;*" others seemed to make a rush forward, and, with yells of "*lache*" and '*traitre*,' made a dash at the carriage; but M. Favre drove off rapidly, and again returned to Paris to give an account of his mission.

### GAMBETTA AND THE ARMISTICE.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 29.—M. Gambetta, after consulting with several persons at Bordeaux, is reported on good authority to have abandoned his determination of resigning, and to have given his adhesion to the capitulation of Paris; with the understanding, however, that the three weeks of the armistice are to be employed in energetic efforts to fill up the armies of Faidherbe and Chanzy, and to prepare France for a resumption of the war should the Constituent Assembly decide to reject the terms offered by the Germans.

Chanzy has four *corps d'armee*, the fifteenth, sixteenth, nineteenth, and twenty-fifth; Bourbaki three corps, the eighteenth, twentieth, and twenty-fourth; Faidherbe two corps, the twenty-second and twenty-third; while Garibaldi has 30,000 men. The force near Havre under Loysell numbers 30,000 men. In the camps of instruction there are more than 200,000 men, and the conscription of 1871 will bring forth more than 250,000 men; so that at the end of the armistice France may resume the war with 800,000 soldiers.

### FEELING IN LONDON.

The greatest uncertainty prevails in French official circles in London with regard to the nature and immediate consequences of recent events. Nothing is known positively as to the attitude of M. Gambetta, or the precent relations existing between him and the members of the Government in Paris. The Embassy, however, asserts with confidence that the report of a reaction among the peasantry in favour of a Bonapartist restoration is entirely without foundation.

### THE WEST OF FRANCE.

ANGERS, Jan. 29.—The Municipal Commission of this town has voted a new loan of 200,000 francs for defensive purpuses.

### SCENES AT BORDEAUX. ILLNESS OF M. GAMBETTA.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 29.—A large political assembly was held this afternoon in the great theatre, when a unanimous protest against the armistice was passed, and a resolution was voted demanding, firstly the maintenance of power in the hands of M. Gambetta; secondly, war *a outrance*; and, thirdly, the assembly at Bordeaux of a committee, the members of which should be elected by the republican associations of the principal towns of France.

A deputation conveyed the resolution to M. Gambetta. Afterwards a demonstration ensued before the Prefecture in honour of M. Gambetta.

Members of the deputation addressed the crowd saying that M. Gambetta could not appear because he was indisposed physically, but much more indisposed morally. He will take time to come to a decision before speaking in public. Besides it was necessary for him to recruit his powers, in order to be able to devote himself wholly to the safety of the republic.

The crowd replied by cries of "*Vive Gambetta*," and *Vive la Republique*." Although great excitement prevailed, there were no disturbances, and order was preserved.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 29, Evening.—The Paris despatch from Jules Favre announcing the conclusion of an armistice is publicly posted, and causes great consternation and grief. Large groups are collected and some demonstrations have already been made.

Several battalions of the National Guard are opposed to peace. Public meetings are now being held; and it is expected that views will be expressed by the speakers in favour of resistance.

M. Picard and M. Sinton are named as the members of the Government of whom one is coming to Bordeaux. It will probably be M. Picard.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 30th, 3 25 p.m.—In French circles in Brussels the news of the armistice has been rather favourably received and in Government quarters there is a great sense of relief. The terms of the armistice are considered moderate, and a good impression has thereby been created.

News of the manner in which the capitulation of Paris has been received in the French departments is anxiously awaited. It is said that the impression in the north of France is rather favourable.

The *Propagateur de Lille* received here does not allude to the capitulation. The *Memorial de Lille* says:—"The event, although foreseen, falls like a heavy blow on all hearts; but the honour of France is saved. Whatever may be the conditions imposed they will certainly be hard."

### BOURBAKI'S ARMY. RETREAT ACROSS THE SWISS FRONTIER.

CARLSRUHE, Jan. 30.—The *Carlsruhe Gazette* publishes a telegram sent from Basle to-day by the Baden Commissary of Police at Banhope to the Minister of the Interior, stating that the army of General Bourbaki had crossed into Switzerland at Pruntrut with its guns.

The reported attempt of the General to commit suicide is confirmed.

BRESSE, Jan. 30.—It is reported from Basle that large numbers of General Bourbaki's army are crossing the Swiss frontier with guns at Pruntrut and Neuenberg.

### PARIS AFTER THE CAPITULATION.

VERSAILLES, January 30th.—"The excitement in Paris produced by the capitulation of the forts is abating, and tranquillity prevails in all the districts except Belleville.

"The garrison of the forts have been quartered partly in the barracks and partly in different public buildings in the city.

"A division of the regular army, fully armed, and the Sedentary National Guard are preserving order.

"Nearly all the inhabitants who emigrated from the left bank of the river to the right bank have returned to their domiciles. Provisions from the outside are pouring in."

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—"The military authorities throughout Germany have received orders to suspend the transportation of all troops for France, and to stop the convoys already *en route*."

### THE WORKING MEN AND THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

A numerously-attended meeting of the Labour Representation League was held on Saturday; Mr. Robert M. Latham, the president, in the chair. Mr. Latham introduced the motion of which he had previously given notice by stating that he was anxious that a people so heavily taxed as we are should not be called upon to pay for anything that could fairly be regarded as needlessly extravagant. He felt that in the expenditure of the public money, as well as in nearly everything else connected with the government of the country, there was a great deal to be amended, and he would go willingly for the correction of every proved abuse; but he would insist upon doing so in a spirit of perfect fairness. If the Civil List required re-adjusting, the whole question ought to be brought fairly under the consideration of the nation. Let it be examined in its principle, and let its details be modified, if modification were required, in such a manner as to avoid individual pain, insult, or injustice. But he was determined that he would not commit himself to any desultory fighting about details, especially when of a kind offensive to good taste and honest manly feeling, believing, as he did, that no substantial benefit can be obtained by the nation unless in all its attempts at reform it aims to accomplish its work in a spirit of dignity and reasonableness. Above all things he was satisfied that in pursuing their plans of reform the working classes, more than any other class, must avoid that bitterness and littleness which too frequently obtrude themselves into party politics. Her Majesty, in approving the marriage of her daughter to one of her subjects, had made an important concession to the liberality and good sense of her people which he was sure the working classes would as heartily appreciate and approve of as any other body of men in the kingdom. We had no reason to regard Her Majesty and her family otherwise than with affection, and this last act convinced him more than ever that that feeling was heartily reciprocated on the part of Her Majesty towards her people. He then moved the following resolution:—"That this League condemns, as uncalled for, the offensive references made by certain working men to the dowry of the Princess Louise, and hereby expresses its firm conviction that the working men of England would not permit their attention to be drawn away from the great questions affecting their own and the nation's welfare by paltry and vexatious attempts to excite unworthy prejudices in a matter which in its liberal and exceptional character commends itself to the hearty approval of the nation."—Mr. William Allan, general secretary of the Amalgamated Engineers, said he had very great pleasure in seconding the resolution, and observed that he entirely approved of the marriage, and hoped it would prove a source of happiness to all concerned. If pensions, dowries, sinecures, and useless offices were to be examined into with the view to cutting down the nation's expenses, it ought to be done after a full examination of everything connected with the whole of them. It was lost time to continue squabbling about these small matters, which too frequently occupied the attention of working men to the exclusion of things of larger importance.—Mr. Lloyd Jones, Mr. George Howell, Mr. R. Applegarth, Mr. F. Campin, and others, warmly supported the motion, which passed unanimously.

