Printed and Published by the Proprietor, Robert Jackson at his Printing Office, Front Street, Consett, in the County of Durham
February 8th 1868 Robert Jackson


# The Consett Guardian

## AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 374. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} CONSETT, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8TH, 1868. PRICE ONE PENNY.


### Wanted.

WANTED, a respectable Youth as an APPRENTICE to the Drapery Business.—Apply to Mr. J. T. POTTS, Middle Street, Consett. 126

WANTED, AGENTS on Salary and Commission for the NATIONAL WEEKLY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Apply to J. LEWTAS, Bentinck, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 51

AGENTS WANTED (connected with Farmers) to represent COOPER & Co., Castle Folds, Sheffield.—First-class Commission. Send Stamped Address. 130

### To Let.

TO LET, A HOUSE AND SHOP at Leadgate. Apply to JOHN DIXON, Sherburne Terrace, Consett; or to WILLIAM DIXON, Leadgate. 45

TO LET.

TO LET, and may be Entered upon Immediately, a HOUSE containing Five Rooms, pleasantly situated at Leadgate.—Apply to JOHN MURRAY & SONS, Grocers, Leadgate. 107

TO LET.

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, a HOUSE, at Leadgate.—Apply to Mr. GEO. HAWDON, Grocer, Leadgate. 124

TO LET,

AT MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, that Large and Commodious BEERHOUSE, with Stall and Coach-house attached.—Apply to Mr. W. TURNER, Station Hotel, Blackhill. 137

TO LET.

TO LET, a Free BEERHOUSE (or suitable for a Shop), with immediate possession, situate in HAVELOCK STREET, CONSETT.—Apply to H. CORNFORTH, Delves Lane. 138

TO LET, a DWELLING-HOUSE, situate at Cutlers' Hall, Benfieldside. The House contains Four Rooms with every convenience, and a good KITCHEN GARDEN attached.—Apply to Mr. EDWIN HARRISON, Consett Offices. 144

TO LET,

THE GROCER'S SHOP and HOUSE, at Catchgate, lately in the occupation of Mr. John Urwin, and may be entered upon at the February Term.—Apply to J. JACKSON, Bottle Bank, Gateshead. 152

TO BE LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

ALL that large and convenient HOUSE, situate at Blackhill, lately occupied by Mr. Thos. W. Wright, as a Beerhouse. The House contains Seven excellent Rooms, one of which is 32ft. long, and can be divided if necessary; good Cellar, Stable, and other convenience. One of the Front Rooms has a good Shop Window. The House will be let either for a Shop or Beerhouse.

Apply to Mr. WM. RAW, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Blackhill. 123

### For Sale.

SAND FOR BUILDING PURPOSES

ON SALE at KYO SAND QUARRY, at 1s. 6d. per Load, ready money.—Apply to ROBERT HENDERSON, Blacksmith, on the ground. 40

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

A HOUSE and SHOP, with a Building Site attached, situate near the Library, at Blackhill.

Particulars may be known by applying to Mr. W. RAW, Auctioneer, Blackhill; or to Mr. J. COLLINSON, Consett. 136

HUNTER FOR SALE.

VALENTINE, BLACK-BROWN MARE, remarkably Handsome. Winner of Prizes at the Redcar (19 competitors), Stokesley, Northallerton, Hutton, Catterick, Darlington, Bedale, and other places; has been hunted with Her Majesty's Stag Hounds, and well known with the Hurworth Fox Hounds, and hunted by the present owner.

For Price and to view, apply to Mr. R. JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett; or to Mr. B. WILLIS, *Guardian* Office, 65, Clayton Street, Newcastle. 33

### Lost.

LOST.

LOST, from Hamsteels, on the 3rd inst., a CUR DOG, about six months old, black with white ring round the neck, white mark on face, and white tip on the end of tail, answers to the name "Toss." The above dog is the property of WILLIAM BURNS, Hamsteels. 160

LOST, between Horsleyhope Row and Mugglewick, on the 25th of January, a SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCH. Anyone finding the same, and returning it to THOS. COPELAND, Horsleyhope Row, will be rewarded; and anyone detaining the same after this notice will be prosecuted.

February 8th, 1868. 153

### Public Notices.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A BONA-FIDE MONEY SPECULATION of £12,000,000 sterling, Guaranteed by Government, is to be allotted in various sums upwards to £25,000. Any one, by investing £1, may obtain £25,000 sterling. For Prospectus (which will be sent gratis), apply by letter, addressed Mr. J. A. RINCK, 14, Duke Street, Adelphi, London, W.C. 131

NOTICE PREVIOUS TO SALE.

JOHN BATY,
*PAWNBROKER,*
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

BEGS to request those Parties who have Goods in Pledge to Redeem the same before his Auction Sale, which will be held shortly.

Consett, Jan. 15, 1868. 120

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT.

CONSETT DISTRICT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Accounts of this Board will be AUDITED on MONDAY, the Seventeenth day of February, 1868, at the OFFICE OF THE BOARD, in the Town Hall, in Consett aforesaid, at Half-past Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon.

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

By Order,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
Clerk.

Consett, Jan. 24th, 1868. 122

GEORGE MUNRO,
*GENERAL CARTMAN,*
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenced Business as above, and hopes by punctual attention to all Orders entrusted to him, together with moderate charges, to merit public support. 2

### Public Notices.

CLARENDON SCHOOL, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

JONATHAN C. WYLIE, MASTER.

MATHEMATICS, GRAMMAR, CLASSICS. 142

WEST OF ENGLAND INSURANCE OFFICE, LEADGATE.

GEORGE HAWDON, AGENT.

MONEY.—LOANS Granted from £100 to £2,000 at 5 per cent., repayable over Three years, on Personal Security and Life Policy effected with the WEST OF ENGLAND INSURANCE COMPANY (Established 1807). Head Office—Exeter; London Office—New Bridge Street. 149

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FREDERICK HOLLAND, HAIRDRESSER, Middle Street, Consett, in thanking his Friends and the Public for the support tendered to him for the four years he has been in business, begs to inform them that he will REMOVE, on SATURDAY, February 15th, 1868, to more commodious premises in FRONT STREET, next door to Mr. Ross, Tailor. 157

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

CONSETT DISTRICT.

TO BE LET, the FINDING and SETTING of a Portion of KERB-STONE and CHANNEL in the MEDOMSLEY ROAD, Consett.

Specification and Conditions for the above work may be seen on application to the SURVEYOR, (after the 12th inst.,) at his house, Front Street, Consett, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., by whom Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock at Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1868.

By Order,
JOHN GLEDSTONE,
Surveyor and Inspector.

Consett, February 6th, 1868. 159

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

FIRE AND WATER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the HOSE and REEL is in the custody of Mr. JOHN GLEDSTONE, Inspector to the Consett Local Board.

By Order,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
Clerk.

Consett Local Board Office,
February 5th, 1868. 155

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

NOTICE OF ADOPTION OF ACT BY BENFIELDSIDE,
IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

WE, the undersigned, Churchwardens of the Ecclesiastical District or New Parish of Benfieldside, in the County of Durham, as Summoning Officers, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the Local Government Act, 1858, has been adopted within the said Ecclesiastical District or New Parish, and that the said Act came into force within the said Ecclesiastical District, or New Parish, at the expiration of two months from the date of its adoption as aforesaid.

Given under our hands this 3rd day of February, 1868.

JOHN BOOTH, JUN.
JOHN THIRLWELL.

150

CONSETT WATERWORKS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders of the Consett Waterworks Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, Consett, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of FEBRUARY, 1868, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, for the transaction of general business.

The Books for the Transfer of Shares will be Closed from THURSDAY, the 13th, to FRIDAY, the 28th of February, inclusive.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1868.

JOHN WATSON, CHAIRMAN.
JOHN GLEDSTONE, SECRETARY.

Waterworks Office, Consett, 1868. 158

TOWNSHIP OF CONSIDE AND KNITSLEY.

A MEETING of the RATEPAYERS will be held in the TOWN HALL, Consett, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 13th inst., to consider the propriety of making an application to have the Consett Water and Gas Works in the Township valued.

Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock.

Signed,
WILLIAM SMITH.
ADAM LITTLE.
HENRY BROWN.
JOHN ROUTLEDGE.

Consett, February 6th, 1868. 162

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1861.

THOMAS SMITH, of Shotley Bridge, in the County of Durham, formerly a Grocer and Provision Merchant, now out of business, having been adjudged Bankrupt on the 3rd day of February, 1868, is hereby required to surrender himself to Mr. JOHN BOOTH, Jun., Registrar of the County Court of Durham, holden at Shotley Bridge, at the first meeting of Creditors, to be held on the 21st day of FEBRUARY, 1868, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon precisely, at the COUNTY COURT OFFICE, Shotley Bridge.

MR. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Hexham, is the Solicitor acting in the Bankruptcy. At the meeting the Registrar will receive the proofs of the debts of the Creditors, and the Creditors may choose an Assignee or Assignees of the Bankrupt's Estate and Effects.

All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the said Bankrupt, must deliver them to the Registrar, and all debts due to the Bankrupt must be paid to the Registrar.

JOHN BOOTH, JUN.,
151 REGISTRAR.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).

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 manager or other Officer 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.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN BELL, Secretary.

Shotley Bridge, April 6th, 1867. 47

THOMAS ANDERSON,
*BONESETTER,*
LOW SPEN, WINLATON,

WILL, on and after February 22nd, attend Fortnightly at Mr. GEO. ROUTLEDGE'S, Commercial Inn, Consett, from Eleven o'clock till Four. T. A. was taught under Mr. ISAAC MILBURN, Bonesetter, upwards of 52 years standing. 24

EDUCATION.

MRS. JOSEPH NICHOLSON begs to inform the Public that, in compliance with the request of several Friends, she has opened a SCHOOL at Ledger Terrace, Blackhill, on and trusts, by untiring energy, and a real interest in the welfare of her pupils, to gain a share of patronage.

TERMS ON APPLICATION.

MUSIC. 109

### Business Announcements.

A FEW PLAIN WORDS ABOUT TEA.

THOMAS CARRICK, TEA DEALER, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, was the first to introduce into this neighbourhood Cheap Tea for Hard Times, to meet the wants of the poor. Since then he has had many imitators, but no rivals: for his TWO SHILLINGS TEA is unrivalled in the district, and many new customers have said that it is as good as that which had cost them 3s. 6d. For those who want a wider range of choice, the following List is supplied:—2s., 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 3s., 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., and 4s. per lb.

The FOUR SHILLINGS TEA is certainly the "cream of the bowl:" it is the admiration of all who take it, hence the demand is constantly increasing, proving that the price is nothing when the article is thoroughly good.

The TAEPING TEAS of this Season are confessedly the best imported. T. C. has received a Consignment from London, and they are now on sale.

Agent for THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE.
NOW ON HAND, THE CELEBRATED SHIELDS CURING SALT. 1

BUY your DRAPERIES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &c.,

AT R. W. SHAW'S
*DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENTS,*
FRONT STREET,
CONSETT AND LEADGATE. 5

THE CHEAPEST DRAPERY GOODS IN THE COUNTY.

RARE heavy CALICOES, 2d. per yard; HARDENS, 3½d.; FLANNELS, 10½d., worth 1s. 2d.; a heavy Stock of WINCIES from 3d. to 2s. 6½d.; a Lot of STAYS, 1s. 11½d., usually sold at 3s.; FURS remarkably Cheap; all the Newest Styles in MANTLES; a large variety of SHAWLS; BLANKETS the best value in the North, from 12s. 6d.

Agents for McCLINTOCK'S PATENT TORALIUM QUILTS.

ROBERT HEDLEY & Co.,
*WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS AND OUTFITTERS,*
BLACKHILL. 4

NONE XL WHERLEY'S CORNER SHOP, CONSETT, FOR CHEAP DRAPERY.

THE only Firm that buys all from Makers—O I C. The largest Stock of BOOTS in the Trade. 500 pairs of Men's Hand-sewn Boots to be cleared at once at 5s. 6d.; Cheap Leggings; Women's Boots from 2s. 3d.; Children's, from 11½d. 16

WATSON & RICHARDSON,
*WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS,*
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

HAVE on hand the Largest and Best assorted Stock of LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERIES in the District. 72

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

FORWARD TWENTY SHILLINGS to STEWARD, the Tea Dealer, and you will receive in return, carriage paid, Ten Pounds of the Cheapest TEA ever sold in England. Our profits will be so small on this Tea that it will not pay us to sell less than Ten Pounds. As a guarantee of the quality, we express our willingness to return the money should the customer not be satisfied. Should the quantity be too much for a small family, we suggest they should join with a friend. We are willing to put it up in such parcels as they may order. Post-office Orders to be made payable to

WILLIAM STEWART,
*THE TEA DEALER,*
33, GRAINGER STREET, 32, MOSLEY STREET, AND AT THE NEW BRANCH,
33, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 31

CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS, CONSETT, GATESHEAD
ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF

GLAZED PIPES. | TRUSSES.
CHIMNEY TOPS. | FERNERY STANDS.
CHIMNEY VENT LINING. | ORNAMENTAL VASES.
RIDGE TILES, PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL. | GARDEN BORDERS.
GLAZED SINK STONES. | GAS RETORTS.
DO. WATER-CLOSET PANS & TRAPS. | FIRE BRICKS, COMMON BRICKS, QUARLS, &c.

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.
R. DICKINSON & CO., PROPRIETORS. 30

JOHN MILLING & Co.

PURCHASE their Goods of the Manufacturers direct, for prompt Cash, and Sell Cheaper than any House in the North of England.

JOHN MILLING & Co.'s All-Wool Flannel at One Shilling per yard is thoroughly stoved, and warranted not to shrink, and is Sold by the Trade at 1s. 4½d. per yard.

JOHN MILLING & Co., Nos. 20, 22, 24, 26, & 28, GRAINGER STREET,

Are the Largest and Best Stocked Drapery Premises within 250 miles of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

JOHN MILLING & Co.'s extensive Drapery Premises contain several Thousand more Feet of Counter Room than any House in the North of England, and can with ease and comfort wait upon One Thousand Five Hundred more Customers per Hour than any other Firm in Newcastle.

JOHN MILLING & Co.'s Stock of Dresses and Manchester Drapery Goods is the Largest, Cheapest and Best in the World.

☞ Note the Address—

JOHN MILLING & PARTNERS, Grainger Street (opposite Nun Street), Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 58

ESTABLISHED NEARLY A CENTURY.

WILSON BROTHERS,
*FAMILY TEA AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN, PROVISION MERCHANTS, BACON CURERS, &c., &c.,*
FRONT STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

PURVEYORS OF PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Consisting of every requisite for the Breakfast, Luncheon, and Supper Tables, and Pic-nic Parties, prepared in the most Superior manner.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN PICKLES AND SAUCES.
ITALIAN GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BRITISH WINES.
THE FINEST DESSERT FRUITS AND BISCUITS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE DISTRICT FOR
PETER MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL,
Which gained the Gold Medal at the Paris Exhibition, against 17 competitors, and is the finest oil extant.
Highly recommended by the faculty. 88

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

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. 9

### Business Announcements.

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

FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE always on hand. 39

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

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

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

☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality.

EMIGRATION AGENT. 27

### Business Announcements.

CONSETT PLUMBING AND GASFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOHN R. SMITH,
*PLUMBER AND GASFITTER,*
SHERBURNE TERRACE, CONSETT,

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public generally for the support so liberally accorded to him since commencing Business, and respectfully solicits their future patronage.

Orders promptly attended to, and executed on the most moderate terms. 10

IVESTON DAY SCHOOL.

THE Duties of the IVESTON DAY SCHOOL are now resumed, and the following branches elaborately taught, viz:—Reading, Writing, and Grammar; Mathematics, Planning, and Geography; together with Music, both in the old and new notation.

Terms: 4s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. per quarter, in advance.

SINGING CLASSES ATTENDED.

97 ISAAC WHITFIELD, Master

### Public Notices.

NOTICE.