### SINGULAR MARRIAGE CASE.

On Saturday, a somewhat singular case, involving the validity of a marriage, was decided by Lord Ormidale. In 1847, a Glasgow steamboat-owner, named Alexander Watson, married a certain Mrs. Taylor, and by her had a daughter, who is now the wife of a Mr. Muir. His first wife, formerly Mrs. Taylor, having died, Watson, in 1856, married, at Gretna, a girl named Isabella Taylor, who was said to be Mrs. Taylor's daughter by her former husband. Several children were born of this second marriage. Watson died five years ago, and Mrs. Muir, his daughter by Mrs. Taylor, has raised the present action with a view to show that the children of Isabella Taylor were not his lawful offspring, and therefore had no right to share in his estate. Proof was led at some length, and the case was subsequently debated. The pursuer contended that there could be no marriage between Watson and Isabella Taylor, seeing they stood to each other in the relation of stepfather and stepdaughter—a relationship which, as the pursuer held, Isabella Taylor was perfectly cognisant of. On the part of the defenders it was submitted that there was no sufficient proof of Isabella Taylor being the daughter of Mrs. Taylor; and, further, that it had not been satisfactorily proved that Isabella Taylor was aware of the character of the relationship which had subsisted between Watson and her mother. Lord Ormidale, in his interlocutor on the case, finds, as matter of fact, that the pursuer, Mrs. Muir, is the lawful daughter of the deceased Alexander Watson and his wife Margaret M'Arthur or Taylor: That Isabella Taylor, called as a defender, is the daughter of the said Margaret M'Arthur or Taylor, by her former marriage with William Taylor, and the step-daughter of the said Alexander Watson: Finds, also, as matter of fact, that when the defender's mother, the said Isabella Taylor, is said by them to have been married to their father, the said Alexander Watson, she was in knowledge that he had previously been married to her mother, the said Margaret M'Arthur or Taylor: Finds in these circumstances, as matter of law, that Isabella Taylor could not have been legally married to their father, and that, therefore, they are not his lawful children: Finds pursuer entitled to expenses.

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The site purchased by the Corporation of London for the foreign cattle market is the late Government dockyard at Deptford.

GREAT FIRE IN BELFAST.—20,000 DAMAGE.—A fire took place in Belfast on Sunday which was one of the most destructive that has occurred in the north of Ireland for many years. Messrs. John Ross and Co., of Larne, have had their large flour mill in Belfast for some time in active operation. On Sunday morning, about eleven o'clock, it was found to be on fire, and intelligence was at once conveyed to the fire brigade. Six hours elapsed before the firemen were able to extinguish the flames. The roof fell in, and the whole of the machinery and stock were destroyed. A new fire-proof wing was saved, but the value of the grain, &c., destroyed, with the building, is estimated at over £20,000.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE RECOGNITION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—A correspondent at Bordeaux writes: I learn that a gentleman holding an official position here has received the copy of a letter addressed by Mr. Gladstone to an English member of Parliament, which will tend to disabuse the minds of those Frenchmen who regard the English Cabinet as having hostile feelings towards the present French Government. The letter is as follows:—Hawarden Castle, Chester, Jan. 10, 1871.—My dear sir,—It is impossible to read without deep interest the letter of M. Bernard, which you have been kind enough to send me. We, who witness with the deepest pain the continued and increasing horrors of the war, must not be surprised if, in that agony—for such it is, though it is an agony of agony—in which the people of Paris fight for heroism—in which the people of Paris fight for their country, our motives, and even our acts, are not always correctly apprehended. There is no request before us from the French Government for recognition. There never has been any since the mission of M. Thiers, several months ago, very shortly indeed after the Government was formed. Yet, for every practical purpose, we have proceeded towards and with them just as if their origin had been the most formal in the world, and never by word or act have we implied that they were not entitled, in the highest degree, to our sympathy and respect.—I remain, my dear sir, faithfully yours. (Signed) W. E. GLADSTONE

Considerable damage was done to a house at Gateshead on Friday by the explosion of a kitchen boiler. Fortunately no one one was hurt.

The *Standard* has given publicity to a rumour that the Duke of Cambridge is to be sent to Ireland as Lord-Lieutenant, in the place of Lord Spencer.

An agitation against Schedule D of the income-tax is being organised, and it is probable that a league will be formed with a view of influencing the next general election.

At Bow-street, on Friday, two persons, one of whom was a teacher of medical classics, were charged with having incited a young man in the service of Messrs. Gilbert and Rivington to steal one of the examination papers of the Apothecaries' Company. The object of the teacher, by obtaining the paper, was to "coach" his students, as those who were not under his care would not know of the questions upon the paper until the day of examination. The defendants were committed for trial, bail being accepted.

THE CENSUS OF 1871.—Instructions approved by one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State have been sent to the registrars of births and deaths throughout the kingdom to prepare for the census, which is to be taken on Monday, April 3rd, of the present year. The registrars are to parcel their several districts into divisions containing 200 houses or more, and appoint an enumerator to each, following as far as possible the arrangement adopted at the last census in 1861, and forwarding the plan to the Registrar-General before Feb. 11. The masters or heads of public buildings will be the enumerators of the residents therein, and in barracks or camps containing more than 200 soldiers the barrack-master or quarter-master will perform the duty The directors state that any minister of religion or professional man who takes a special interest in the people may be invited to act as an enumerator. If necessary, overseers of the poor, relieving officers, the police, and other officials may be required to act in that capacity. In the course of the week ending Saturday, April 1, each enumerator will leave a form or schedule with every occupier or lodger in his district, and call for the same on the morning of Monday, April 3. An improved scale of pay for the performance of the duties involved in taking the census has been sanctioned by her Majesty's Treasury. The work is in the hands of the following staff: Mr. George Graham, Registrar-General; Mr. William Farr, M.D., F.R.S.; Mr. James Thomas Hammick, barrister-at-law; Mr. William Clode, secretary; Mr. Thomas Oaks, accountant; and Mr. Francis J. Williams, chief clerk. The Census Office is at Craig's-court, Charing-cross.

BORROWING BY BUILDING SOCIETIES.—The Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of Richardson v. Williamson and others, have decided that the directors of a building society which was not empowered to borrow money were liable upon a deposit note for money which they had signed purporting to be granted in the name of the society. The case appears to show the unsatisfactory state of the law, which restricts the borrowing powers of societies or companies. The Lord Chief Justice argued that in such a case the lenders could not be the losers, but that the actual borrowers should lose—the directors, who represented that they had authority to borrow on the part of the company. But this seems to be hardly a fair statement. The constitution of a friendly society is necessarily not private, and was a matter to which a lender was necessarily obliged to look when the borrowing was in its name. Surely there is as much reason for letting the loss fall upon the lender as upon the innocent agent of the incapable borrower. The primary injustice is of course in the law, which exempts the society or company although it has received the money; and the anomaly is such that, as we have more than once pointed out, Courts of Equity try to minimise the injustice by distinguishing between loans—for instance, holding loans to pay off debts incurred in the course of business to be perfectly valid, even when made to a society which has no power to borrow. But this primary injustice hardly excuses the additional injustice of making people liable for money which they never got and did not pretend to receive on their own account, the lender having full means of judging as to the capacity of the principal who did receive it.—*Economist.*

MOUNT VESUVIUS.—Mount Vesuvius is at work again. A Naples letter of the 16th says:—"As yet there is not much to be seen on the summit of Vesuvius; but at intervals of a minute flames burst out with greater or lesser violence, as if propelled by the respirations of a giant. Some changes have been effected in the form of the mountain. Near the base of the cone which was formed in 1868, and of which Professor Phillips has given a good report, a new mouth has been opened towards the north, at the summit of Vesuvius, and from this lava has been ejected as far as the sides of the cone, in the direction of the Atrio del Cavallo. Giovanni Cozzolino, the principal guide writes to me as follows:—'On the night of the 12th inst. a new crater was opened about midnight, under the great cone towards Somma. It sends forth a large column of fire, and from the 10th to the 12th January the grand principal cone was filled with fire to its very edge. Besides this new cone, two others existed previously, which sent out columns of stones, but these have relaxed in their activity, as though willing to divide the labour with their newly constituted neighbour. Shocks are frequently felt, and are sufficiently strong to cause houses in the neighbourhood to tremble; but, beyond awakening some degree of trepidation, they have produced no other consequences. Vesuvius is still covered with snow, as are all the mountains near Naples and as far as the eye can see; but over the white mantle one can trace a black line marking the course of the lava.' 'This,' says Palmieri, 'is a first phase of the increase of the present eruption, preceded as usual by the unfailing indications of the seismograph and of the apparatus of variation.' The Professor is of opinion that this agitation indicates the cessation of the period of earthquakes which for some months have shaken Europe, and Italy especially. If so we may expect a grand blow up."

SHOCKING CRUELTY TO CATTLE.—At the Guildford County Bench, on Saturday, Mr. William Kempson Denham, a gentleman farmer, of Upper House Farm, Woneish, Guildford, and also of Sussex-place, Southsea, was charged, at the instance of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with ill-treating ten cows and four heifers by neglecting to supply them with food. From the evidence of Henry Taylor, an inspector of the society, it appeared that on the 2nd January he visited the defendant's Farm, and found the cattle all in a starving condition. They were in the open yard, without the slightest shelter. There was no straw or any sign of food for them. A man named Ketcher was in charge of the farm, and stated that his master lived at Southsea. He never came to the farm, and, although he had been written to, he had only on one or two occasions sent any food, and that in small quantity. Mr. James Broad and Mr. Arthur Cherry, veterinary surgeon, deposed to the emaciated condition in which they found the animals. They were little better than skeletons covered with skin. In some cases the bones were nearly protruding. They had all the peculiar stare common to starvation, and scarcely one of them had the power to walk. The frost was intense, and yet there was no straw in the yard. The witnesses described the sufferings of the animals to have been of the intensest character. A police-constable who had seen the cattle on Saturday morning said that two of them were in a dying state. He had seen nothing so dreadful in his life. The defence set up was that sufficient food had been provided. The Bench fined the defendant £5 and £2 15s 6d costs, the Chairman remarking that the badness of the case had made them hesitate as to the propriety of sending the defendant himself to prison. On the defendant leaving the court, he was hissed and hooted by a large mob who had assembled.

## Business Announcements.

### TO THE READING PUBLIC.

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## CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

The usual monthly meeting of this Board was held in the Board-room, Town Hall, on Wednesday afternoon. The members present were—Messrs. J. Dickinson (chairman), J. Calvert, J. Pescod, J. Routledge, G. Wade, J. Seymour, J. W. Davison, W. Jenkins, and T. Carrick.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and signed.

MR. WILLIAM'S PLAN.

In answer to the Chairman, Mr. Davison said it appeared the plan the Board had got of Mr. William's projected new premises in Sherburn Terrace was intended to be the duplicate. He expected it was in the Board-room.

Mr. Calvert having stated that the proprietor ought to have sent the original, Mr. Davison replied that the builder held it, and they had the impression at Durham that it was not necessary to send it to the Board.

The Chairman remarked that the gentlemen at Durham should be enlightened. It would be well for the Clerk to write to the party, stating that they could not proceed with their building till the original plan was stamped by the Board.—Agreed to.

MODE OF ORDERING MATERIALS.

The pay-bills were read over as follows:—Streets and sewers: sewerage, £86 18s. 6d.; establishment expenses, 8s. 10d.; private streets, £12 11s. 10d.—total, £99 19s. 2d. Highways: day labour, £8 10s. 2d.; contract work, £5 13s 9d.; team work, £24; tradesmen's bills, 10s. 10d.; materials, £40 16s. 4d.—total, £79 11s. 1d.