JOSEPH BARRON

IN returning thanks to the Public for the liberal support he received while Coach Proprietor, begs leave to inform the Tradesmen and the Public generally of Leadgate, Consett, Blackhill, Shotley Bridge, and surrounding villages, that he has made arrangements with the North Eastern Railway Company to

CARRY GOODS

Of all kinds to BENFIELDSIDE STATION,

*Commencing on TUESDAY February 11th 1868,*

And for the better accommodation of the Public, he will run a trap every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNING, from Mr. HETHERINGTON'S, Leadgate, at Half-past Seven, calling at Mr. R. MURRAY'S Consett, and Mr. J. BECKWITH'S Blackhill, and arriving at Mrs. BROWN'S, Shotley Bridge, at Half-past Eight, to meet the Nine o'clock Train at Shotley Bridge Station, and will collect Orders and small Parcels on the route, and at the above inns.

Small parcels of importance, marked "special," sent to the Durham House, Cloth Market, Newcastle, will be delivered the same night, and heavy goods the following morning. Heavy Goods to be sent to the Trafalgar Goods Station. According to his arrangements he will be able to deliver goods at a reasonable rate, and trusts to gain liberal support. 161

### Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Henry Brown.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE BY AUCTION,
(Situate in Nelson Street, Consett.)
At the house of Mr. Richard Murray, Coach and Horses Inn, Consett,
*ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, 1868.*

MR. HENRY BROWN, AUCTIONEER.

A SELF-CONTAINED COTTAGE HOUSE. The above is within five minutes' walk of the Consett Iron Works, and close by Messrs. Dickinson's large Brick Manufactory.

The Auctioneer will, on application, show the Premises.

Sale to commence at Two for Three o'clock. 128

SALE OF DRAPERIES AT ANNFIELD PLAIN

MR. H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER.

MR. COWEY'S ANNUAL SALE OF DRAPERIES, at ANNFIELD PLAIN, will take place on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, February 14th, 15th, and 17th, 1868; also, on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, February 21st, 22nd, and 24th.

Sale to commence each Evening at Six o'clock. 156

By Mr. John Murray.

PONTOP MONTHLY CATTLE SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1868, at Twelve o'clock.

JOHN MURRAY will offer for SALE BY AUCTION upwards of 100 Prime COWS, HEIFERS, and BULLOCKS, which will be Sold WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE. 146

TO BUTCHERS.

MR. JOHN MURRAY

BEGS respectfully to announce to the Trade that he is instructed to

SELL BY AUCTION
*ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10th,* 1868,
AT PONTOP, NEAR CONSETT, the following
CATTLE AND SHEEP
80 Prime Fat WEDDERS.
8 do. Heavy HEIFERS.

As the days are short, the Sale will commence at Twelve o'clock.

Pontop is about two miles from Ebchester Station on the Derwent Valley Railway, two miles from Consett, and three miles from Lanchester. Trains run past these Stations six times a day. 147

By Mr. Joseph Oley.

FOR SALE.

FREEHOLD PUBLIC-HOUSE AT CASTLESIDE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
(By order of the Mortgagee, under a power of Sale,)
At the house of Mrs. BROWN, Wheat Sheaf Inn, Shotley Bridge,
*On MONDAY, the 17th day of February,* 1868,
At Four o'clock in the Afternoon precisely,

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, AUCTIONEER,

A FREEHOLD PUBLIC-HOUSE, known as the "Smelters' Arms," situate at Castleside, with the Land and Outbuildings connected therewith, formerly belonging to, and occupied by, NICHOLAS POTTS, and now in the occupation of Mr. WALTON as tenant thereof.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs. ALLAN and DAVIES, Solicitors, 23, Grainger Street, Newcastle. 154

WILLIAM WARDHAUGH,
*TAILOR AND DRAPER,*
FRONT STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has now on hand a Stock of SUPERFINE BLACK CLOTHS, DOESKINS, PILOTS, BEAVERS, TWEEDS, &c., which he is prepared to make to order on the most reasonable terms. 3

INSTANT CURE OF TOOTH-ACHE. Bunter's Nervine gives immediate and permanent relief in ordinary tooth-ache. It also forms a stopping, and saves the tooth, thus rendering extraction unnecessary. It does not injure the other teeth.

*From the Medical Testimonials received, the following are selected:—*

From J. Hounsell, Esq., Surgeon, Bridport, Dorsetshire.—"I consider BUNTER'S NERVINE a specific for tooth-ache. Very severe cases under my care have found instantaneous and permanent relief. I therefore give my testimony of having used it with invariable success, and recommend its use to the profession and the public as invaluable to all who suffer from tooth-ache.

From E. Smith, Esq., Surgeon, Sherston, near Cirencester.—"I have tried BUNTER'S NERVINE in many cases of severe tooth-ache, and in every instance permanent relief has been obtained; I therefore strongly recommend it to the public."

Ask for "BUNTER'S NERVINE; it may be had of any chemist, at 1s. 1½d. per packet, or post-free for 15 stamps from J. R. COOPER, Chemist, Maidstone. 35

A CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION ensured by the use of Dr. RUSSELL'S KALONICA, the only positive Remedy for all Skin diseases ever discovered. It permanently eradicates tan, sallowness, pimples, black spots, freckles, small-pox marks, redness, roughness, and all other disfigurements and discolorations; preserving and invigorating those important functions on which the purity, softness and beauty of the skin depend. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists in the world, or will be sent anywhere free by post, on receipt of 33 penny stamps, by Dr. Russell, 28, Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. Many medical men admit the folly of trying to cure skin diseases with internal medicines, and prescribe KALONICA in all cases. "I had pimples on my forehead for years, which baffled all the doctors, but two bottles of your marvellous Kalonica cured me. J. Marr." "It has completely removed 17 pock marks from my face, which is as clear now as it was before I had the small pox. Miss Ware." "My hands and arms are now as smooth and soft as silk. Miss Lewis." "Nothing eases my inflammatory heat as soon as your Kalonica. Mrs. Burt." "I use it just before going out, to impart a healthy bloom. Miss Gilbe." CAUTION! With every bottle is enclosed a Pamphlet on Beauty and the Management of the Toilet; with a few words on Skin Diseases. Purchasers are also requested to see that George Russell's Trade Mark and Signature are on every package.

### Business Announcements.

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.

Removed from Trafalgar Street, Consett, to Poplar Cottage, Shotley Bridge. 25

JOHN W. DAVISON,
*CABINET-MAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,*
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

BEGS to call the attention of Parties furnishing and the Public generally to his Stock of FURNITURE, including Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses, Feathers, Flocks, Rabbit Down, Looking-Glasses, &c., together with a general assortment of IRONMONGERY GOODS.

PAPER HANGINGS AT MODERATE PRICES.
FURNITURE DELIVERED FREE OF EXPENSE AT ANY REASONABLE DISTANCE.

*LIGHT! LIGHT!! LIGHT!!!*
PARAFFIN OIL AND LAMPS.

The New SPONGE LAMP is adapted to all household purposes, and will be found useful and economical. A supply of Oil for the above. 11

MR. E. BURTON,
DEALER IN PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.
PIANOFORTES
Direct from the best London and Parisian Makers.
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS
To Suit all Classes of Purchasers.
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(Lately occupied by Mr. T. POTTS,) with a large Assortment of CONFECTIONERY, ORNAMENTAL CAKES, FRUIT LOAF, &c., and hope by strict attention to all Orders entrusted to their care, to merit Public support. 66

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*DRUGGIST, GROCER, CONFECTIONER, AND HARDWAREMAN,*
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LICENSED DEALER IN BRITISH WINES.

*⁂* Always on hand a very large Assortment of PAPER-HANGINGS at all Prices.

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*WOOLLEN DRAPERS AND TAILORS,*
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V. R.

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AGENT FOR CONSETT—
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AGENT FOR WOLSINGHAM AND TOWLAW—
MR. E. F. WALLACE, Schoolmaster, Satley. 86

DOWNIE'S
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UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT,
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INFANTS' TEETHING CORDIAL

WILL Purify the Blood, Heal all Sores and Diseases of the Skin, and remove all Complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail.—Give them a trial, and prove for yourself.

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Is the only Medicine fit for Infants—try it!

Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & Co., Wholesale Chemists, 43 and 44, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Sold by P. Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imrie, Druggist, Consett; John Reed, Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, Towlaw; W. Barkas, Blackhill; and of all Chemists, in Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.

Thomas Brown, smith, Fatfield, was completely cured of a frightfully bad leg of 30 years' standing.—January 14th, 1867.

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Mr. Robert Dixon, Chester-le-Street, Durham, says Downie's Pills and Balsam completely cured his wife of Asthma and difficulty of Breathing of many years' standing. 34

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE PEOPLE'S GUIDE TO HEALTH," &c.

DR SMITH, who has had TWENTY YEARS' Practical Experience in the Treatment and Cure of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, PAINS IN THE BACK, INDIGESTION, ERRORS OF YOUTH, SPERMATORRHŒA, &c., has just published a NEW EDITION of 10,000 Copies of the WARNING VOICE, or Private Medical Friend. (138 Pages.)

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Letters, with details of case, promptly answered.

☞ Address, "DR. SMITH, 8 Burton Crescent, London, W.C." 86

## Late Advertisements.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

MR. J. JENKINS

Is instructed by Mr. RICHARDSON THOMPSON to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, At the house of Mr. PHILIP BENNISON, Victoria Hotel, Consett, ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1868, At Four o'clock in the Afternoon, all that Substantial and Well-built

FREEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at Mount Pleasant, Consett.

THE PROPERTY consists of FIVE FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGES, one with an Excellent Cellar, suitable for a BEERHOUSE or SHOP, with a Two Stalled Stable, Joiner's Shop, and Other Conveniences.

The Property is worthy of the attention of Speculators, being convenient to the new road between Consett and Blackhill Station, and very recently built. Also, FIVE FREEHOLD COTTAGES situate in Thomas Street, Consett, with Two Rooms each, and other conveniences, now in the occupation of STEPHEN LOCKERN and others, and will be Sold without the Slightest Reserve. The Cottages are in Good Repair and Excellent Tenants.

The Property can be shown on application to Mr. RICHARDSON THOMPSON, Gateshead; or to the AUCTIONEER, Trafalgar Street Sale-room, Consett. 148

FREEHOLD COTTAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

SITUATE AT CONSETT.

MR. WILLIAM RAW,

HAVING received instructions from Mr. WM. NICHOLSON, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, At the house of Mr. JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, Railway Hotel, Middle Street, Consett, On MONDAY, the 10th February, 1868, ALL THOSE

SIX FREEHOLD COTTAGES,

Situate in William Street, Consett.

The above Six Houses will be sold subject to the conditions which will be read at the time of sale. For particulars, apply to the Owner, Mr. W. NICHOLSON, Hett, near Durham; or to the Auctioneer.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock p.m.

Sale Office, Blackhill, Feb. 1, 1868. 145

SHOTLEY BRIDGE GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

COLLECTOR WANTED.

THE DIRECTORS of the Shotley Bridge Gas Company (Limited) are prepared to receive Applications for the office of COLLECTOR of their Accounts.

Intending applicants can know the duties appertaining to the office on applying to the SECRETARY, who will receive applications of Candidates (stating Salary required, accompanied with Testimonials,) up to and including MARCH 2nd, 1868, after which time no application will be received.

By Order.
JOHN BELL,
Secretary.

Gas Office, Green Street,
Shotley Bridge, February 6th, 1868. 166

SHOTLEY BRIDGE GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE DIRECTORS of this Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for EXCAVATING GROUND for Gas Pipes from SNOWS GREEN to MEDOMSLEY and DERWENT COLLIERIES.

Specifications may be seen on application to the MANAGER of the Works from Ten o'clock a.m. to Four o'clock p.m.

Sealed Tenders must be delivered at the Office of the Company on or before the 17th inst.

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

By Order.
JOHN BELL,
Secretary.

Gas Office, Green Street,
Shotley Bridge, February 6th, 1868. 165

GARDEN SEEDS AND BULBOUS ROOTS.

GEORGE BOWE, GARDENER AND SEEDSMAN, Victoria Street, Consett, respectfully announces that he has just received a Large Supply of GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS of the Best Quality.

Also, on hand a Stock of EARLY ROUND and KIDNEY POTATOES, EARLY and LATE CABBAGE PLANTS, GLADIOLI ROOTS, &c.

*Agent for the Prudential Insurance Company.* 163

A BONUS OF £100.

WANTED, Active AGENTS for the business of the Annual Sale of Goods, in which every Subscriber receives full value for his money without any risk, besides ten chances of obtaining £100, £300, and £500. The Condition of Sale will be drawn by Counsel, and each Subscriber will have ten lots knocked down to him. The whole is of the value of £50,000, fully guaranteed. A Commissioner of the Court of Chancery will be present during the sale. All the announcements are copyright, and the Deposit Bank, Oxford, holds itself responsible to every Subscriber. Subscriptions, 10s. each.—Address, with directed envelope, Mr. ROBINSON, Manager, 65, Corn Market Street, Oxford. 164


NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The SCALE of CHARGES for ADVERTISEMENTS in the *Consett Guardian* is as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 to 4 lines | 1s. 0d. |
| 5 lines | 1s. 3d. |
| 6 lines | 1s. 6d. |

and 3d. per line for every additional line.

Advertisements inserted for *four* consecutive weeks are subject to a deduction of 25 per cent. on the above charges. Advertisements for longer periods specially arranged for.

*** Persons sending Advertisements in manuscript may calculate *seven* words to a line.

☛ While we use our utmost endeavours to insert advertisements on the dates ordered, we cannot guarantee that this will be done. Great care is also used to secure the correct printing of advertisements, but we cannot be responsible for inaccuracies, or for any consequences arising therefrom.

Our advertising friends are requested to favour us with their orders not later than Thursday evening.

☛ Owing to the great inconvenience and expense in collecting Advertisement Accounts, Advertisers at a distance are requested to forward payment with their orders according to the above scale of charges. Sums under 40s. may be paid with Postage Stamps; above that sum, by Post-Office Order, payable to ROBERT JACKSON, Consett.

NOTICE.

Tickets of admission to the various places of amusement lectures, dinners, and all places open to the members of the press, should be forwarded, if possible, at least two days before the meetings are to take place. All communications in respect thereof to be addressed to the Editor of the *Consett Guardian*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of annonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications, unless called for within fourteen days after our receiving them, or upon application by letter enclosing the necessary number of postage stamps.

Our correspondents, in order to insure the insertion of their communications, are requested to forward them so as to reach this office not later than Thursday morning, and to write on *one side* of the paper only.

The levee of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on Tuesday, was the largest ever witnessed in Dublin.

The Lord Chancellor has made an order as to the Easter Vacation, giving thereby timely notice of its approach. It is to commence on the 30th of March, and end on the 8th of April, both days inclusive.

FALL OF A RAILWAY BRIDGE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The railway bridge over the river at Caersws, on the Cambrian line, broke down at five o'clock on Saturday morning, while a train was passing over it. The engine fell in, the driver and stoker were killed, and several other persons (passengers) were seriously hurt.

Kenneth Macinnis, an elder in the Free Church, who had reached his 103rd year, died recently from natural decay, in the Island of Scalpay' Harris. He was able to move about till within a day or two before his death, and and retained the use of all his faculties nearly unimpared to the last.

Mr. Leone Levis' reporter to the Education Committee of the Privy Council, suggests the establishment of an industrial university, or a superior technical institute for the direction and promotion of technical, industrial, and professional instruction in the United Kingdom; as well as a normal school of teachers of science—on the foundation of the existing Royal School of Mines. The report is very diffuse, and extends to sixteen heads.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

STANLEY.—We cannot insert your letter as it is libellous. We feel assured that if you complain to the proper gentleman,—who, to his credit be it said, takes an interest in his workmen,—he would promptly interfere in the matter, and although now too late to be of any service to the poor sufferer, such a case would not happen again.

M. D., TOW LAW.—Your communication relative to the anniversary of the Tow Law Band of Hope is a week over late for insertion. We would feel obliged if our correspondents would send their paragraphs in future a day or two (not later) after the occurrence of the event. Thanks for past contributions.


# The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1868.


## EDUCATION.

FRANCIS WRIGHT wisely says "a free people may boast that all power is in their hands; but no effectual power can be in their hands until knowledge be in their minds."