Mr. Jenkins, in looking over the accounts, found that the sewerage pipe account was heavy, and asked how the pipes were ordered?

Mr. Calvert: There is a fixed price, and the Inspector gets them as they are required.

Mr. Jenkins thought that several of the other items were too heavy to be given without the formal order of the Board. An order-book should be prepared, and it would declare when the order had been given, and what it was. He did not mean that to be the rule with regard to single articles, but the Board should hold the reins with respect to large orders. He moved that an order-book be got.

Several members having concurred, Mr. Pescod seconded the motion, and the Clerk was instructed to obtain a book for the express purpose.

NO "TICK" FOR PIPES.

Mr. Calvert said there would be some change about the obtaining of the pipes in future. He believed Mr. Dickinson would not supply any to the Board unless for ready money.

The Chairman: That is my order.

Mr. Jenkins thought such a decision rather inconvenient for the Board, and rather rash on Mr. Dickinson's part.

Mr. Calvert stated that all future contractors for the Board would have the contract for the sewerage pipes also, and they too, he mentioned, would have to pay ready money for them.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Chairman then read over the quarterly sanitary report from Dr. W. M. Renton, which was as follows:—Were it not for ailments that are more or less directly the result of our cold, damp climate, together with the high altitude of Consett, and the severity of the present winter, the district would be in a very healthy condition. With the exception of eighteen cases of scarlet fever and nine of typhoid, the majority of which occurring at the early part of the quarter, the district during the last three months has been unusually free from the infectious class of diseases. We unfortunately cannot associate the above favourable statement with the sanitary condition with certain portions of the district. The amount of over-crowding, particularly in some of the houses in Havelock Street, is quite incompatible with health, and the abominations in rear of this street, as well as that of Victoria Street and Raglan Street, are really appalling. It would be well if the Nuisance Removal Committee would inspect these localities, and enforce the owners of property to keep the yards and outer housing in efficient and good repair.

On enquiring where Havelock Street was, the Chairman was informed that it was his own property. He then stated that his company had only colliers and their families in their cottages; but he would make enquiries to see if they took in any lodgers.

Mr. Routledge: There is a lot of over-crowding.

Mr. Jenkins was of opinion that the farmers had failed to cart away the ashes and night-soil lately.

Mr. Carrick asked if nothing could be done with the question of overcrowding? It was the common talk that the number of lodgers taken in by parties was something serious, and many of the public had wondered that the Local Board had done nothing in the matter. Who has the control of lodging-houses?

Mr. Jenkins: Have we not a lodging-house inspector?

Mr. Carrick replied in the negative, and added that he had been creditably informed that the beds in the cottages where there were so many lodgers never cooled, for as lodgers in one shift come out, the others on the opposite shift went in.

The Clerk had been thinking of how the evil could be remedied. It was plain that there were too few houses.

Mr. Jenkins: Could not some of you, gentlemen, speculate upon building?

Mr. Carrick: Could not the Consett Iron Company do that?

Mr. Jenkins replied that that subject had been before the directors' meeting, at Newcastle, on the day before. It was found to be a great difficulty then, for to get cottages for the men could not be done in a hurry. It was a fortunate thing for the whole district that such a necessity was felt, as it improved its entire commercial aspect. He believed that the system of huddling people together would be worse for the company than the men themselves.

The Chairman observed that the medical officer was the proper person to specify where the overcrowding existed.

Mr. Carrick remarked that he had only specified streets in his report. He would be able to point out houses.

Mr. Jenkins thought the Board was competent to take strong measures for the lessening of overcrowding.

Mr. Carrick said there was another very important feature of the case. It had not only a sanitary aspect, but a moral; and in some instances, where there were only two rooms, a family and several lodgers were huddled together by night and by day.

Mr. Jenkins said it was quite evident that the population was too large for the accommodation. The company had 50 cottages at Blackhill, and they were inclined to build kitchens to them, which would give dwelling room for a larger number of people. They were faulty at present, and the directors were contemplating spending £1,000 or £1,500 upon them for improvement.

Mr. Routledge handed to the Chairman a piece of news to read, bearing upon the connection between overcrowding and immorality. It was as follows:—"The average number of persons living in a single house in London is 8, in Berlin 32, in Paris 35, in St. Petersburg 52, and in Vienna 55. For every 1,000 inhabitants the average annual mortality in London is 24, in Berlin 25, in Paris 28, in St. Petersburg 41, and in Vienna 47. The average proportion of illegitimate to legitimate births is in London 4 per cent., in Berlin 16 per cent., in Paris 20 per cent., in St. Petersburg 26 per cent., and in Vienna 51 per cent. It is evident from these figures that in those cities where the population are much restricted in house-room, not only is the mortality higher, but the number of illegitimate births is also greater."

Mr. Jenkins said he was delighted to believe that Consett was nothing like that.

The Chairman remarked that there was not much to complain of in the way of disease in Consett. At Cutlers' Hall, which had a good altitude, he believed there were 25 cases of fever.

Mr. Jenkins believed that, though Consett was almost free from fever, if the overcrowding continued they would get it. But how to avoid the overcrowding was the difficulty.

The Chairman: There is room for speculation; if any person will run up 100 cottages.

Mr. Carrick believed that they were much indebted to the altitude of Consett for its healthiness.

Mr. Calvert pointed out Cutlers' Hall as standing in a good position.

Mr. Carrick replied that there was a burn in front of the houses, in which the sewage ran down, and which was a dreadful thing and must carry fever and malaria with it.

Mr. Calvert thought that a deal of waste water would run down their from the Tin Mill, and there was a good descent.

Mr. Carrick admitted that, but it did not always run very strong.

The Chairman thought the burn might account for the fever, as at their Board's outlet at Howdon the liquid was as black as ink.

Mr. Jenkins remarked that there had been three deaths from fever last year in the cottages near the Howdon outlet.

Mr. Carrick had seen the burn at Cutlers' Hall silted up with the refuse, and the stench was fearful.

Mr. Calvert said it would not be a hard matter to cover it up.

The Chairman remarked that the next thing would be that the Benfieldside Board would be asking them to do it.

The Clerk replied that they had covered up their drain to a point at the request of the Benfieldside Board.

Mr. Jenkins proposed that the Nuisance Committee take up the subject, and see what can be done to relieve the overcrowding.

Mr. Calvert stated that the Inspector looked after the public lodging-houses, but not the private houses that took in lodgers.

Mr. Carrick suggested that the inquiry might be postponed till the first of April, the census day, and that would give them an idea where the overcrowding existed.

The Chairman: Yes, if they give a correct return. (Laughter.)

Mr. Carrick thought the Board should appoint some one to go round with those that collect the papers.

Mr. Jenkins: There are 500 more ironworkers than there were eighteen months ago, and they must go somewhere.

Mr. Seymour seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Jenkins added that the Consett Iron Company had land upon which buildings might be erected, and would co-operate with the Board to make the inducements for people to build cottages. The Board had been speaking of a stone bridge over the tramway at the Pasture Drift, and of making the road passable for conveyances, so that they might approach Consett by a nearer line; if the Board did that, the Consett Iron Company were prepared to offer facilities to persons who were desirous of investing in buildings on that route. They were prepared to do anything to give increased facilities to their workmen, as they formed the chief part of the population.

NELSON STREET.

Tenders for the kerbing and channelling of Nelson Street, were read over from Messrs. J. Dixon, Blackfine, and George B. Kell, Castleside; and for macadamizing the same street from Messrs. George Robson, John Walker, Consett, and George B. Kell, Castleside.—On the motion of Mr. Wade, seconded by Mr. Routledge, the first class of work was given to Mr. Kell; and on the motion of Mr. Seymour, seconded by Mr. Davison, the second was given to Mr. Walker.

Mr Carrick asked which was the cheaper and better foundation for streets—slag or freestone.

Mr. Jenkins thought slag.

Mr. Carrick said, there was a time when the Board objected to freestone for that purpose, but it appeared they had changed.

Mr. Calvert expected they had been taught a lesson by their past experience, and the Chairman instanced the Tin Mill road as an example of the failure of slag foundations. The former gentleman believed that freestone was cheaper in the end.

Mr. Davison thought the slag had been put in too big, and Mr. Calvert at once stated that it was the opinion of the best road-makers that freestone was the best, and he did not know but that it was cheaper, the first instance.

Mr. Jenkins observed that it would be well to keep to freestone as a principle of economy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Inspector was unavoidably absent, and there was no report from him.

The lamps for Consett Hall and Knitsley Lane had not been erected on account of the weather, and for the same cause other matters were postponed.

There was no reply from Col. White to the Board's application for a police-court at Consett.

Cheques were signed for accounts amounting to £199 7s., and the Clerk believed about £200 would still be left in the Bank.

MR. McNALLY'S APPLICATION FOR A SEAT.—A SCENE.

The Chairman opened a letter which had been laid upon the table, addressed "the Chairman and members of the Consett Local Board," and handed it to the Clerk to read. It was dated January 30th, 1871, and the following is a copy:—"Gentlemen, I beg most respectfully to address you once again upon a subject, which had already been brought before your notice in a petition from the ratepayers, and also in a letter from myself personally, viz.: my deprivation of a seat on the Consett Local Board, to which I have been elected by a majority of the ratepayers. In consequence of the failure of the aforesaid petition and letter to obtain the redress which I sought, I laid two informations under the Local Government Act, 1848, against the Chairman of the Consett Local Board, for having neglected to return and receive certain voting papers at such elections, and the case was tried on January 5th, at Lanchester, before four of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, who dismissed the case with this reprimand to John Dickinson, your chairman:—'The Magistrates are of opinion that this election was conducted in an exceedingly careless manner, and the mode of receiving and rejecting votes involved considerable contradiction. They think, however, the principal mistakes arose for want of close attention to the Act of Parliament, but don't imply a want of *bona fide* attention on the part of the Chairman and his assistance, and on this ground they dismiss the case.' I am perfectly aware that the results of the election as declared by the Chairman, of which I complain, cannot be set aside by the legal process of a *quo warranto.*, but I would nevertheless, appeal, through you, to the four candidates, and especially to George Wade, who were returned at the last election, and ask them, can they, with any sense of equity or self respect, continue to hold their present seats upon the Local Board, when four independent gentlemen, Justices of the Peace, have declared the election was conducted in an exceedingly careless manner, and that the mode of rejecting and receiving votes involved considerable contradiction, and that therefore, it is uncertain which of their number are elected at all. I feel confident that this appeal will not be in vain. For the information of the Board, I transcribe an extract from a letter from an eminent London lawyer, in reply to an enquiry made since the hearing of the case at Lanchester with reference to the issue of a writ *quo warranto*: "The statute bears such an application after the lapse of a year from the election, but where one term has elapsed, it is in the discretion of the court to hear it or not. The court would not decline to hear it, unless the case were of a paltry description." In conclusion, gentlemen, I would remind you, that if you are so disposed, the whole adjournment of grievance of which I complain, viz.: my deprivation of a seat on your Board, rests with a single member of your Board and yourselves, and I hope that in order to restore peace among the ratepayers, the respect of the general public, but above all your own proper positions as impartial administrators of local affairs, you will take the iniative amongst yourselves, by the moral influence which you have upon each other, and adjust a matter which, if it goes further, or remains unsettled, can only perpetuate a strife which is a calamity to the district.—I remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully, Michael McNally.

The Chairman drew the attention of the Board to the fact that the document was signed in the same way as they had taken their decision from.

The Clerk intimated that if there had been no mistakes Mr. Wade's majority would have been greater than it was. The papers were there, and he could demonstrate it.

After a pause, Mr. Jenkins said: What is your feeling, gentlemen, about the letter?

Mr. Davison: I really don't see that the Board has any power to interfere.

Mr. Calvert: We have no power to compel the member to resign.

Mr. Jenkins: Nor no desire to hint at such a thing.

Mr. Calvert said that some of them would remember that during the trial Mr. Kidson said Mr. McNally was not qualified to sit upon the Board. He must have been speaking from information he had got from some one.

Mr. Davison supposed the Board would acknowledge the letter in some way.

Mr. Jenkins then stated that he could only speak for himself with regard to that matter. He believed he was duly elected by the electors of Consett to sit upon the Board, and so long as they put him there, he would cling tenaciously to it. It was not for him nor for the Board to say to any one that they should resign, under any circumstances, unless they were not properly constituted as members. If they were properly constituted they could not recognise the application; but if any member had any misgivings about his seat, it was for that member to withdraw. After naming the proceedings that had been taken by a certain section of the ratepayers, he again repeated that he had been duly elected by the ratepayers, and he would do his best as their representative. It was full time that the squabble now ceased. (Hear, hear.) The squabble was unnecessary, and he did not believe that the interests of the township were cared for. He suggested that a respectful reply be sent to Mr. McNally, stating that the Board had no jurisdiction in the matter; that they regretted that the excitement had been kept up, and that they had neither power nor desire to act as the application wished.