On the political platform of the present day, amid the conflict of political and religious parties, there is one popular and pressing question, upon which opinion is uniform—the necessity of an education accessible to all. Some time ago, Mr. LOWE told us that as now we had given power into the hands of the millions, it was time that we set about educating our future masters. We may perhaps wince under the sneer so wittily uttered; but in wincing under the sarcasm of Mr. LOWE, let us not ignore the underlying truth, however humiliating that truth may be to us as a people. For after all the labours of the present century in the direction of popular education—including Mechanics' Institutes, the abolition of the paper duty, and the freedom of the press—there is yet a large residuum of our population, to whom culture (excepting in vice) is utterly unknown. However; believing as we do, that whatever political school may be in power—Whig, Tory, or Radical—an Education Bill of wide grasp will be an early question, and will command an early settlement, we have no thought of adding to the thousand and one suggestions already offered in its solution. It is indeed just possible that the solution of the religious element may to some extent impede its progress, yet we are fully satisfied that the present unanimity upon essentials will result in an honest Bill.

But, admitting as we do, the necessity of a wide educational measure, a measure neither ignoring the claims of the religious element, nor sacrificing the question to sectarian influence, let us ask ourselves, if as a people, we use to advantage such educational facilities, as in England we already have? Let us never forget that the universality of the schoolmaster is not the "be all, and the end all of education." Where the mission of the schoolmaster ends, *there* the mission of the true scholar begins. Furnished with the few materials imparted by the schoolmaster, the true scholar taking advantage of the facilities everywhere offered him by the press, carves his own path in the highway of advancing culture. Tell us not of mere school education, we never yet knew a man of mark, who owed his impress in the world's history merely to his school education. Ask COBBETT, ask JOHNSON, ask the dead FARADAY, and the living OWEN; all will tell you, that however essential schools and masters may be to open the way to knowledge, yet, the way once open, the master's work is ended, the work of the scholar begins, and with himself rests his future success or failure in the empire of intellect.

There is, we think, in DUMAS "Monte Christo" a beautiful episode, where a rough uncultured sailor meets in prison with an old Abbe. Their common misfortunes link them together there for two years, at the end of which time the good old Abbe dies. Yet during those two years of their suffering, the Abbe had imparted to his rough companion almost the whole circle of knowledge existing in that age. When again that sailor enters society as a free man, he carries with him, not the leprous impress of a prison, but the high culture and easy grace of a gentleman. Clothed in the seductive garb of romance, this episode embodies a truth, recognised by every thinker, but ignored by the multitude. That truth is, that the educational difference between the cultured scholar and the superficial dweller on the mere threshold of learning, is the result not so much of the time spent in education, as of orderly method pursued with perseverance.

Thus to glance at daily facts; there is no doubt that owing to a cheap press, and a ready transit for its issue, reading is becoming universal. Almost every household has its serials and its newspapers, good, indifferent, and vicious. But can we say, that coincident with this growth of the reading public, learning has advanced in proportion? We fear that we cannot. Let us not forget that all reading is not necessarily knowledge, that all studies do not terminate in science. There is a literature and there is a *blotterature*; and we fear that the students of *blot*terature are the larger element in the empire of the reading public of to-day. As an instance, there is our swell young friend Fitzwiddle, he is an immense reader. During his dinner hour, and in his evening leisure, he devours all the thunder and lightning periodicals that he can afford to buy, beg, or borrow. And some people say that his Sunday devotions are sadly crippled by his studies in that exciting romance, "The three-pronged fork, or the Fiend of the flaming frying pan." He is mighty in his recitation of "Blood, or the mysteries of a tripe shop." He can repeat upon his fingers ends, the last ten winners of the "Derby," and is an excellent authority upon paper collars and neckties. But ask Fitzwiddle to give you an epitome of any science; ask him of the leading events of English history and their dates, nay, ask him concerning Bible events, and their connection with profane history, and if not silent, he is utterly and painfully absurd. Some little time ago we met our young friend in company, where, as he was airing his many accomplishments. Amongst his latest studies in the thunder and lightning school he had met with some trifles concerning Sir ISAAC NEWTON, and was ventilating his astronomical acquirements, if not to the edification of the company, at least much to its amusement. Unfortunately for Fitzwiddle, a homely pitman was present, who *did* know something of NEWTON, and quietly asked our young friend his opinion of the "Binomial Theorem." Poor Fitzwiddle collapsed at the appalling interrogation, sunk into his elegant collar, vanished as a soap-bubble, and we have never been able to trace him since. Now, this picture is not overdrawn, is not a creation of pure fancy, and although our readers may smile, there are here materials for profound sorrow. God help us, reader, how weak we are at best, but how much weaker we can become. God's image in humanity, dwarfed into the proportion of a jabbering baboon. Now, had the weeks and months, and years spent by poor Fitz in such a wretched field of "literature," been devoted by him to a methodical culture, he might have adorned the circle of the educated and left his impress upon advancing society.

On the other side, there is our ancient friend Grizzle; his leisure hours have been few, his hours of labour many. His early education was limited to the three R's and the church catechism. His reading has not been half so extensive in mere quantity to that of Fitzwiddle, but he has contrived to read and to *master* some dozen or two of volumes, and almost without knowing how he has come by it, he finds himself possessed of the leading facts of human knowledge. He perhaps cannot give you a "tip" for the "Derby," but he can give you something more than a "tip" upon the first and the last ten Kings of England, and the development of civilization under their reigns. He cannot, indeed, give you the latest sensation of the fire, flame, and fury, school of fiction, but he can give you the latest results of physical science, which is perhaps quite as useful. He has not read Bishop COLENSO nor RENAN, (neither has Fitzwiddle, although he pretends it) but Grizzle has read a strange old book called the Bible (poor Fitzwiddle says the book is old-fashioned—exactly so—so are the sun and moon, yet somehow we would get on very poorly without them). Well, that old-fashioned book, in connection with ancient history, has given Grizzle a wonderful acquaintance with the people and customs of the past. But that old-fashioned book has done more; it has leavened his soul with purity, his heart with gladness, and his life with an undying influence. Reader—which is the wiser? which the better? which the greater man? Grizzle or Fitzwiddle? For ourselves we go in for Grizzle. Well, what has all this to do with our readers and with Consett? Simply this, good reader. The true education is the work, not of the school, but of the life; not of centralized power, but of the individual. Above, below, and around you, scattered on every side of you (in our day, almost "without price") lie the elements of pure knowledge. Wait not for the State to feed you with a spoon as a palsied pauper, but at the banquet of intellect spread out before you, carve for yourselves, and you will enjoy it none the less.

## Local Literature.

*[Under this head we purpose inserting short essays by gentlemen in the district, which, we trust, will prove interesting to our readers. We are not, however, responsible for the opinions expressed by our contributors.]*

### AN ESSAY ON "STRIKES: THEIR EVILS AND REMEDIES."

By JOHN PARKER, Consett.

The present Essay was prepared in the form of a speech to be made at the monster meeting held at Newcastle on the 27th, ult., but as the author was unable to obtain a hearing, he has deemed it necessary to let the public have an opportunity of hearing it through the Press.

PROLOGUE.

At the present time there is no subject agitating the public mind of England that is of greater importance to the operative class, than that which forms the present Essay. Questions difficult of solution are involved in it, and afford matter for the serious consideration of all classes of the community. A solution of those difficulties attending the present relations of capital and labour must be sought for both by employers and employed. On a prompt and proper solution depends not only the prosperity of England's future, but the dignity and social elevation of both capital and labour.

In taking a calm and impartial view of all the circumstances attending the present conditions of labour and capital, we cannot but decide that labour is duly entitled to higher considerations than capital. Capital, as represented by the current coin of the realm, is incapable of reproducing itself. It is otherwise with labour; for labour, which is nothing more than capital in human form, is capable of giving motion to itself. The *vis inertia* of monied capital must be apparent to all, for it cannot be put in motion for productive purposes, except in combination with human labour. Dreary, indeed, would be the prospect of mankind, if they had to depend on the productive powers of capital alone. The inventive genius of Watts, Arkwright, and Stephenson, might have wasted itself in the concoctions of the mind, had the skill and energy of the labourer not stepped in and brought it into practical operation in the great industries of the world. Labour is not only the source from which capital has its origin, and by which it is made available for human purposes, but it performs the most irksome part in all productive operations. When man fell from his moral dignity in the garden of Eden, it was decreed that he should henceforth "earn his bread by the sweat of his brow." This was his punishment for disobeying the divine command. Even in the ancient mythologies of Greece and Rome, we find that a future life of toil was a common punishment for those who had merited it by their conduct. If labour be then the most important element in creating the wealth of nations, let it have its due reward.

Whilst we thus speak of the claims of labour, we must not overlook the importance of capital in the present relations of social life. Were it not for the accumulated savings, the commercial wisdom, skill, and energy of many of our capitalists, labour itself would find grave difficulties in working out its own emancipation by its own unaided efforts. If even it be allowed that labour is now in a transition state, slowly, but surely emerging from that characterised by many of the evils of serfdom, and gradually rising to a more dignified position in life, it is highly essential that labour, in order to facilitate its progress in attaining it, should seek the aid of capital. The injustice of many of our statue laws, and the impolicy of our social arrangements, have caused capital to accumulate in the hands of a few privileged orders of the human race, whilst those who have been the principal instruments in bringing it into active operation, have been left to waste their lives in poverty and toil. Such conditions of social life have characterised four great periods of human history—the Savage, the Barbarous, the Classic, and the Feudal; and although art, science, and religion have shed their mollient influence on many nations of the earth, and brought them to higher stages of civilisation, yet much remains to be done by the pioneers of progress. According to the old relations of society, the human family have been divided into two classes—employer and employed; and these relations have ordained that labour should be subordinate to capital. The distinction of master and servant has been handed down to us impressed on society by the influence of barbarous usages and feudal laws, and this distinction has engendered in the minds of the operative class a feeling of dependance and subordination, which has been nurtured by the political, social, and religious dogmas of all ages. Even with all our boasted freedom, the political law of our country, and our social arrangements, give the workman the freedom of a citizen without his attachments; the ignorance and servility of a slave without his constraints. Since no intelligent citizen of the world will propose that the productive class should be forced down into the unproductive and immoral state of slaves, it is manifest that efforts must be used to raise its constituent members to the dignity, rights, and moral duties of citizens. In our previous remarks we pointed to the importance of labour in all industrial operations, and endeavoured to show that it was the primary moving power of production. Capital has rights to expect, and duties to perform, and, as our imperfect laws of distribution has caused it to accumulate in the hands of a very small portion of society, it is evident that it must continue for a long period of time to play an important part in all productive operations. Indeed, if capital were suddenly withdrawn from industrial pursuits, dull and slow would be the progress of labour. If we need proof of this, we need but glance at those periods of time in which trade has been crippled by almost unavoidable causes—by some sudden contraction of our currency, by reckless trading, and by an excessive application of capital to production. Although we frequently complain of the evil tendency of strikes and trades unions on the industrial development of the nation, yet there are grave and serious blunders to be laid at the door of capitalists, blunders that frequently entail a fearful amount of misery on all classes of the community. If the limits of our subject had allowed a reference to those periods in which money-panics and commercial distress have been most conscious, we could have proved that the evils attending our banking institutions, and monetary laws, together with the high profits of capital, constitute the principal cause of such a state of things. Look for instance at the present condition of the iron-trade in England! It frets and pines for something to give it life and energy. Orders have fallen of, profits and prices have declined, and the general cry among ironmasters now is, that the price of labour must come down in a corresponding ratio. Well, here is a tacit acknowledgement on the part of capitalists that the profits of capital and labour must rise and fall together, but to what cause are we to attribute this stagnation in the iron-trade of Great Britain? If we consult the *Times* and other time serving papers, we are complacently told that strikes and trades' unions are driving trade from our country and gradually undermining the foundations of our prosperity. By others we are told that the relations of demand and supply have been altered by circumstances over which our present social machinery has but little control. Well, these suggestions may be partly true; but if the cause of the present stagnation of the iron-trade of England can be attributed to circumstances interfering with the effective and general demand, then the reckless speculation of capitalists, and the impolicy of trades' unionists in England, cannot be taken into account. Those properly conversant with the history of iron-trade during the last twenty years, and with the principles of economic science, will probably decide that other causes have been at work in bringing about a dimunition of profits and prices in the iron-trade. It is well-known that the rapid development of railways in America, in our Colonies, and in several European nations; the building of our iron-clad ships, and engineering projects, gave a wonderful impetus to the manufacture of iron. Increased demand caused prices to rise from 20 to 30 per cent. and profits, in some instances, from 50 to 200 per cent. Workmen shared in a slight degree, the prosperity of the times. Wages rose from 10 to 20, and in some cases 30 per cent. These excessive profits of capital, caused an excessive application of capital to the manufacture of iron which continued to increase annually at the rate of about 30 per cent. Stimulated by the fortunes our iron-masters were making in England, Foreign capital entered the field; Belgium, France, and America were determined to share the benefits of the trade with the capitalists in England. The influx of Foreign capital combined with the keen competition of English capital, and the gradual diminution of Foreign orders, may then be looked upon as being the principal cause of decline in the iron-trade of Great Britain. Had our English masters been content with smaller profits and made a more equitable division of them between capital and labour there would have been less temptation on the part of Foreign and home capital to embark in a similar enterprise. The experience of the past sufficiently proves that if the profits of capital are to be made steady and remunerative, the competition of capital, and the relations of capital and labour, will have to be controlled by a policy more in harmony with the progressing intelligence of the age.

Trade disputes between masters and workmen have existed for many centuries, and their frequency and obstinacy seems to gather strength as time progresses. As early as the 14th century we find that statute laws were enacted by Government to mitigate the evils arising from disputes between masters and workmen, and to determine the rate of wages. These laws were suggested and supported by influential capitalists whose interests alone they served. It was not till the time of Elizabeth that the interests of labour were thought worthy of Government. In that reign wages were fixed by the Justices of the peace at the Easter quarter sessions, and the rates so fixed was afterwards published by royal proclamation in every market town. Such regulations continued to form a part of our statute laws until 1813 when they were abolished by George III. The history of these and subsequent times proved that neither legislative enactment nor the policy of masters and workmen have been successful in softening down the conflicting elements of capital and labour. After the repeal of these laws in the time of George III. trade combinations and strikes became frequent in many branches of industry. Again the omnipotence of the law was evoked to maintain the interests of capital. The combination laws were then enacted, which prohibited all associations of workmen for the purpose of protecting wages, or controlling the masters in the management of their business. From this time down to 1824, when the combination laws were repealed, no less than 30 separate statutes were enacted against the formation of trades' unions. These facts show the inutility of Governmental interference in settling disputes on the wages of labour; nor have the laws and policy of trades' unions been more successful during the last 40 years, in placing the relations of capital and labour on a more permanent and satisfactory basis.