Mr. Routledge said, it must be admitted that the decision of the magistrates was not very creditable to the Board.

Mr. Jenkins replied that that portion of the verdict was attributable to the Chairman; but what protection was there to any returning officer if that strife was to be kept up.

Mr. Calvert thought the assistants were as much implicated as the Chairman, for all took an equal interest in it.

The Clerk (to Mr. Routledge): Did you ever know an election without mistakes?

Mr. Routledge thought he had never heard of such a careless election as the last one. The hearing at Lanchester certainly said that.

The Chairman believed that if the bench had got more facts, they would have simply said the election was too hurriedly done.

Mr. Calvert said they might blame themselves, as they should not have given the new voters the privilege of voting. If they were not qualified to nominate or vote at the commencement of the election, they were not qualified to vote at the close.

Mr. Carrick: We have heard Mr. Jenkins's statement. Has Mr. Wade any feeling on the subject? Of course, he is not compelled to speak.

A pause.

Mr. Calvert (to Mr. Carrick): Do you think he should resign?

Mr. Jenkins: I don't think any member should be interrogated in that way?

The Chairman: No, nor I. I declare this meeting closed.

Messrs. Routledge, Jenkins, and Carrick were proceeding with the discussion, when the Chairman, speaking to the reporters, said: I hope, gentlemen, that you will take no notice of what is now being said, as I have declared the meeting closed.

Several members and the reporters immediately left the Board-room.

## LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual meeting of the Guardians of the poor for Lanchester Union, was held in the Board-room, Lanchester, on Thursday, at which were present Messrs. N. Clark (chairman), D. C. Balleny (vice-chairman), J. Calvert, G. Hobson, E. Leybourne, J. Wilkinson, T. Robinson, J. Bowey, W. Cumming, F. Holmes, J. Collinson, W. J. Joicey, H. Ritson, G. Alder, W. Ritson, T. Elliott, and G. Shotton. The magistrates for Lanchester Petty Session division, M. Kearney, A. H. Talmadge, E. T. Smith, Esqs., and Major Joicey, who had no cases before them at the Justice-room, were also in attendance.

The minutes of last meeting were read over by the Clerk, after which

THE CORRESPONDENCE

received since last meeting was read. The Poor Law Board in a communication to the Board requested the immediate return of the rateable value of the Union, and authorized payment for any extra assistance required. In answer to a letter received from the Weardale Union, enquiring whether the Lanchester Union had any person appointed to prosecute in vaccination cases, the Clerk replied that the Guardians had appointed him as prosecutor for breaches of the vaccination act, some time time ago.

Dr. Wilson reported the general health of the district good.

THE FINANCE SHEET

showed a balance in hand of £2,316 4s. 1½d., while the following townships were in arrears: Cornsay, £99 15s. 11d.; Greencroft, £34: Lanchester, £180; total £313 15s. 10d.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

then examined the accounts amounting to £56 1s. 3d., which were ordered to be paid. The master's report stated that several articles of clothing were needed for the inmates, and the committee decided to advertise for the same.

The Board then proceeded to the relief the poor.

THE POLICE AND THE BOARD.

Sergeant Woodward who appeared before the Board to answer to the charge made against the police at the last meeting of the Guardians, and which was reported in our columns, then said his attention had been called to the report of their last meeting contained in the *Consett Guardian*. In reference to the case where the warrant had been issued for six months, he stated that he had written to Superintendant Thompson upon the subject on the 12th of December. He heard that the person against whom the warrant was issued was at Jarrow, and he wrote to Superintendent Salter on the 29th November last year. He went to Jarrow but found he had gone to Consett but he could not find him. Since then he had been at Darlington, and although the party had been at that place he got out of the road. He had been before the magistrates for the same offence on a previous occasion, and he appeared determined to keep out of the way in future. In reference to the case in which the warrant had been issued about two months, he had been at Stockton and seen the sister of the person against whom he held the warrant who directed him to several places where he was known to visit. He had also been at other parts in search of him, and he had since heard he had gone to America. He had written no less than twelve letters to endeavour to discover these parties. In these cases the costs of the warrants and charges should be paid at the time. He had to take the money out of his own pocket to pay for them, and as he could not afford to do this he trusted the Guardians would in future pay for the costs of each warrant in advance.

The Chairman then read that portion of the report in the *Consett Guardian* complained of by the Sergeant and said that the report was quite correct. The Guardians had no objection to pay the costs of the warrants; all they wanted was to get hold of the defaulters, who were causing so serious a cost to the ratepayers.

The proceedings then terminated.

## FRIGHTFUL ICE ACCIDENT ON THE TYNE AT HEXHAM.

On Saturday afternoon, about one o'clock, the most intense excitement and alarm was created in Hexham by the report that three young men had been drowned whilst enjoying themselves on the Tyne, which was entirely frozen over at that place. During the forenoon, a few skaters and others were on the ice between the bridge and that portion of the ice known as the Spittal Pool. It seems that the three young men were on the ice playing at "clubs," a kind of golf, in which the players have clubs and sticks, and strike at a ball or stone, whatever it may be. About half-past twelve the ice broke about two hundred yards above the bridge, and the young men, in the heat and excitement of the game, having unthinkly got upon the south or more dangerous side of the river, the ice upon which they were playing at that moment gave way, and they were immediately precipitated into the river, the water at this place being very deep, with a heavy current. Immediately others, who had been at some distance, gave the alarm, and soon the greatest anxiety spread in the town, and hundreds flocked to the scene of the sad calamity. Any effort to save the young men were impossible, no one being in sufficient distance to procure the necessary apparatus in time. No time was lost, however, in endeavouring to recover the bodies, and the Hermitage boat was soon slid across the ice to the small open space of water. The grappling irons belonging to the Local Board, ropes and a boat-hook were almost instantly forthcoming, and active operations commenced. About two o'clock, after searching diligently for three-quarters of an hour, Robert Darlington found the bodies with a long boat-hook, and the corpses were at once hauled up one by one into the boat. A cart belonging to the Foundry was in readiness to convey the bodies home to their sorrowing parents. The names of the deceased are James Tearney, 18 years of age, who lives in Market Street; William Lowe, 17, Gilligate; and James Morphy, 22, of Victoria Yard, Battle Hill, all of Hexham.—On Monday, an inquest was held at the White Hart Inn, Hexham, on the bodies. A lad named Peter Tearney, a brother of one of the deceased, was the only one that was near the spot when the accident accident happened, and he could not render any assistance. Lowe rose only once, Tearney came up thrice, and Murphy twice. The Coroner considered that it was purely an accident, and the jury returned—"That the deceased young men were drowned in the Tyne through the ice breaking in on which they were then playing." The bodies of the deceased were interred on Monday.