TRADES' UNIONS AND MASTERS' ASSOCIATIONS TESTED BY THE PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

Trades' unions and masters' associations are based on a protective policy. The former attempts to regulate nominal wages, the latter attempts to regulate the profits of capital. Now it must be evident to all conversant with the elementary principles of economic science that such a policy is not calculated to exercise a great amount of influence over either the one or the other. Nominal wages are partly determined by custom, but more particular by demand and supply; the profits of capital by the cost of material and labour, by the modes of management adopted by capitalists, and by the competition of capital in any branch of industry. These are the principal elements that enter into the composition of profits and of wages. When competition is keen on the side of capital for the manufacture of any commodity profits must fall. When the competition of labour is great wages are generally reduced. Here we perceive that the constituent elements of the profits of capital and of wages are free from the control of masters' associations and trades' unions. If capitalists could influence the cost of raw material and of wages, and regulate the application of capital to productive purposes, then the profits of capital might be kept at a maximum. On the other hand, if the operative class, could control its competition for labour, and exercise some influence on other things that operate on the profits of labour, then it might command higher nominal wages. The question now arises, do masters' associations and workmen's unions act in this direction? Certainly not: both are simply antagonistic forces for the protection of interests that are not identical. This antagonism is a natural result of the present impolitic relations of capital and labour, and will ultimately become fiercer in its action as intelligence becomes more diffused among the masses. The relations of capital and labour are for the most part those of master and slave, and are totally at variance with the philosophic teachings of economic science, and with all our notions on the equality of mankind. These antagonistic relations have played a conspicuous part in the history of all civilised nations. The freedom of democratic governments, and the moral influence of christianity, have never proved sufficient in themselves to check the disastrous results occasioned by their diverging interests. Had the relations of capital and labour, or of master and servant, in the famous Republics of Sparta, Athens, Thebes, Carthage, and Rome, been based on principles more just and liberal, their decay, and, finally, their dissolution might have been postponed to future periods of time. These great Republics of old encouraged, as we now do in England, artificial distinctions of society which brought about an equality of condition. The land and political power were monopolised by the nobility; couseless toil and scanty wages were the lot of the productive classes. Such relations of capital and labour were not calculated to inspire the toiling masses with lofty notions of the laws and social relations of their country. When the wealth and power of Rome were in danger by a hostile army of barbarians from without, the efforts of the nobility were fruitless in evoking the patriotism of the slaves. When asked to defend their country, they shewed their chains and poverty as their only possessions, and asserted that such rewards for their toil were not worth contending for. The wages of the productive classes of Rome were such as not to afford them the necessaries of life; their motives for industry and their patriotism became enfeebled. It was then that the Goths and Vandals encamped on the Seven Hills. Let English rulers and capitalists take a lesson from the historic facts, and begin in time to concede rights that will make the duties of labour and citizenship more imperative. The working man must and will rise in political and social status; the cheap literature of the nation and his consequent increasing intelligence have prepared him for a revised edition of our political and social laws. The old relations of capital and labour have become too limited for the comprehensive views of intelligent operatives who strenously urge the claims on the basis of combined action. Trades' unions and strikes, though a clumsy expedient in regulating the nominal wages of labour, are but the precursors of a more healthy condition of the laws of capital and labour. Strikes in the majority of cases have proved disastrous both to capital and labour, yet they must be looked upon as the death-throes of an antagonism that is gradually giving way to the adoption of a more enlightened policy on the part of both capitalists and labourers.

THE INFLUENCE OF STRIKES ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ON WAGES.

If strikes and lock-outs could have proved a benefit to labour and capital by increasing the wages of the former and profit of the latter, Dublin at this day, might have been the paradise of those enjoyments that ought always to accompany the combined efforts of masters and workmen. Dublin was formerly the seat of numerous, extensive, and highly prosperous manufactures which have been reduced from that high position by strikes attempting to control the wages of labour. The Print-works on the Lee, the Wandle and the Dart gave good wages and constant employment to great numbers of Erin's sons of toil, but strikes closed one establishment after another and scarcely a remnant of trade is left. The Lord Chancellor in the Session of 1837, when making some remarks on the strike at that time among the builders of London, said, that he was seriously informed by Daniel O'Connell—a gentleman well-known for his advocacy of the rights of labour—that strikes had proved very injurious to the success of industrial operations in Ireland.

A similar catastrophe befel the silk trade at Spitalfields, the cutlery trade at Salisbury, and the shipbuilding at Liverpool. The Spitalfields weavers, in a state of chronic discontent at the price of their labour, agreed to strike, turned out, went to Parliament, and obtained a tariff of wages. But did this tariff long continue? Certainly not. This eruption between the weavers and their masters banished the silk trade to Lancashire and Cheshire, and caused the London weavers to work for 50 per cent. less in nominal value. The cutlery trade of Salisbury seemed at one time to have the prospect of durability and prosperity, but strikes forced capitalists to remove their capital to Sheffield, where more favourable elements of success were to be found. Shipbuilding at Liverpool at one time formed a very prominent feature of that town's industrial prosperity: capitalists got good profits, and workmen earned liberal wages; but, like the operatives in the weaving and cutlery trades, the shipwrights got dissatisfied with the amount of their earnings, struck several times, and forced them up to 15s. per day. Well, what was the consequence? Our government discontinued to use that port for building or repairs, and one owner after another carried his business elsewhere; even the American owners carried the raw material from Liverpool and used them up in American docks. At the present time very little is done at the Liverpool docks, and wages have fallen to 8s. per day.

Strikes have also an evil tendency in other directions. They encourage the invention and application of machinery, give birth to habits of indolence and prostitution, and finally depreciate the labour of the workman. The memorable strike of the Engineers in 1851, is one of the many instances that could be adduced of the inutility of strikes. They were not satisfied with combination for the protection of their own rights—they attempted to usurp the rights of their employers. They dictated the number of apprentices to which each master was to be restricted, the hours of labour all were to work, the wages below which none were to accept employment, the abolition of overtime, and demanded that none but skilled hands and societymen should be employed in their trade. The termination of this strike is probably well known to many of my readers. Such unreasonable demands met with cold reception at the hands of their employers, who dismissed them from their shops, drafted large supplies of agricultural and other classes of labourers from the provinces, educated unskilled labour, and thus initiated great numbers of unskilled workmen to compete for labour with old skilled engineers. Those who candidly read the history of strikes, and watch their progress, must conclude that in very few instances they have proved beneficial to workmen. If we commence with the strike among the Spitalfields weavers, in 1735, and take all of them in their order of time up to the strike in the iron trade, in 1866, we will find that, with very few exceptions, strikes have gone against the interests of labour. The memorable strikes in the coal trade of the north in 1826, 1831, 1832, 1844, 1849-50, all tended in the end to roll back the tide of social progress, and to bring a host of raw recruits into the field of labour. After those strikes had been carried out during four months by about 30,000 men and boys, they capitulated with the masters, and returned to their work on the same terms as those for which they left it. The strikes in the cotton trade have seldom had any better success. Dr. Watts, of Manchester, in his work entitled "The facts of the cotton famine," says that half-a-dozen strikes in this branch of labour, which have all taken place in a very short period of time, had entailed a loss on labour and capital amounting to over one million pounds sterling. Indeed, it is calculated by competent authorities that the annual loss occasioned by strikes amounts upon an average to £1,000,000. All these instances go to prove that strikes and sectionalised unions are incapable of enhancing wages when profits are low, and are also inadequate to stand against the better concerted measures of capitalists. Strikes and lock-outs, whether considered as remedies or diseases of social life, present but one feature—capital strong in weakness, labour weak in strength. This social science paradox we deeply deplore; nevertheless, the fact is patent to all, and we cannot be brought to cheat ourselves into a different belief by any amount of sophistry or tinselled reasoning. It is truly lamentable to find that so much money should be wasted in strikes, and it is equally as lamentable to find that so many of the operative class in England should be so far short of a financial education as to allow millions of its hardly-earned capital to lie in the savings banks which dole out a solitary sixpence in the pound as interest for its use. If the working-class investors in savings' banks would study the proper use of capital, and endeavour to use it for productive purposes on a plan similar to what has been proposed by Mr. Ludlow; or, if even they were to combine it with the capital of industrial tradesmen, for either productive or distributive purposes, much more rapid would be the accumulation of wealth among the working classes. As the present relations of capital and labour now stand, labour has neither power nor inducement to increase the funds on which the profits of capital and the wages of labour depend. Reckless speculation, deficient management, and over-production on the part of capitalists tend to diminish the labour funds of a nation, and although the labourer has no power over these influencing causes, yet it is evident that his nominal wages are considerably modified by them. When the profits of capital fall the wages of labour have generally to be reduced in a corresponding ratio, and this frequently takes place at periods when the necessaries of life are considerably dearer to the labourer. Now when money-wages are reduced on one hand, and the price of food, &c., is raised on the other, we need not be surprised to see workmen have recourse to stern measures in attempting to ameliorate their condition. On every side the labourer is beset with difficulties; he has no power, when trade is dull and cheerless, to employ his labour and capital on those 20 millions area of unreclaimed land in Great Britain; nor has he any control over the circumstances that depress or enliven trade! If trade be crippled by the faults of capitalists or the stupidity of legislators, or if machinery throw 20 per cent. of labour out of employment in any branch of industry, the labourers in such branches must of necessity either depreciate the price of labour in their own branch of business or in that of others. The labourer must have employment, and if he cannot find it at home, he must be relieved by the philanthropy of soup kitchens, or by parochial authorities, or be sent by some emigration fund to foreign lands, there to use his genius and labour against the interests of his own native land. On those conditions of English society, Southey apostrophises in language dignified and sublime—

"Train up thy children, England, in the ways of righteousness, and feed them with the bread of wholesome doctrine. Where hast thou thy mines from their industry? thy bulwarks, where, but in their hearts? thy health, but in their arms? Shall not their numbers, therefore, be thy wealth, thy strength, thy power, thy safety, and thy pride? O grief, then grief and shame, if in this flourishing land there should be dwellings where the new-born babe doth bring into its parents' soul no joy! where squalid poverty receives it at its birth, and on her withered knees, gives it the scanty bread of discontent."

The history of all civilised nations proves that the relations of master and servant have passed through a succession of phases. These phases viewed by the eye of political economy, are nothing more than higher development of those laws that regulate the production and distribution of the necessaries of life. When feudalism and slavery were in the ascendant, the mind of the labourer was barbarous and ignorant; nor did he become a freeman until nobler thoughts and aspirations prepared him for the change. Increasing intelligence during the present century has prepared him for another change in the relations of social life. The idea of being in perpetual servitude to capital is too repulsive to his higher notions of right and justice. He yearns for a more equitable distribution of the produce of his labour, and seeks to accomplish this by the power of association. Association is his watchword, and it is by this, and this alone, that the interest of capital and labour can be made identical. Hitherto capital and labour have been antagonistic to each other, and this antagonism has principally originated in an ignorance of those laws which give life and energy to both. As soon as capital and labour are placed on such a moral and commercial basis as guarantees to each a freer development of its power and interest, then will strife and jealousy between them cease, then will each meet with a greater reward. The proper conditions of capital and labour have not received that consideration at the hands of political economists which the subject demands. The ablest of them have never deemed it necessary to treat the conditions of capital and labour as a separate part of economic science. In the able and instructive writings of some of our modern economists such as John Stuart Mill, Hearn, Walker, and Banfield, the subject is only incidental referred to. Hearn, in his "Plutology," thus speaks on the point in question.—

"But however great may be the natural powers of the labourer, or however consummate his skill, or however bright his general intelligence, the industrial importance of these qualities manifestly depends upon the mode in which they are exercised. It is not the mere existence of natural or acquired powers, but their actual employment that determine their utility. The principal regulator, therefore, of the efficency of labour is the habitual energy with which the labourer pursues his work."

Now, the history of hired labour in every part of the world proves that the labourer does not stand in such relations to his employer as to induce him to be energetic, honest, and industrious. Nominal wages do not contain within themselves a force strong enough to bring out in full array the latent powers—moral and physical, of the labourer. Hearn further remarks—

"The principal cause of energy is found in connection with the motives which induce men to work. On this point, these are two fundamental conditions of energetic second is, that that labourer should be sure of receiving labour. The first is that labour should be productive, the the result of his toil. There is no more potent stimulus to exertion than success; and no more certain cause of relaxation than failure."

John Stuart Mill, in his principles of "Political Economy," makes similar remark—

"If," says he "there be a first principle in intellectual education it is this—that the discipline which does good to the mind is that in which the mind is active, not that in which it is passive. The secret of developing the faculties is to give them much to do, and much inducement to do it."

These quotations contan the germs of a philosophy, which, if properly matured by the considerations of capitalists and labourers, would tend to soften down existing antagonism, and bridge over the gulf that now separates them.

REMEDIAL MEASURES SUGGESTED.

Let us next endeavour to find a remedy for these fearful convulsions in the industrial world, occasioned by the jarring interests of employer and employed. The interest of capital and of labour as it now stands, is not identical, nor can the interest of each be reconciled, unless their relations are changed. Well, how can this be accomplished? Here is the answer—by giving the labourer a greater interest in the produce of his labour. When we say that the labourer must have a greater interest in his labour, we do not mean that the additional interest has to come out of the due profits of capital. No, we want the capitalist to say to the workman, I want to make a change in our relations by giving you an interest in what you produce; if you are in a position to take up shares in the concern you can do so, and, if not, I will give you, in addition to your weekly wages, a bonus on your earnings. Such a declaration on the part of a capitalist has a magic effect on the mind and energy of the workman, he sees and feels that he stands in a different relation to his employer. He is actuated by motives that hired labour can never give; his aspirations and sentiments are of a higher cast; in short, he feels himself in the position of a capitalist. He can now apply himself to his labour with energy and zeal; his labour is more productive and of a better quality; he economises his time and the material with which he is entrusted, and works with a pleasure hitherto unknown to him. Servitude is stript of its curse; instead of being goaded, he is now allured to multiply not only his own comforts but those of his employer. The principles involved in these altered relations of capital and labour may be called partnerships of Industry, or what you like, the effect produced is the same in all the variety of modes of application. In piece-work we find the power of these principles showing itself in its first stages of progress, and growing in intensity in all its higher forms of development until capital and labour become blended in the same individual. Wherever we find the labourer influenced by conditions that guarantee to him a more ample share of the produce of his labour, we invariably find him to be more industrious and skilful, more thoughtful for the present and the future, and more addicted to provident habits of life. Look, for instance, at the peasant proprietors in Norway, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, and Germany, and compare their social status with that of the tenant farmers of Ireland! The contrasts affords matter for the serious consideration of all who know the rights and duties of humanity. In all countries where peasant proprietors prevails, we read of them from "early morn until dewy eve," making the most of every inch of ground in their possessions. They are frugal, preserving, and economical in their habits, and possess a competency unknown to the cottier farmers of Ireland. The cause of this difference in the social position of the people referred to is obvious. In the one case, the labourer is the sole recipient of the produce of his labour; in the other case, the labourer receives only as much from the produce of his labour as barely keeps body and soul together, three-fourths of the produce being filched from him by a landed aristocracy and by middlemen. The history of slave-labour in our West India Colonies, in the Southern States of America, and in all other nations of the world, bears ample testimony to the truth of the arguments we have advanced on the relations of capital and labour. There is nothing in the surroundings of the slave to induce him to use his energy and skill whilst performing his thankless task. His food, clothing, and shelter are provided by his master, who claims as his own, not only the produce of his labour but his person. If the produce of the slave's labour be not equivalent to the cost of production, it is not he but his master that feels the deficiency. The unproductive nature of slave labour has been vividly portrayed both by American and English authors. Charles Buxton, in his work entitled—"Slavery and freedom in the British West Indies," says:—

The facts before us show that slavery was bearing down our Colonies to ruin with awful speed; that had it continued but another half century, they must have sunk beyond recovery. On the other hand, that now under freedom and free trade they are growing day by day more rich in wealth; with spreading trade, with improving agriculture, with a more educated, industrious, and virtuous people; while the comfort of the quondam slaves is increased beyond the power of words to betray."

We have alluded to these different conditions of social life, in order to prove that economic habits and productive powers of the labourer are more fully developed in his conduct, when influenced by a more liberal policy, and by a more equitable distribution of the produce of his labour. The deterioration of the social habits of the workman resulting from the evil influence of tyranny and oppression, has frequently been noticed by many writers.

"If," says John Stuart Mill, "the bulk of the human race are always to remain as at present, slaves to toil in which they have no interest, and therefore feel no interest—drudging from early morning till late at night for bare necessaries, and with all the intellectual and moral deficiences which that implies—without resources either in mind or feelings untaught, for they cannot be better taught than fed; selfish, for all their thoughts are required for themselves; without interests or sentiments as citizens and members of society, and with a sense of injustice rankling in their minds, equally for what they have not, and for what others have; I know not what there is which should make a person with any capacity of reason, concern himself about the destinies of the human race. There would be no wisdom for any one but in extracting from life, with Epicurean indifference as much personal satisfaction to himself and those with whom he sympathises, as it can yield without injury to any one, letting the unmeaning bustle of so-called civilized existence roll by unheeded."

*(To be concluded in our next.)*

Two Dublin pauper girls, named Wilkinson and O'Neill, have been committed for trial charged with deliberately setting fire to the straw bed of another pauper inmate of the South Dublin Union, to whom they entertained a vindictive feeling.

## Local and District News.

ACCIDENTS.—On Sunday, a child named Elizabeth Hall, residing in John Street, fell down stairs, and received a fracture on the thigh.—On Monday, John McCourt, while fighting with another person, fell, and received a fracture the leg. These cases were both promptly attended to by Dr. Benson, under whose care they are both recovering.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT OXHILL.—On Monday night an accident which terminated fatally occurred to a young man named Robinson Handy, fireman in the employ of the North-Eastern Railway Company, residing at Harelaw. Ip appears that Thos. Watchman, the driver, and deceased had been shunting waggons into the colliery siding close by the railway, and whilst in the act of uncoupling, Handy was caught about the haunches between the buffer of one waggon and the wheel of that adjoining, crushing him so severely that he expired about half-an-hour afterwards.

WESTERLY GALES AT CONSETT.—The gales, of which a detailed record is given in another column, that have been so prevalent since our last issue, were felt in all their intensity at Consett, particularly that of Wednesday. There have, fortunately, been no accidents of a very serious character, but on the day named a number of trees were torn up by the roots, children and women were blown down and slightly injured, windows were broken and a quantity of tiles, slates, &c., were swept from the roofs.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Good Spirits.—Every one has frequently experienced sudden personal changes from gaiety to gloom. The wind and weather often receive the blame when a faulty digestion is alone the cause of the depression. Holloway's Pills can be honestly recommended for regulating a disordered stomach and improving digestion. They entirely remove the sense of fulness and oppression after eating. They clear the furred tongue and act as a wholesome stimulant to the liver, and as a gentle aperient to the bowels. They healthfully rouse both body and mind. Holloway's Pills are the best known antidotes for want of appetite, nausea, flatulency, heartburn, languor, depression, and that apathy so characteristic of chronic derangement of the digestion. 50

BENFIELDSIDE.—The following notice appeared in the *Gazette* of Friday last:—Whereas, the Local Government Act, 1858, was duly adopted on the 21st day of November, 1867, by the Ecclesiastical District or Parish of Benfieldside, in the county of Durham, and notice of such adoption has been duly given in writing to me as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, as required by such Act. And, whereas, it has been duly certified to me that a copy of such notice has been duly advertised, and that copies have also been affixed to the principal doors of each church and chapel in such Ecclesiastical District or New Parish to which notices are usually affixed; and the period fixed for appeal has expired, and no such appeal has been made. Now, therefore, I, as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do hereby give notice that the Local Government Act, 1858, has been adopted within the aforesaid Ecclesiastical District or New Parish of Benfieldside, in the county of Durham, and that the Local Government Act, 1858, came into force within the said Ecclesiastical District or New Parish at the expiration of two months from the date of its adoption as aforesaid. Given under my hand this 28th day of January, 1861. (Signed), GATHORNE HARDY. Home Office, Whitehall.

CLEVELAND IRON TRADE.—The weekly meeting was held on Tuesday morning, and was attended by members of the trade in the district, and from Darlington, Newcastle, London, and elsewhere. Two representatives of the famous firm of French iron manufacturers—Schneider and Co., of Creusot—were also present. The reports presented from the various districts were on the whole more encouraging. There are enquiries for large quantities of pig iron, both on home and foreign account. Some tolerably extensive sales took place to-day. The platemakers reported considerable improvement in the prospects of this department of the trade. Several extensive orders for shipbuilding iron have lately been given out, and inquiries are afloat for some thousands of tons of plates and angle iron. The Tyne makers state that they are moderately well off for orders. A Middlesbro' firm concluded an engagement for another steamer this morning, and the same house is pretty full of work, a vessel of 1,000 tons being almost ready for launching, and others in progress. There was altogether an improved tone about this day's meeting, and there seems a general belief that we shall now find a gradual improvement in prices. Inquiries for rails for Continental lines are floating about. The closing quotations for pig-iron to-day were—No. 1, 46s. 6d.; No. 3, 43s. 6d.; No. 4, 42s. 6d., nett cash; or one shilling extra for four months' bill. The president of the Ironmasters' Association (Mr. Bolckow) announced that in future the weekly meeting of the trade will be held from eleven to twelve o'clock, being half an hour earlier than has previously been the case. This is for the convenience of visitors, as this hour suits the railway arrangements.

HEXHAM AND ALLENDALE RAILWAY COMPANY.—The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the White Hart Inn, Hexham on Saturday last. Mr. W. B. Beaumont, M.P., chairman of the company, presided, and the other directors present were Messrs. R. W. Hunter, C. G. Grey, W. J. Johnson, and Jas. Dinning. There was a fair attendance of shareholders. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the secretary (Mr. T. J. Bewick) read the directors report, of which the following is an abstract:—"The total length of the line now open is 12½ miles, and the directors are happy to congratulate the shareholders and the public generally on the completion of this line within two years from its commencement. The directors regret delay in making provision for passenger traffic. They have not hitherto seen their way to incur the necessary outlay for the alteration of the junction, the erection of stations, and other incidental expenses. The mineral and goods traffic have been as satisfactory during the few months the line has been open as could be reasonably expected: but sufficient experience has not yet been obtained to justify reliable estimates of the amount and costs of such traffic."—The report of the engineer estimated the gross weekly traffic from August to December, 1867, at about £35 to £37; and the working charges at £15 or £16 a week.—After some discussion the following resolutions were moved by the Chairman, seconded, and carried:—"That the remainder of the ordinary shares of the company required to complete the capital of railway No. 1 be issued at such times and at such a rate of discount as the directors may deem expedient." That the directors be and are hereby authorised to exercise the borrowing powers conferred by the Hexham and Allendale Railway Act, 1865, so far as railway No. 1 is concerned, if and whenever they shall be in a position to do so." The meeting then terminated.

PLEASANT EVENINGS.—The first of a series of "pleasant evenings," under the auspices of the Consett Church Institute and the Consett Cricket Club, was held on Monday evening. The attendance was not so large as was expected. A few youths, however, in the back seats gave a little annoyance to both the audience and the singers. The Rev. F. Steggall, on being voted to the chair, said he was very happy to preside at that meeting, as these were not the Penny Readings of the past. They were got up for the recreation and amusement of the working classes during the winter evenings, and he hoped that many pleasant evenings would be spent in this way. He then called on Mr. Spencer to play a fantasia on the pianoforte. The choir was announced to sing a glee, entitled "Life's a bumper," but on account of the music not having arrived until a late date they were unable to fulfil this engagement. A reading, entitled the "Birth of Erin" was then read by Mr. Imrie, in his usual happy and effective style. Mr. S. Wilson next gave a rather comic description of the love and courtship of "Sal and Methusalem." Mr. W. Surtees then gave a recitation, which was well received. Mr. Wilson volunteered to fill up a vacancy, and endeavoured to show fickleness of the fair sex by singing "False Isabel!" "Daniel *versus* Dishcloth," a reading, by Mr. Cross was next given. Miss H. Dobbs gave "He must have a thousand a year" in good style. Mr. C. Stephenson gave "The three ages of love;" and Mr. R. Ord followed with a recitation—"The Spirit of Contradiction"—which was rendered with effect. The next was a reading by Mr. Imrie—"An Ode to Spring"—which was very interesting and amusing. Mr. Malcolm then followed with the song of "Champagne Charley." The Rev. F. Steggall gave an excellent reading, entitled "Discontent," showing how it could be cured by looking at the past as victories, instead of looking at the future as a burden. A glee—"The Red Cross Knight"—by the choir, was next on the programme, but Mr. Steggall rose to apologise for the disappointments of that evening, and said that the choir, not receiving the pieces until a late hour last week, had not been able to get them up, and called for some one of the audience to volunteer to fill up the vacancy. No one feeling inclined to respond to the request which had been made, the "National Anthem" was then sung, and the company separated. We would suggest that some person be stationed at the back seats to prevent the company being annoyed by the younger portion of the audience. The noise occasioned by the juveniles, and the disappointment experienced by the singers by the music not arriving in time, no doubt damped the ardour of the performers, and the results were manifest to the audience generally.

CONCERT AT OXHILL.—A number of singers from Leadgate held a concert in the Colliery School-room, Oxhill, on Saturday evening, for the benefit of the Oxhill Mechanics' Institute. The room was inconviently crowded, and, financially speaking, was a great success.

REDUCTION OF WAGES AT SOUTH STOCKTON.—The furnacemen employed by the Messrs Whitwell, of the Thornaby Iron Works, have agreed to a reduction in their wages of not exceeding 10 per cent, a notice of which has been posted up at the works, and expired on Saturday.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH ROBBERS NEAR HARTLEPOOL.—Five men named George Brunskill, Jacob Fenwick, James Luke, and Jonathan Hall, were on Monday, at the Castle Eden Petty Sessions, committed to Durham Gaol for trial on a charge of robbing, with intent to violence, William Howlett on the 3rd of January.

KEEPING A DOG WITHOUT A LICENSE.—On Tuesday, at the Hexham Monthly Petty Sessions, a labourer, named Thomas Robson, residing in the Cattle Market, Hexham, was charged by the excise authorities with keeping a dog without a license rendering himself liable to a penalty of £6. The offence was proved, and the Bench fined the defendant in half the penalty—50s., including costs.

RATEPAYERS' MEETING AT CONSETT.—Only *one* ratepayer not officially connected with the Consett Local Board responded to the invitation given by that body, to have a conference, on Wednesday. Of course it was resolved to co-operate with the Leadgate Local Board in resisting the appeal of the North-Eastern Railway Company against their rating.

CONSETT IRON COMPANY, LIMITED.—At a meeting of the directors of the Consett Iron Company, Limited, held in Newcastle on Saturday last, it was resolved that an interim dividend of 5s. 7d. per share on original shares, and 5s. 4d. per share on new shares, clear of income-tax, being at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, be paid on Monday, the 17th instant, to the members registered in the company's books on Saturday, the 15th instant.

OXY-HYDROGEN GAS MICROSCOPE.—The inhabitants of Consett and Shotley Bridge have this week had an opportunity of witnessing the truly marvellous power of this microscope, under the skilful management of Mr. Crowther. On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Crowther exhibited to about 250 children in the British School-room, and as the youngsters beheld the elephantine fleas, the animalcule *monsters*, &c., &c., on the transparent proscenium, they were filled with amazement and delight. As there is so much instruction, and real profit to be derived from what is exhibited, we could wish every man, woman, and child in the locality might see it. A number of adults visited the exhibition in the evening, and were equally gratified at seeing in a clear and enlarged form some of the "hidden things" of nature. Mr. Crowther exhibited at Shotley Bridge on Thursday.

ROBBERY FROM THE PERSON AT CONSETT.—John Robson, a middle-aged man, was charged before the Lanchester magistrates (Major Joicey and E. T. Smith, Esq.), on Thursday, with stealing six half-sovereigns from the person of Samuel Temperley. The parties had been drinking in the house of Thomas Lewis, on the 3rd of February, and on leaving that place, the prisoner offered to set Temperley home. On their way, the prisoner put his hand into the prosecutor's pocket and took out his purse containing six half-sovereigns and some silver, at the same time stating that he would take care of it. On the following day, on Temperley applying for his property, the prisoner denied all knowledge of it, and was given into the custody of Sergeant Wood in consequence. While lying in the lock-up awaiting his trial he confessed that he had taken the prosecutor's purse and spent the proceeds in a "spree." The prisoner now pleaded guilty, and the magistrates committed him to gaol for one month.

GRAND BALL.—On Friday evening last, the members of the Annfield Plain Quadrille Party, finished their season's practice, by a full dress ball, which was held at the house of Mr. Hardy, Annfield Plain, when the manner in which the various pupils acquitted themselves, reflected the highest credit on their able, and energetic teacher, Mr. M. Cawthorn. Nearly thirty ladies and gentlemen were present. Dancing commenced at nine o'clock, the ball being led off by Mr. M. Cawthorn and Miss M. H. Walker, and was kept up with great spirit till supper was announced at twelve, when the company adjourned to partake of an excellent repast, prepared for them by the worthy hostess. Dancing was resumed after supper and kept up with but little intermission till nearly five o'clock on Saturday morning when the company seperated, having thoroughly enjoyed themselves. An efficient Quadrille Band was in attendance under the able leadership of Mr. Hugh Walker, of Annfield Plain. Mr. Beck officiated as M.C.

PRESENTATION AT CASTLESIDE.—A few of Mr. Tom Davison's friends met at Four-Lane-Ends, on Saturday night, February 1st, where a sumptuous supper was provided in Mr. R. Davison's usual substantial style, to make the veteran Tom Davison a present of a centre stop watch with gold guard and seals, also a purse of gold. The watch was engraved as follows:—"Presented to Tom Davison by a few of his friends as a token of their esteem for his upright character." After the cloth had been removed Mr. Wm. Iley rose to make the presentation and said—Geentlemen: It is with great pleasure, but not without a feeling of diffidence on my part, that I rise this night before you, and am only sorry that the duties devolved upon me has not fallen to the lot of some one more able to do justice to the occasion; at the same time the task I have to perform is a pleasant one, and that is to present this watch and chain along with a purse of gold to our esteemed and well-tried friend, Mr T. Davidson, trusting that he will not look at it for its simple intrinsic value, but as a mark of respect shown to him by a few of his friends, for his uprightness and sterling integrity as an English sportsman. Gentlemen, I have said my say, and all that remains for me to do, is to deposit the watch in a side pocket and encircle the chain around his manly neck, trusting that he will be long spared to reside amongst us. In conclusion, I ask you to fill your glasses, and pledge a bumper to the health, happiness, and prosperity of Mr. Tom Davison. The veteran Tom then rose, and in an appropriate speech thanked them, and hoped that he would be spared to wear the watch in honour of the occasion, and that he would ever try to keep the character he had got amongst his friends and neighbours.—*Correspondent.*

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.—About thirty of the clergy of Newcastle and neighbourhood met on Wednesday in the Vestry of St. Nicholas' Church, at the invitation of the Rev. T. Whitley, Rural Dean, to consider the present position of the education of the people, and, if possible, arrive at a common understanding on the following questions:—1. Should compulsion of any kind be employed by the state to make every parish provide a school, and every child within the district attend it?—2. Can a conscience clause be framed which the clergy may accept without a scruple. The Rev. C. T. Whitley opened the proceedings by a very earnest and able address, in which he endorsed an opinion uttered by Mr. Lingen, the secretary to the Committee of Privy Council, that as matters now stood it would be impossible to carry on the education of the country without the active co-operation of the clergy of the Church of England. The Rev. F. Wheeler urged very strongly, however, that masters and employers of labour should do all they could to impress their work people with a respect for education by insisting on all foremen and others being educated men. He also advocated the "Conscience clause." The Rev. Berkley Addison, in a very able and interesting speech, reviewed the present state of the question, and regarded it in a hopeful spirit. The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. J. Maughan, Rev. R. Thompson, of Wallsend, Rev. T. Neatherstone, Rev. J. Smithard Hind, and Rev. J. Burnett.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. J. M. Favel held an inquest in the Girls' School-room of the Gateshead Workhouse, touching the death of George Cain, 30 years of age, who died on Saturday afternooon, in the Gateshead Workhouse, a few minutes after his admittance. Sergeant Thompson, of the Durham County Police stationed at the Felling, said that the deceased came to the Felling Police Station on Saturday about nine o'clock. He thought he was suffering from *delirium tremens*, as he talked a great deal of absurd nonsense. Finding that he had no friends, having obtained the requisite order, he went to Dr. Brecknell, who gave him an order for the admission of the deceased into the Strong Ward of the Gateshead Union, as he was under the impression that he was suffering from *delirium tremens*. After proceeding about half the distance the deceased fell down, and, being unable to raise him, he sent for a cab, in which he was conveyed to the Workhouse. Dr. Cook, surgeon, Gateshead, said that on Saturday, about twenty minutes to two o'clock, Mr. Colquhoun, master of the Workhouse told him of the deceased's arrival. He saw that the man was very much exhausted, and sent for some beef tea and whiskey, and then went into the surgery for the purpose of composing a draught, and on his return in about five minutes he had just died. He made a *post mortem* examination, and found the deceased had died from inflammation of the right lung. The stomach was perfectly empty. He did not think that he was suffering from *delirium tremens*, although to an inexpert he might appear to be so. He might have lived if he had had proper medical advice. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased died from inflammation of the lungs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY OF DURHAM.—We understand it has been definitely resolved by the Liberal party to put forward two candidates at the next election for the City of Durham.—*Northern Daily Express.*

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT DURHAM.—On Saturday morning at an early hour William Somerbill, a young man, made two attempts to drown himself in the Wear. Both attempts were happily frustrated.