## MURDER OF AN OLD WOMAN IN NEWCASTLE.

On Tuesday morning, about half-past ten o'clock, an old unmarried woman, named Elizabeth Mattheson, 74 years of age, was found dead in bed at her residence, No. 14, Blenheim Street, Newcastle. The deceased woman was bed-ridden, and employed a woman as housekeeper, to attend upon her and some lodgers. For some time past she had six men lodgers, three of whom left last week, and the other three, who are letter-sorters of the night mails on the North-Eastern Railway, between Newcastle and London, still continued to lodge with her, but owing to the nature of their duties they were seldom in the house in the night time. On Monday morning, two of them arrived in Newcastle about six o'clock, and as usual, proceeded to their lodgings, but received no answer when they knocked for admission. In the evening deceased's niece rapped at the door for some time, but failed to get an answer. On Tuesday evening, the third lodger knocked for a considerable time, but no one came to the door, in consequence of which he went to the Central Station, and lay down in a waiting-room, and slept till about nine o'clock, when he awoke, and again proceeded to his lodgings, and rapped, but received no answer. He then went into the shop of Mr. Walter Purdie, provision dealer close by, and remained there for a considerable time. About half-past ten o'clock, Mrs. Crossby, a neighbour, who resides in the back street, came into the shop, and Mr. Purdie asked if she had seen Sample (meaning the housekeeper). She replied she had not, and expressed her fears that the old lady had fallen into the fire. She asked Mr. Purdie if he would go with her to the door, and he agreed to do so. They found the front door fast and went round to the back door leading into the yard, which was also fast. Mr Purdie got the loan of a plank belonging to Mr. Herdman, by means of which he got over the wall. Having unfastened the yard door to admit Mrs. Crossby, he next tried the kitchen door, but found that it was locked. He then used a knife to unfasten the window latch, and succeeded in getting inside. He unlocked the kitchen door, and when Mrs. Crossby came in they found deceased lying covered up in bed. Mrs. Crossby pulled the bedclothes off her head, and then discovered that she was dead. She was lying on her side, with her face on the pillow, and appeared to have been dead for many hours. Mr. Purdie went and informed the police. Sub-Inspector Alexander Tunnah proceeded to the house, and after seeing the body, and sent for Dr. Hume, who went and saw the deceased between one and two o'clock in the afternoon. He found two wounds on the forehead, which must have been done with great violence, because the bone was exposed. She was also bruised elsewhere about the head. There were no signs of any struggle having taken place. The wounds on the forehead had the appearance of having been partially washed. The neck portion of the deceased's night-dress was found to be stained with blood. Barbara Sample, the absconded housekeeper, on whom the suspicion of having committed the brutal deed rested, was apprehended on Wednesday morning, about five o'clock by P.C. James McDonald, in Mrs. Lough's, Dianna Street, Arthur's Hill. She was at once taken to the Westgate Police Station. On being charged in the usual formal manner, with having committed the offence, she confessed having struck Mrs. Matthewson on the head with the coal-rake, but she also said that the old woman requested her to kill her. At the Westgate Police Station, it was discovered that Sample was suffering from the effects of narcotic poison. The assistance of medical gentlemen were immediately procured, the stomach pump applied, and everything possible was done to bring the woman round. According to medical testimony she must have taken poison on the Tuesday night, but it not having taken the desired effect she had taken another dose early next morning. A poison known as "phosphor paste vermin killer" was detected by the doctors, and it is supposed that she had resorted to this during the night, when she could not procure poison of a more deadly character. The woman has to be constantly watched for fear she takes other means to destroy herself. On Wednesday night, Dr. Hume, who attended her as surgeon to the police force, considered her recovery so doubtful that he ordered her removal to the Infirmary. An inquest was held on Wednesday, and a verdict of "Wilful Murder" was returned against the housekeeper. At the Newcastle Police Court, yesterday (Thursday), Mr. Superintendent Walter Scott informed the Magistrates that the woman Barbara Sample was unable to appear at court. From enquiries made at the Infirmary, yesterday, it appears that although the woman is not now suffering more than previously from the effects of the poison she has taiken, it is the opinion of the medical men attending the case, that her ultimate recovery is extremely doubtful. She is still closely watched, as it is conjectured that she will make further attempts to destroy herself if opportunity serve.

Chester-le-Street Union—Election of Guardians.—A large number of claims have been sent into the overseers by owners of property in the township, in view, we hear, of the forthcoming election for Guardians of the poor. Last year an exciting contest took place, and we are given to understand that six gentlemen will seek the votes of the ratepayers. The township sends three Guardians to the Board.—*Newcastle Journal.*

## Markets.

### THE CORN TRADE.

The *Mark Lane Express* in its review of the corn trade says:—The past week has brought us an unexpected renewal of frost, thermometer having sunk on the night of the 25th to twenty-four degrees; and as very little snow then covered the ground, and there had previously been copious rains, some damage is to be apprehended. Already we hear that winter beans, tares, and barley have partially suffered, and with these fluctuations the wheat cannot be safe. Some growers already think that harm is done, but there is no mistake that this second frost has done serious hurt to the turnips, and holders of stock have been so assured of the difficulty of keeping it that they have preferred accepting lower prices. It is now to be hoped that peace will be assured, and that a seed time may yet be given to French farmers, or Europe itself may have partly to pay the penalty of this prolonged and sanguinary strife. It is evident from the continuance of very high prices in Germany that there are no large stocks anywhere to fall back upon, and in America almost every market has lately been a rising one; while the United Kingdom, in foreign corn and flour, has scarcely a month's consumption in store. Moreover, there is no prospect of any permanent reduction in meat with so little fodder, and we hear that corn is going largely into consumption as its substitute. If so, our short crop of cereals cannot long hold out, and we shall be in danger of a general rise from our own necessities, without making any calculations for France or elsewhere. Large imports must, therefore, be wanted from the Black Sea on the opening of its ports, as well as American stores so soon as the canals shall be free.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a good supply of wheat from the growers, but a small arrival coastwise, and nothing from abroad. There was a good attendance, but not so much disposition to buy as expected, and, therefore, only a limited business was done at 1s advance on English and foreign since this day week. Barley and oats brought full prices, but were not a free sale. Malt, beans, and peas unchanged. Flour was in fair demand at 1s advance.