STABBING CASE AT TRIMDON.—Stephen Humble was on Monday committed by the magistrates sitting at Castle Eden, for trial at the ensuing assizes on a charge of stabbing John Robinson at Trimdon, on the 17th ult.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT RAVENSWORTH.—On Friday, a lad, named Michael McGorrick, while working at Ravensworth Colliery, had his left arm so severely fractured, by some waggons passing over it, as to necessitate his removal to the Newcastle Infirmary, where it was amputated. He lives at Sheriff Hill, near Gateshead.

MEETING OF SHEPHERDS.—A few evenings ago a meeting of shepherds took place in the Salmon Inn, Belford, when it was resolved to petition Parliament to abolish the tax on their dogs. Two hundred and forty-one signatures had been attached to the petition, which is to be entrusted to Sir Matthew White Ridley, M.P., for presentation. The shepherds in this case comprise the district extending from Harton, near Wooler, to Cornhill, down the Tweed to Berwick, and reaching south to Embleton, near Alnwick.

SHERIFFS FOR THE NORTHERN COUNTIES.—The following gentlemen have been appointed sheriffs for the Northern Counties for the year 1868:—Cumberland: Sir Robert Brisco, of Crofton Hall, Bart.—Durham: Anthony Wilkinson, of Hulam, Esq.—Northumberland: John Blenkinsopp Coulson, of Blenkinsopp Castle, Esq.—Westmorland: Thomas Taylour (commonly called Lord Kenlis), of Underley Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale, Esq.—Yorkshire: Sir John William Ramsden, of Byram, Bart.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A CHILD AT NEWFIELD, NEAR BISHOP AUCKLAND.—A shocking accident occurred at Newfield Colliery village, on Thursday, which resulted in the death, in a most frightful manner, of a child two years old, named Hannah Wilkinson. Deceased, along with another child, was playing on the colliery railway, which runs close in front of the workmen's houses. The colliery engine was engaged shunting some waggons at the time, when the deceased had been knocked down, and both engine and waggon passed over her body, severing the limbs completely from the trunk. The unfortunate child lingered in great agony until Sunday, when death ended its sufferings.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE OF AN OLD LADY.—A very melancholy case of suicide occurred at Witton-le-Wear on Monday morning, which has cast a gloom over the district, where the deceased was well-known, and highly respected. An old maiden lady named Margaret Jobling, living with her father, an independent gentleman, at the above village, got out of her bed on Monday morning, about seven o'clock, and, after visiting her father's room, and inquiring after his health, went down stairs and put herself head foremost into the rain-water tub. She was discovered an hour after by her sister, but was quite dead. It appears she had been in a low way for some time in consequence of her father being ill.

THE GIPSIES IN HEXHAM.—Considerable excitement was created in Hexham, on Saturday evening, by the arrival of a company of gipsies, consisting of eight families. They belong, it appears, to Epping Forest, but have been lately travelling in Scotland, and arrived in Hexham from the westward. The camps, eight in number, are pitched in some open ground, adjoining Hencotes Street, but they intend to take up their quarters in the fair ground, which will be much more commodious for the inspection of the curious, who have already visited them in considerable numbers. They appear to be very well conducted, civil and communicative, and invite rather than shun, converse with the outer world.

DEATH OF AN OLD MINISTER AT SOUTH SHIELDS.—On Friday afternoon, the Rev. H. Lawson, who since the year 1822 officiated as pastor of the East Street United Presbyterian Church died at his residence, Thomas Street, South Shields, in his 76th year. On Tuesday the remains of deceased were interred at the cemetery at that town, under circumstances which evinced how great was the respect entertained for him in the district. The deceased was called "The Father of the Presbytery." The ministers, elders, members of the congregation, and friends, met in the East Street Chapel at three o'clock. The Rev. J. Morris, presided, and the Rev. David Wilson and the Rev. W. Steel engaged in prayer. The address was delivered by the Rev. J. Parker. A procession was then formed. Those taking part therein proceeded to the residence of the late Mr. Lawson. The body was then borne from the house to the hearse, and followed to the cemetery. The Rev. Geo. Bell offered up prayer on the occasion, and the ceremony was impressive and betokened the love and veneration which all present had for the departed one.

## Local Police Courts.

### SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, February 3rd.—Before H C. Silvertop and A. Town, Esqs.

WINDOW BREAKING.

*John Grant*, of Consett, labourer, was charged by Ralph Ord, draper, of the same place, with doing wilful damage to a window, on the 18th January, 1868.—Compromised, complainant paying costs.

ASSAULTS.

*George Lovat*, butcher, Consett, was charged by John Wrightson, grocer, with assaulting him at Consett, on the 1st of January, 1868.—Compromised, complainant to pay costs.

*James Wood*, labourer, Blackhill, was charged by Peter McQuillan with assaulting him on the 4th of January, 1868, at Blackhill.—Dismissed, complainant to pay costs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

*John Rooney*, labourer, Consett, was apprehended by Sergeant Wood and charged with being drunk and guilty of riotous behaviour on the streets at Consett, on the 1st February.—Fined 5s., and costs.

*P.C. Gilroy* was charged by John Harkness with assaulting him at Consett, on the 1st of January. There having been a cross summons taken out in the case, *John Harkness* was charged by P.C. Gilroy with assaulting him at Consett, on the same date, whilst in the execution of his duty.—John Harkness stated that on the morning of the 1st of January, he and other two persons whom he called as witnesses, came out of Mr. Armstrong's public house. He saw P.C. Gilroy standing against the house side upon the flags. We were singing a song which relates to the "bobby," when P.C. Gilroy came up and dealt him a blow on the side of the head, making his hat fly, and he would have fallen upon the ground had not the side of the house kept him up.—Thomas Winter and William McPherson, brothers-in-law to complainant, were called to corroborate this statement, but only gave contradictory evidence to the above statement.—Mary Evans, wife of Robert Evans, Consett, was heard as a witness on behalf P.C. Gilroy, when she stated she happened to be looking out of her shop window on the morning in question and saw P.C. Gilroy with his hand on Harkness's shoulder, his hat was falling to the ground. Could not say what caused it to fall, it might have been the wind. Never saw P.C. Gilroy strike the defendant.—John Harkness was then charged by P.C. Gilroy with assaulting him at Consett, on the morning of the 1st of January. The officer stated that on the morning in question he was on duty at Consett, when the defendant, Thomas Winter, and William McPherson, came walking along the flags, they being three abreast; and when passing him he received a blow on the breast from the defendant's elbow, he then followed them and laid his hand on Harkness's shoulder, and said why cannot you go quietly along the streets? Defendant turned sharply round, which caused his hat to fly off. He stoutly denied ever striking him.—After Mr. Bush making an able able speech on behalf of his client, the Bench considered the evidence unsatisfactory, and dimissed both cases.

### WOLSINGHAM PETTY SESSIONS.

TUESDAY, February 4th.—Before the Rev. G. P. Wilkinson and V. Rippon, Esq.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

*Thomas Hopper*, shaft maker, Wolsingham, was charged with wilfully damaging a window at Wolsingham, the property of Mr. W. R. Johnson, innkeeper, on the 25th of January.—Dismissed on paying damage and costs, 9s. 6d.

TRESPASSING.

*Patrick Nolan* and *Thomas Dufton*, pitmen, Tow Law, were charged by P.C. Stones with trespassing on land belonging to E. T. Smith, Esq., situate at Tow Law, on the 30th of January.—Ordered to pay 5s. each costs.

DRUNKENNESS.

*William Wall*, pitman, Sunniside, was charged by P.C. Thubron with drunkenness at Sunniside, on the 19th of January.—Fined 9s. 6d., including costs.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

*John Brady*, labourer, Tow Law, who did not appear, was charged with committing a breach of the peace at Tow Law, on the 19th of January.—The Bench ordered a warrant to be issued.

ASSAULTS.

*Thomas Huntingdon*, labourer, Tow Law, was charged by Jane Foster, of the same place, with having assaulted her on the 15th of January.—Fined 15s., including costs.

*John Milburn*, pitman, Brown Houses, Tow Law, was charged by George Rayner, of Tow Law, with having assaulted him on the 20th of January.—Discharged on payment of 9s. 6d. costs.

## 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. Calvert (in the chair,) E. Charlton, J. Dickinson, J. Collinson, J. W. Davidson, J. H. Hudson, J. Seymour, and G. Wade.

The minutes of an adjourned meeting and of the last monthly meeting were read over and signed by the chairman.

CONSETT STATION.

The CLERK reported that the North-Eastern Railway authorites had not yet sent any reply to the memorial anent Consett Station.

ROAD TO BLACKHILL BY MOUNT PLEASANT.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Road Committee with the Surveyor had made a survey of the two roads to Blackhill according to the request of last meeting. From the centre of Middle Street the old road measured 1 mile 3 chains 43 links, and from the same place the road by the pasture drift was 63 chains 71 links, making a difference of 19 chains 72 links.

After the rout had been defined to the Board,

The CHAIRMAN read a memorial from 67 owners and ratepayers asking the Board to borrow a sum of money, upon the security of the higway rates, for as many years as the Board should think fit, in order to convert the present footpath to Blackhill by the pasture drift into a proper road, seeing that Benfieldside was made the principal station for Consett.

Mr. COUPLAND, the Surveyor of Highways, in answer to a member, said that the road would cost about £600. There would also require a good footpath, and a number of gas-lamps. When the improvements were finished upon the present road by Consett Works, foot-passengers would have increased facilities.

Mr. COLLINSON remarked that, as far as he knew the ratepayers were anxious that the matter should be gone into, and they would leave it entirely in the hands of the Board. It was expected the North-Eastern Railway Company would render some help, but they positively refuse to do anything.

Mr. CHARLTON said that Mr. Burn had laid the memorial which had been sent to the Board before the directors which they were requested to sign, but they refused, stating that the next thing they would hear concerning it would be that the inhabitants would expect them to bear a part of the cost of the road.

Mr. COLLINSON: Suppose we borrow £800 extending over twenty years, that would be a great burden?

Mr. CHARLTON remarked that the crossing would be very dangerous. If they put gates up they could not expect the Consett Iron Company to keep a man to attend to them, and he did not think the Board would keep one.

Mr. COLLINSON: Suppose we put up a bridge?

Mr. DAVISON (to the surveyor): Does the £600 include a bridge?

Mr. COUPLAND: No.

The CHAIRMAN thought the matter ought to lie over for a little and be left with the Committee, as there was a prospect of the tramway at Mount Pleasant Pit being done away with, and making it simply a drift.

Mr. COLLINSON was of opinion that they should go on with it.

The CHAIRMAN: But the other portion of the owners and ratepayers that have not signed the memorial might oppose it.

Mr. DICKINSON thought it would be better to let the improvements upon the present road be completed, and see if the public appreciated it. The proposed new road would cause considerable expense annually.

Mr. HUDSON: That new road ought to have been lighted years ago. The people testify as to which road they will travel upon. By far the greatest number of foot-passengers come to Consett by the pasture drift, and it is a nasty, bad place for anyone to travel upon.

The CHAIRMAN thought the Gas Company would not put their mains down that road.

Mr. HUDSON: About twelve lamps would do a great deal of good.

The CHAIRMAN: I am afraid we will not get the road done for less than £1,000. I think it had better stand over.

After some further conversation,

Mr. HUDSON moved that the matter stand over for the present, and that, in the meantime the Surveyor of Highways make a proper survey of the road, prepare a section, and state the probable cost.

Mr. COLLINSON seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

GROUND RENT.

A letter was read from Mr. Richard Murray, asking the Board to reduce the ground-rent upon which his premises were erected at the top of Front Street. It stood at present at £5 a year, which he thought was exorbitant.

On the motion of Mr. Hudson, seconded by Mr. Collinson, the rent was reduced to £2 per annum,

LANCHESTER HIGHWAY BOARD.

A communication was read from Crofton Maynard, Esq., which stated that the balance due by the Lanchester Highway Board to the township of Conside and Knitsley was £2 12s. 6d.—The Surveyor was instructed to apply for the balance.

REPORT OF HIGHWAYS.

The CHAIRMAN then read the report of the Surveyor of Highways. It stated that great attention had been required upon the different roads on account of the changeable weather, and a large quantity of material had been applied. The contractor was progressing favourably with the Consett Hall Road. The monthly pay-bills were:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Conside and Knitsley | 45 | 0 | 6 |
| Ebchester | 3 | 12 | 5 |
| Iveston | 2 | 10 | 2 |
| Total | 51 | 3 | 6 |

FINANCE.

On the motion of Mr. CHARLTON, seconded by Mr. SEYMOUR, cheques were ordered to be given for the accounts, amounting to £125 7s.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The report of the Inspector of Nuisances was then read over, which stated that he wished to have the authority of the Board to deal with those owners and tenants in Middle Street that had not finished the street. He had a portion of limestone in stock. All the nuisances complained of last month had been removed, and the law had only been enforced in few instances. The sewer in Medomsley Road could not be finished until the kerb-stone was put in, when the grating could be done, and it would remove the stagnant ditches. £5 17s. 9d. had been paid for labour during the month. He handed in £3 15s. 8d. which had been received for private improvements, and he expected to receive Mr. Festonby's in six weeks. Owing to the weather nothing had been done to the drains mentioned last month.

Mr. COLLINSON proposed that the Inspector proceed with the finishing of Middle Street as early as possible.

Mr. HUDSON: Are you sure about getting the money.?

Mr. COLLINSON: I think so.

The motion was then seconded and carried.

Mr. CHARLTON said that the people in the township of Conside and Knitsly would be the recipients of the benefits to be derived from that portion of Medomsley Road, mentioned in the Inspector's report, being properly channelled, and it would only be fair for them to bear the expenses. He moved that it be properly kerbed and channelled forthwith at the expense of the Board.

Mr. HUDSON seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

NEW BUILDING.

A plan was presented to the Board of an intended bakehouse to be built behind the shop occupied by Messrs. Hume & Son, in Middle Street, also of a new frontage for the shop.—Approved of.

NUISANCES.

Several nuisances in Knitsley Lane, occasioned by the Stockton and Darlington Railway Co., were ordered to be removed.

HOSE AND REEL.

The INSPECTOR wanted to know what the Board desired to be done with the hose and reel. Supt. Thompson would not be responsible for it.

Mr. CHARLTON thought the police were the proper persons to have it.

The Board came to the conclusion that the Surveyor was the proper person to apply to for the hose and reel when a fire occurred.

The Board then adjourned,

PROTESTANT DEMONSTRATION IN DUBLIN.—The great Protestant demonstration so long talked of in Dublin came off on Wednesday. A petition to the Queen was adopted, which declared the continuance of legislative union between England and Ireland to be essential to the preservation of civil and religious liberty, and of the rights of property in Ireland. It claimed as ample consideration and protection for Irish Protestants as for any other class of her Majesty's subjects, and demands that Ireland be treated as an integral part of the kingdom. It pleaded specially against the concession of an Ultramontane ascendancy over education, advocated the continuance of the Regium Donum, and prayer her Majesty to continue to support the Protestant churches in Ireland. Seven resolutions embody these sentiments. The meeting is described as a very crowded and influential one. The Rotunda was filled in every part. Delegations were in attendance from various country districts.

## SERIOUS FIRE AT LANCHESTER.

### A MAN INJURED.

### NEARLY £500 DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

LANCHESTER, Friday Afternoon.

Yesterday (Thursday) evening, a fire broke out in the premises occupied by Mr. Aaron Garthwaite, farmer, at Fenhall, Lanchester, by which serious damage has been done to the farm-buildings and stock, and through which a person has been injured. It appears that, at about eight o'clock on Thursday evening, the fire was first observed by Miss Chapman, of Greencroft Hall, who speedily gave the alarm. A large number of the inhabitants of Lanchester were promptly on the spot, and used every endeavour to stop the progress of the raging element. Foremost among the number was Mr. Sergeant Woodward, who arrived at the place in a very few minutes after the discovery of the fire. He immediately got a ladder, and got on to the top of the stable, where he cut off the communication between the stable and other buildings, by which the stable and its contents were saved. The fire raged furiously for some time and destroyed the byers, shed, &c., a very large quantity of potatoes and corn, and five calves; also, two machines, a mill, and a quantity of other property.

We regret to learn that Mr. Hall of Lanchester, while doing his utmost to extinguish the fire had his leg broken. Great credit his due to the inhabitants of Lanchester who turned out in great numbers to tender all the assistance in their power to subdue the flames. A Special telegram was forwarded to Durham for the fire engine and in a short time it arrived drawn by four horses. It was too late, however, to be of any service, as the fire was got under before its arrival.

The estimated damage done to Mr. Garthwaite's property is supposed to be not less than £150; while the property is damaged to about £300. The damages are, we hear, covered by insurances.

## LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

On Thursday the usual fortnightly meeting of the Guardians of the Lanchester Union was held at the Board Room, Lanchester.

Present: Messrs. John Calvert, (presiding) D. Balleny, G. Hobson, H. Ritson, J. Collinson, J. Gledstone, T. Humphrey, W. Cumming, J. Joicey, J.P., and E. T. Smith, J.P.

The Clerk read over the minutes of the previous meeting, which after confirmation, were signed.

The treasurer's sheet showed a balance in hand of £561 8s. 4½d.

The township had paid up their calls with the exception of the following, who stand indebted to the board as stated below: Conside and Knitsley, £34 14s. 11d: Cornsay, £4 15s. 3d., Healeyfield, £2 7s. 6d.

The board then proceeded to the relief of the poor while the

FINANCE COMMITTEE

sat and examined accounts amounting to £33 17s. 8d., which were found correct, and ordered to be paid.

THE CALLS

for the ensuing half-year were then brought under the consideration of the committee, who decided that the following sums were required from each township:

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Benfieldside | 429 | 10 | 10 |
| Billingside | 13 | 7 | 6 |
| Collierley and Pontop | 212 | 18 | 6 |
| Conside and Knitsley | 477 | 13 | 6 |
| Cornsay | 137 | 10 | 0 |
| Ebchester | 86 | 3 | 6 |
| Esh | 113 | 14 | 9 |
| Greencroft | 178 | 4 | 9 |
| Healeyfield | 49 | 1 | 0 |
| Hedleyhope | 49 | 17 | 0 |
| Iveston | 246 | 3 | 9 |
| Kyo Laws | 228 | 17 | 3 |
| Lanchester | 463 | 16 | 9 |
| Langley | 86 | 10 | 8 |
| Medomsley | 270 | 7 | 10 |
| Muggleswick | 126 | 2 | 8 |
| Satley | 21 | 18 | 9 |
| Tanfield | 717 | 11 | 3 |
| Total | 3,910 | 3 | 3 |

The above to be paid in two quarterly rates: First call of FIVEPENCE in the pound to be paid on the 2nd of April, and the second call of FOURPENCE in the pound to be paid on the 2nd of July.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE

then inspected the workhouse which they found in a very clean and healthy condition.

The board then adjourned.

## TOW LAW LOCAL BOARD.

The usual monthly meeting of the Board was held at the Office, on Tuesday last. Present—Mr. G. Elliott (in the chair), H. Budd, R. Richardson, W. Ridley, and W. Smith.

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING.

The minutes of the Meeting, held on January 7th, was read and confirmed.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

The CLERK said that he had examined the Treasurer's account, and found a balance of £71 16s. 10½d. due to him.

SURVEYOR'S ACCOUNT

The Surveyor's account showed a balance of £7 4s. 10½d. due to him. A pay-bill of £11 19s. was ordered to be paid.

COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNT.

The Collector's account showed that the amount of rate made on the 3rd December last amounted to £153 9s., at 6d. in the pound. Amount collected, £131 16s. 11½d. Unpaid by void property, £10 6s. 7½d. Arrears, £11 5s. 5d. Received on private improvement account, £55 17s. 10½d. Arrears of private improvement account, £91 19s. 3½d. Received for rent, £3 1s. 9d.

PLANS.

A plan for a house for Mr. W. Ridley was allowed, and some other plans were left over for want of information and non-compliance with the bye-laws.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The Inspector's report was then gone through, and some improvements recommended.

NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

Notice was given that, at the next meeting, a proposal would be made to resume flagging in the district.

The Board then adjourned.

## Correspondence.

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

### CONSETT CO-OPERATIVE STORE.

*To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.*

SIR,—A letter appeared in your columns of last week, signed by a member of the Consett Co-operative Store. He says it is useless asking any questions at the "dog-fight" meetings." I beg to inform him that it is just as useless asking any question through the public press, but he can have all the explanation he desires about any item on the balance-sheet by applying to

Yours, &c.,
ROBERT CHARLTON,
Consett Store. Secretary.

### STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

*To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.*

SIR,—Whatever tends to public weal or safety, however small in its pretences, in my opinion, ought not to be depreciated, and I am glad that you opened your columns to correspondents upon boiler explosions.

Now, as many of the causes of explosions are wrapt in mystery—from the fact that the various witnesses, including engineers, at coroner's inquests, severally swear that the boilers were in good condition, free from incrustation, with plenty of water, and provided with every necessary appliance to keep in subjection that subtle element called steam,—I would, therefore, under such circumstances, lean to the opinion expressed by your correspondent "S. W.," "that over-pressure, owing to the safety-valve being too small, is the cause of an explosion." While admitting with "Fairplay" that safety-valves are made in exact ratio to the size of the boiler, of course assuming that boiler designed to work at a given pressure, yet at the same time we have no guarantee that the pressure will not exceed that which the boiler was originally designed to carry, and therefore a safety-valve with a greater area to allow of a larger volume of steam to escape when necessary, is a matter that engine-builders would do well to consider. I am quite aware that the weight is adjusted according to the area of the valve, and the distance of the fulcrum to this valve, &c. Yet, granting these to be perfectly correct, the boiler may still explode, and the only reason I can assign for that is, the sudden generating of steam, and the boiler requiring a larger aperture than it was provided with, and was therefore rent to pieces.

Observe, Sir, I write chiefly with reference to stationary boilers, as a locomotive explosion is a thing of very rare occurrence, simply from the fact that a locomotive is constantly under the surveillance of the driver; not so with stationary engines, as the attendant has generally other functions to discharge, and is, therefore, not in a position to keep under his command a uniform pressure. Under such circumstances I would then advise that boilers be fitted with safety-valves of a much greater area, and to adjust the weight and length of lever to ensure a certain pressure and no more.

I am yours, &c.,
JOSEPH URWIN.

Dipton.

SIR,—In my last letter I said that the causes of boiler explosions are generally traceable, either to mismanagement, over-pressure, or defective boiler plates. I beg to make a few additional remarks, as a kind of supplement to that letter, which I respectfully submit to the candid consideration of all whom it may concern.

Mismanagement is, undoubtedly, a fruitful source of boiler explosions. In dangerous occupations, neither practical experience, nor even a good character ought to be accepted (by themselves) as a sufficient guarantee of competency. A person may possess ninety-nine good qualities and yet lack the one thing most essential, namely, a correct understanding of the principal points in his profession. A person who has charge of steam boilers should not only possess a good character, and practical experience gained under the eye of another, but he should also have a general knowledge of, at least, the mechanical properties of the powerful and dangerous elements with which he has to deal. The want of this knowledge has cost many a steady and careful man his life. Over-pressure is another very prolific source of boiler explosions. It not unfrequently happens that where the boilers are inadequate to meet the requirements of the engine with fairplay, a little extra weight is added to the safety-valve, but, of course, nobody ever knows who puts it there; perhaps a railway chair or a few pounds of iron or lead is hung on the end of the lever, not with an intention to burst the boiler, of course not, but merely to prevent the steam from wasting, or to get a little extra work out of the over-pressed boilers. A railway chair of itself is not much, but when hung on the end of a safety-valve lever it then becomes a great deal. Supposing it weighs 6 lbs., it would then increase the total pressure in a boiler 38ft. long, and 6ft. in diameter, by about 100 tons! Who would have thought it? I admit that the safety-valves are now made more in proportion to the size of the boiler than they were a few years ago, but I am still of opinion that a great many boilers *have* burst entirely owing to the safety-valves being too little. The very fact of improvements having been made in the construction of boilers and safety-valves, is of itself a clear proof that they were formerly defective and disproportionate. Some of the boilers which have exploded, and which I have referred to, were made long before the exact ratio between the safety-valve and boiler was known. Defective boiler plates is another very general cause of boiler explosions. Sometimes these defects cannot possibly be found out by mere inspection, principally owing to their un-get-at-able position in the boiler. In other cases they appear to be so insignificant, that they are allowed to pass unrepaired till some future time. Sometimes these defects are not discovered through the ignorance or inattention of boiler inspectors. I am personally acquainted with a case of an insurance inspector examining a boiler both inside and outside, according to his usual custom. He pronounced the boiler to be good and sound; and the very next morning there were five defective plates taken out of that self-same boiler. This proves clearly that mere inspection is not at all times to be depended on. In all such cases as the above, the hydraulic test is the best thing that can be adopted. If there are any flaws in the boiler, this will find them out if properly applied. Now, in some cases, boilers have exploded owing to causes which could not be foreseen, and therefore were not preventible. For instance, it has often happened that boilers have burst soon after being thoroughly repaired. Why? Simply because the new plates and the old ones are not always equally susceptible of expansion and contraction. An unequal expansion or contraction takes place between the new and old plates, a rent is made in the weakest part, and the boiler explodes. Such cases as these are of frequent occurrence. Again, it stands to reason that an old boiler cannot stand the same pressure that it could when new. Therefore, the pressure ought to be reduced as the boiler advances in age. When or where is this ever done? In conclusion, I would say that all boilers ought to be tested by hydraulic power at least once a year, and always before being set to work again, after being thoroughly repaired.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
Tow Law, February 5th, 1868. S. W.

The trial of Burke and Casey cannot take place at the Old Bailey till the end of March, as a true bill must first be passed at Warwick.

Upwards of thirty fires have occurred in various parts of London since the morning of Saturday week.

Prince Arthur will leave the Royal Military Academy in June, and receive his commission as a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery.

Gough and Coffey, charged with posting a Fenian playcard on the Mansion house, has been discharged by paying a fine of 40s. A Roman Catholic priest paid the money.

THE CLERKENWELL OUTRAGE.—The Clerkenwell inquest was resumed on Friday. No fresh evidence of importance was tendered. The inquiry was further adjourned to February 21st.

Mary Smeaton, a domestic servant at Badminton House, the residence of the Duke of Beaufort, has been committed for trial for having murdered her newly-born illegitimate child by cutting its throat.

STEALING A COAT FROM A CORONER'S HOUSE.—Thomas Stratton was brought up before the Newcastle magistrates on Monday on the charge of having stolen a coat from the house of Mr. J. T. Hoyle, coroner, who resides in Leazes Terrace. It appears that in the month of November last four coats were taken away from Mr. Hoyle's house. Three of these have been recovered.—The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

A THEATRICAL DIVORCE CASE.—In the Divorce Court, on Wednesday, the case of Vining v. Vining was heard. It was the wife's petition for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of the husband's desertion and adultery. The pleas of the husband were that he had not legally deserted his wife, and that as regarded the adultery it had been committed with cognisance. The respondent was Mr. George Vining, the manager of the Princess's Theatre, and he married the petitioner in 1850. Mr. Vining was not at that time connected with the theatrical profession. He had originally intended to enter the church, but ultimately became an actor.—The petition was dismissed.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE NEAR CLERKENWELL PRISON.—James Needell, aged thirty-four, a solicitor's clerk, residing in New-square, was brought up at Clerkenwell Police Court, on Wednesday, charged with shooting at Thomas Chatterton, meteorological instrument maker. Prisoner fired a revolver four times at his victim. Evidence was given by a police inspector that the prisoner last summer came to him in a wild manner, and complaining that eight men were following him, one of whom was 6½ feet high, and the rest were short men. And three months afterwards he again laboured under the delusion that persons were following him. It appears that prisoner was known as "Mad Needell." He was remanded for a week.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

### BIRTHS.

CONSETT—At Melbourne Street, on the 1st inst., Mrs. Ryder, of a son.

At Templetown, on the 4th inst., Mrs. Lowson, of a daughter.

BLACKHILL—On the 22nd ult., Mrs Charlton of a son.

BENFIELDSIDE—On the 24th ult., the wife of Mr. Jacob Urwin, of a son.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE—On the 17th ult., the wife of Mr. J. Richley, of a daughter.

BURNOPFIELD COLLIERY—At Hobson Terrace, on the 3rd inst., the wife of Mr. Thomas Handy, of a daughter.

TANFORD—On the 4th ult., the wife of Mr. John Ridley, of a daughter.

CORBRIDGE—At Dilston Haugh, ont the 4th inst., Mrs. W. C. Thompson, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

WOLSINGHAM—At the Register Office, on the 25th ult., Mr. Joseph Golightly, to Miss Elizabeth Longstaffe, both of Stanhope. Also, Mr. Jacob Dodds, to Miss Hannah Williamson, both of Tow Law.

At the Wesleyan Chapel, on the 28th ult., Mr. Thos. Walton, of Newcastle, to Miss Catherine Henderson, of Wolsingham.

STANHOPE—At the Wesleyan Chapel, on the 25th ult., Mr. Cuthbert Fairless, to Miss Elizabeth Fairless, both of Westgate.

### DEATHS.

CONSETT—At Delves' Lane, on the 31st ult., aged 23 years, George Maddison.

At Thomas Street, on the 2nd inst., aged 15 months, John Barrard.

At No. 136, on the 3rd inst., aged 12 days, Sarah Elizabeth Kelly.

CROOK HALL—On the 31st ult., aged 36 years, Catherine Colquhon.

TOWN HEAD FARM, near Burnopfield Colliery, on the 4th inst., Hannah, widow of the late Mr. Edward Fenwick.

LEADGATE—Polly Appleton, daughter of Mr. Thomas Appleton.

IVESTON—On the 1st inst., aged 3 months, the son of Mr. Jasper Cockburn.

On the 2nd inst., aged 1 year and 7 months, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Hall.

## Poetry: Original and Select.

### THE STREAMLET.

Roll gently, murm'ring streamlet, roll
 Along thy course for ever;
Still on thee may the sunshine fall,
 And moonbeams silent quiver.

Purl softly through yon ravine deep,
 Where trees o'ershade thee ever;
Gush gently down yon craggy steep,
 Where man has trod, no, never.

Glide smoothly through the woody vale,
 Where floral odours ever
Perfume thy banks, sweet to inhale,
 And sports the whispering zephyr.

Flow, crystal streamlet, mildly flow,
 Nor cease thy waters ever;
On through the smiling fields below,
 And swell the ancient river.

Mankind may live, mankind may die,
 And pass from earth for ever;
But thou wilt still go gliding by,
 For death to thee comes never.

The trees may bloom all pure and gay,
 As spring-time cometh ever;
But spring and summer pass away,
 Their beauties round thee wither.

I linger lonely by thy side,
 And muse and weep for ever,
O'er friends that liv'd, that lov'd, that died,—
 Friends nought but death could sever.

May wild-wood warblers o'er thee sing
 Their blithe love-songs for ever,
And water-birdies dip their wing,
 And thy soft wavelets shiver.

Leadgate, Feb. 4, 1868. J. W.

## THE COUNTESS D'ALTEYRAC AND LORD WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY.

London, Saturday.