Durham Corn and Provision Market, Saturday.—The following were the prices current at this market this day:—Wheat 0s 0d to 0s 0d; peas, 9s 0d to 9s 6d per qr; oats, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per boll. Beef, 8d to 10d; mutton, 8d to 10d; veal, 9d to 10d; pork, 9d to 10d per lb. Chickens, 2s 0d to 2s 6d; ducks, 2s 3d to 2s 9d; hens, 1s 3d to 1s 9d; guinea fowl 0s 0d to 0s 0d; geese, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; hares, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; turkeys, 5s 0d to 7s 0d each. Pheasants, 0s to 7s 6d per brace. Pigeons, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; rabbits, 2s 6d to 3s 0d per couple. Wild ducks, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; ptarmigans, 0s 0d; snipes, 0s 0d; woodpigeons, 0s 0d partridges 3s 0d per brace. Butter, 1s 7d to 1s 9d per lb. Eggs, 6 for 1s. Onions, 1s 9d to 2s 0d per peck. Apples, 1s 0d to 1s 4d. per peck. Potatoes, 7d to 8d per stone.

Darlington Corn Market, Monday.—Good red wheat sold from 13s 0d to 13s 9d per boll of two bushels; white ditto, 14s 0d to 15s 0d; old red wheat, —s 0d to —s 0d; white ditto, —s 0d to —s 0d; barley, 8s 6d to 9s 0d; grinding qualities, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per boll; long oats, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; short ditto, 2s 9d to 3s 4d per bushel; beans, —s 0d to —s 0d per boll.

London Corn Market, Wednesday.—Wheat: An increased amount of firmness was noticeable in the grain trade at Mark Lane to-day, and values throughout tended towards further improvement. There was only a limited supply of both English and foreign wheat on sale, which was purchased steadily, at fully the rates current on Monday last. Barley, the supply of which was small, experienced a firm trade, at extreme quotations. Malt was depressed, but not altered in value. Oats—There was a scanty show of oats on offer. The demand was active, at advancing prices. Peas, beans, and maize were disposed of to a moderate extent, and full rates were realised. Flour—The flour trade ruled firm, and an advance of 6d took place on American barrels.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 150 beasts, but an increase of 20 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, both cattle and sheep, but more especially the former, were decidedly the worst that were ever shown at this market in the month of January. The supply of beef comprised 1,350 head. A better feeling prevailed for beef to-day than on Tuesday last, and although prices are not quotably higher, yet in exceptional cases fully 10s. per imperial stone was obtained. The number of sheep was 6,110. The finest qualities of Leicester Cheviots were in active request, and moved freely off at extreme rates of currencies, the middling sorts also made more money than last week, and nearly all were sold at the close of business. Pigs—830 were shown. The pork trade was less active to-day than last week, and prices receded about 3d per stone.

Prices:—Beasts, prime heifer, 9s 6d to 9s 9d; secondary sorts, 8s 0d to 8s 6d; inferior sorts, 6s 9d to 7s 3d; first-class oxen, 9s 3d to 9s 6d; middling, 7s 6d to 8s 3d; cows, 5s 9d to 7s 3d.; pork, large, 4s 9d to 6s 9d; small, 7s 6d to 8s 3d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep, good vendable mutton, 9½d to 9¾d; large fat, 0d to 0d; middling, 8d to 8½d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 7½d to 7¾d per lb., sinking offal.

Darlington Cattle Market, Monday.—There was a good show of fat cattle, which sold at the extreme rates of last week, which were exceeded in some instances by 3d per stone. Best beef made 8s 9d to 9s 6d; secondary sorts, 7s 6d to 8s 6d. Of lean cattle there was a good supply, but trade was slow, and prices had a downward tendency Sheep were in fair supply. Best mutton made 8½d to 9d; secondary sorts, 7½d to 8d. A fair supply of pigs, which commanded good prices.

Wakefield Cattle Market, Wednesday.—The market was well supplied with fat beasts, there being 930 animals on offer, and there was a steady demand. Good beef which was not very freely offered realised from 9s to 9s 6d per stone, and secondary qualities from 8s 6d to 9s per stone. The stock of sheep consisted of 5,500 animals, which were nearly all disposed of at from 7½d to 9d per lb. There was no alteration in the prices of lean cattle, pigs, or calves.

Middlesborough Iron Market, Tuesday.—To-day there was a much better attendance on 'Change at Middlesbrough than there was in the previous week. The market was firmer, the armistice, and the very probable chance of a permanent peace, having caused an advance of 6d per ton in pig iron. No. 3 was therefore quoted at 47s, and other qualities in proportion. There is a better inquiry for rails. Within the last few days some rail orders have been placed in the Cleveland district, and there is now every likelihood that further contracts will soon be made. Owing to the briskness in the shipbuilding trade, there is a capital demand for plates and angle iron.

### BIRTHS.

Consett—At 97, on the 30th ult., Mrs. Laggan, of a son.
At Front Street, on the 2nd inst., the wife of Mr. John Parker, jeweller, of a son.
Blackhill—At Lovat's Houses, on the 26th ult., Mrs. James Robinson, of a son.
At 165, on the 27th ult., Mrs. Sanderson, of a daughter.
At Blackfine, on the 29th ult., Mrs. Cleghorn, of a son.
At 148, on the 30th ult., Mrs. Shelding, of a daughter.
On the 31st ult., the wife of Mr. C. Reed, provision dealer, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

Collierley—At St. Thomas's, on the 29th ult., Mr. Anthony Wood, engineman, of Steward Cottage, to Margaret, third daughter of Mr. Wilson, Peter's Bank.

### DEATHS.

Consett—At 147, on the 28th ult., aged 2 months, Charles Develin.
At 3, William Street, on the 29th ult., aged 27, Catherine Hallaron.
At Furnace Row, on the 31st ult., aged 5 months, John Gardener.
Benfieldside—On the 26th ult., aged 10 months, Emily Lovett.
Witton Gilbert—On the 1st inst., Ralph Forster, Esq.
Elemore Hall—On the 28th inst., aged 48, Henry John Baker Baker, Esq., of Elemore Hall, county of Durham.
Haltwhistle—On the 28th inst., in his 75th year, John Lowes, saddler, and for 15 years postmaster there.

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