In the after-term sittings, in the court of Queen's Bench, before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, this extraordinary action came on for hearing. It was brought to recover certain goods, &c., the property of the plaintiff. The plaintiff is the divorced wife of Count D'Alteyrac, of high family and position in France, and an officer in the navy; and the defendant is the Grand Chamberlain of England. The parties became acquainted in Paris in 1847, and in 1849 they lived together as man and wife in London, and continued to do so until 1864, when a disagreement took place between them relative to the noble lord's familiarity with one of the maid servants, which ultimately led to their separation. A daughter, the result of the cohabitation of the plaintiff and defendant, was now living, and her education had been superintended by the defendant. The defendant after the separation, sold all the property at Carn Lodge, Twickenham, for £8,000, which property the plaintiff claimed as hers, and for which this action had been brought. The defendant had made no provision for the plaintiff and her child. Mr. Coleridge Q.C., and Mr. Philbrick were counsel for the plaintiff; and Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., and Mr. J. O. Griffits, were counsel for the defendant.—The Countess was then called and deposed: In 1847 I was living in Paris; my husband was travelling at that time. In that year I made the defendant's acquaintance. I came to England in 1849 to meet the defendant, and since that time I have lived with him as his wife. I travelled with him in Switzerland and Germany. There was a daughter born, who was educated and brought up as Miss Willoughby. I was known as Mrs. Willoughby, and was called so by his lordship. In 1859 he took apartments for me in Argyle Street, and after that a house was taken at 4, Vincent Street, Ovington Square, for the purpose of residing there. That was at the end of 1850 or beginning of 1851. At that time I had £1,600 in my possession of my own money, which was used in furnishing and decorating the house according to our joint wishes. The furniture and plate I had in Paris were brought to London for furnishing this house. It included articles of Dresden and Sevres china; my crest and cypher were upon the plate, and the household linen was marked in my name. Defendant was then in a bad state of health, almost dying, and I nursed and attended him for about fifteen months. In November, 1852, he was extremely ill, and wrote a letter addressed to his father, in which he asked him to make provision for the plaintiff, and stating that all the property in the house belonged to her, and which she was to use if he died.

The case was adjourned until Monday. His Lordship suggested that it should be left to some man of honour, known to both parties, to say what should be done between them.

London, Monday.

The Lord Chief Justice having taken his seat, Mr. Coleridge, after confering with Mr. Hawkins, handed to his lordship the terms for a reference which had been come to between the parties litigant. Both learned counsel concurred in wishing the Chief Justice to name a gentleman to whom the dispute might be referred; and although his lordship would have preferred that they had themselves agreed upon some one, he consented to carry out their suggestion.

Mr. Hawkins: Before this case closes I wish to say a word on behalf of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby. My friend's case has been opened to the jury, and the plaintiff has been examined. Now, I need hardly say that Lord Willoughby would not have defended this case if he had not taken a different view of it to that which has been presented by the plaintiff. His lordship has never been unwilling to make an allowance to the countess sufficient for her future maintenance, but the terms have been so large which the countess and her friends asked, that it was impossible for the noble defendant to accede to them. The case, however, is now terminated, Lord Willoughby having done that which from the first it appeared to me he should have done, viz., to refer it to some gentlemen of honour to say what, as a matter of honour and regardless of the law, should be done between the parties. Lord Willoughby's case has not been presented to the jury. I have abstained from saying one syllable disrespectful of the lady, and I have only endeavoured to conduct the case in accordance with my instructions.

The Lord Chief Justice: The termination is satisfactory, I can only wish it had been done sooner.

Confession of a Murder Twenty Years Ago.—A man named "Pinny" Loyd, who was in 1848 sentenced to transportation for stealing sheep, at Grantchester, Cambs., has confessed to one John Hullyer, in Australia, where Loyd now is dangerously ill and not expected to live, that he was the murderer of Mr. Edward Titchmarsh, dealer, of Shepreth, Cambs, whose death has been a matter of mystery. The late Mr. Titchmarsh had with him, at the time of his leaving Trumpington, about £1,000 in notes, all of which were missed: and it is now said that Loyd murdered poor Titchmarsh, and took his notes away at the time of the occurrence in September, 1847. It was supposed by the jury at the inquest that Mr. Titchmarsh met with his death by falling out of his gig, but that supposition is cleared away by this confession. The notes, it is said, were burnt by Loyd to avoid detection.

Singular Discovery of the Skeletons of Three Children.—A woman named Rebecca Townsend died recently at Kingham, near Chipping-Norton, at the advanced age of 83 years. It appears that she had lived alone for nearly the last 50 years, and had never been married. As she died rather suddenly the cottage was visited on the day of her death by the parish constable and the rector, for the purpose of taking an inventory of her goods, as apparently she had no friends or relations. On examining the room in which she had died, a box, securely fastened down, was found underneath the bed, which on being opened was found to be divided into three compartments, in each of which were found the remains of an infant child. From their appearance it was evident they had been placed there 40 or 40 years ago. The coroner's inquest resulted in a verdict of "Found dead, but how the infants came by their death there is no evidence to show."

Deputation to the Home Secretary.—A deputation from the Church of England and Ireland Temperance Reformation Society waited upon the Home Secretary, on Saturday afternoon, to present a memorial which had been signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the late Bishop of Lichfield, and many other influential persons, to urge upon the importance of repealing the Beershop Act of 1830. The memorial was presented by the Rev. Robert Maguire, who urged its adoption upon the ground that it advocated a moderate measure to which there would be little opposition. It was not proposed to interfere with the present holders of license, but to prevent the granting of licenses in future, which would ultimately extinguish the beershops, without prejudicing the interests of the present holders.—Mr. Hardy replied that he felt the evils of the present system as strongly as he did in 1857, when he brought in a measure to repeal the Beershop Act. The House of Commons rejected that measure, upon the principle of freedom of trade in connection with alcoholic liquors, but the House seemed to have advanced in that direction, and had since passed Mr. Gladstone's Wine Act, which gave free trade in wine as well as in beer, and he thought that it would be useless to bring in a restrictive measure at the present time. The new Parliament would be a more suitable tribunal for dealing with the question, and he thought the subject must stand over until after the next election.

## FACETIÆ.

The Puppy's Elysium.—Barking.

What is smaller than a mite's mouth?—It's tongue.

A New Reading.—Uneasy lies the head that lacks a crown.

"I'll drop in as I pass," as the rain said to the open skylight.

"I'm a 'tickler friend to you," as the snuff said to the nose.

Marriage is like money—seem to want it, and you never get it.

Why is the letter T like your nose?—Because it goes before you (U).

"You'll put me out of temper," as the knife said to the obstinate oyster.

A man got so deep into debt that not one of his creditors was able to see him for months.

Question for Etymologists.—Do the "roots of words" produce "flowers of speech?"

A wise moralist remarks that a man is most likely to become a rake in the hey-day of his youth.

A Strange Metamorphosis.—When a sportsman fires into a covey of partridges, he makes them all quail!

"Were you drunk, Samuel, when you broke that window?"—"No, I was exhilarated; drunkenness is the stupid condition that comes after the exhilaration is over," replied Sam.

An Inci-dental Allusion.—When did *Hamlet* intimate that he should be armed to the teeth?—When he said, "I will speak daggers."

Young doctors should not grumble because they find it difficult to get into practice. They will be certain to succeed if they only have the patients.

A music-seller was lately overpowered by a fastidious young lady, who wanted to purchase "Mr. Hood's song of a gentleman's under garment?"

Pigs.—"Isn't there an awfully strong smell of pigs in the air?" asked Smith of Jones.—"Yes," replied Jones, "that's because the wind's from *sow-west*."

Fully Accounted For.—When people "are sworn" in Courts of Justice, they kiss the outside of the book, doubtless because they consider an oath a "binding" matter.

Mrs. Partington says she did not marry her second husband because she loved the male sex; but just because he was the size of her first protector, and could wear out his old clothes.

Appetite.—At a school at Wallsend, near Newcastle, the master asked a class of boys the meaning of the word "appetite." After a short pause, one little boy said, "I know, sir; when I'm eatin' I'm 'appy, and when I've done I'm tight."

A lady having accidentally broken a smelling-bottle her husband, who was very petulant, said to her, "I declare, my dear, everything that belongs to you is more or less broken."—"True," then replied the lady, "for even you are a little cracked."

Fairs.—A state fair is a queen; an agricultural fair is a farmer's daughter; a church fair is a parson's wife; a soldier's fair is the best-looking girl he can get hold of; a charity fair is a female pauper; and the most unpopular fair in the universe is boarding house fare.

Shutting up Aunty.—Aunty Betsey was trying to persuade little Jack to retire at sunset, using an argument that all little chickens went to roost at that time. "Yes," said little Johnny, "but the old hen always goes with them." Aunty tried no more arguments with him.

The Ruling Passion.—An instance of the ruling passion strong in death is thus related of old Cook, who was well known as a miser, and had amassed a large fortune. On his death-bed, when his end was approaching, a tallow candle was burning on the table, a fire flickering in the grate. Suddenly he called to his son, saying, "Woodbury, come here." The son approached his bedside, when the old man whispered, "Woodbury blow out that candle; tallow's most as dear as butter."

Some amusing mistakes caused by the mixing up of the type, occur in a contemporary's report of the Lleyn and Eifionydd Agricultural Society's show. In one place we read that "the cheering with which this toast was received was (exclusive of potatoes) in proportion to the size of his farm;" and in another, "they all knew the great interest taken by him in agriculture, and the great, really, tremendous, and the worthy president appeared to think it unnecessary to proceed with any eulogiums." Funniest of all, however, we find amongst the prizes, under the head "servants," "For the best fed and actioned donkey (shod), £1."

The *Salt Lake Vedette* says a wayfarer dropped into the Occidental Hotel to get a square meal. Having planted himself in a chair at one of the tables, he was confronted by the waiter with "What'll you have?" The hungry one fastened his eyes upon the attendant and said, "What have you got that's good?"—"Oh, we've roast beef, corn beef, roast mutton, boiled mutton, fried ham, and boiled curlew."—"What is curlew?" said the stranger. "Curlew? why curlew is a bird something like a snipe."—"Did it fly?"—"Yes." —"Did it have any wings?"—"Yes."—"Then I don't want any curlew in mine," said the stranger; "anything that had wings and could fly, and did'nt leave this horrid country, I don't want for my dinner."

A Negro's Bible Learning.—A negro named Ephe, who was a regular attendant at church, was proud of his Bible learning. He was sawing wood one day, while his master's son, a lad about twelve years old, was looking on and now and then asking questions. Ephe asked "Which of the Apostles do you like best?"—"Well, I don't know," drawled out the boy. "I like Samson," said Ephe; "he was so strong, and piled up dem wicked folks so."—"Why, Ephe," replied the boy, "Samson wasn't one of the Apostles." Ephe put down his saw and looked at the youngster in amazement, and then asked him, with an air of triumph, "Look here, white boy, how old am you?"—"Twelve," replied the boy. "Well, I'se forty; now, who ought to know best, I ax you dat?"

A Poking Joke.—One evening, at the theatre, John Phœnix observed a man sitting three seats in front, whom he thought he knew; he requested the person next to him to poke the other individual with his cane. The polite stranger did so, and on the disturbed person turning his head a little, John discovered his mistake —that he was not the person he took him for. Fixing his attention steadfastly on the play, and affecting unconsciousness of the whole affair, he left the man with the cane to settle the disturbance, who, being wholly without an excuse, there was of course a ludicrous and embarrassing scene, during all of which Phœnix was profoundly interested in the play. At last the man with the cane asked, rather indignantly, "Didn't you tell me to poke the man with my stick?"—"Yes."— "And what, then, did you want?"—"I wanted to see whether you would poke him or not."

Cut for Cut.—Many years ago a gentleman in Paris, amusing himself in the Palais Royal, observed, while he was carefully scanning some pamphlets at a bookseller's shop, a suspicious-looking fellow standing rather too near him. The gentleman was dressed according to the fashion of the times, in a coat with a prodigious number of silver tags and tassels, upon which the thief had a design, and the gentleman, not willing to disappoint him, turned his head another way to give him an opportunity. The thief immediately set to work, and in a trice twisted off seven or eight of the silver tags. The gentleman perceived it, and drawing out a pen-knife, caught the fellow by the ear, and cut it off close to the head. "Murder! murder!" cried the thief. "Robbery! robbery!" cried the gentleman. Upon this, the thief, in a passion, throwing them at the gentleman, roared, "There are your tags and buttons."— "Very well," said the gentleman, throwing it back in the like manner, "there is your ear."

How Marshal Soult obtained his Murillo.—Of the thirteen Murillos which Marshal Soult managed to collect in Spain, one of them, an "Immaculate Conception," at the Marshal's sale in May 1852, was bought by the French Government for £23,440! We have an amusing story of the circumstances under which Soult secured his prize. In his pursuit of Sir John Moore he overtook two Capuchin friars, who turned out, as he suspected them to be, spies. On hearing there were some fine Murillos in the convent to which they belonged, he ordered them to show him the way to it. Here he saw the Murillo in question, and offered to purchase it. All to no purpose, till the prior found that the only way to save the lives of his two monks was to come to terms. "But," said the prior, "we have had 100,000 francs offered."—"I will give you 200,000 francs," was the reply; and the bargain was concluded. "You will give me up my two brethren?" asked the prior. "Oh," said the marshal, very politely, "if you wish to ransom them, it will give me the greatest pleasure to meet your wishes. Their price is—£200,000 francs." The poor prior got his monks, and he lost his picture.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Lord St. Vincent was exacting upon minute points of etiquette to a degree which was irksome to his subordinates. It was the custom for a lieutenant from each ship in the fleet to go on board the admiral's ship for orders, but the office was always fulfilled unwillingly. On one occasion, and in a particular vessel, a dispute arose among the lieutenants, each trying to show the duty was not his, until, to the great relief of the others a spirited young fellow volunteered. He went on board and introduced himself to the Admiral, then Sir John Jervis, who, after scanning his uniform, said, "I cannot give my orders to you."—"Why not, Sir?"—"I don't know who you are."—"I am a lieutenant."—"I should not judge so from your dress."—"I am aware of no defects in my dress."—"You have no buckles in your shoes." The lieutenant departed, supplied the omission, and returning, again presented himself upon the admiral's quarter deck, prepared to take his revenge. The first formalities having been gone through, Sir John was proceeding to give his instructions when, to his surprise, the lieutenant said he could not take his orders. "Why not?" inquired the startled Jervis. "I don't know who you are;" was the reply. "I am Sir John Jervis, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's fleet," &c.—"I cannot tell by your dress," (for in truth the admiral wore a simple undress). Sir John, without another word, for he was fairly caught, retired into his cabin, whence he soon emerged in the full costume of an Admiral, and the officer, having expressed his satisfaction, received his instructions.

"Bothwell," the second poem of the dramatic trilogy Mr. Swinburne is writing on the subject of Mary Queen of Scots is nearly completed. "Chastelard" was, of course, the first portion.

On the proposition of Dr. Carl Elze, of Dessau, the German Shakspere Society, at its recent meeting (on January 3rd) in the Schiller House, at Weimar, has named the Rev. A. Dyce its honorary member.

## LITERARY SELECTIONS.

The greatest thoughts, it has been said, spring from the heat; but the maxim is far more true with respect to the noblest actions.

The mere lapse of years is not life. Knowledge, truth, love, beauty, goodness, faith, alone can give vitality to the mechanism of existence.

He who, without call or office, industriously recalls the remembrance of past errors, to confound him who has sincerely repented of them, is heedless and unfeeling.

Love one human being purely and warmly, and you will love all. The heart in heaven, like the wandering sun, sees nothing, from the dew-drop to the ocean, but a mirror, which it warms and fills.

Is there, in truth, any blessing of heaven more beautiful, more worthy of our warmest gratitude, than the possession of a home where goodness, kindness, and joy are daily inmates; where friends, not merely by words, but by actions, say to each other, "Thy goodness, thy sorrow, thy hope, thy prayer, are also mine? Frederika Bremer.

There is nothing that is properly evil that can befal a good man; for reason has armed him against ambitious prospects, insatiable avarice, and low and sordid actions. Prudence and integrity are above accidents, and draw good out of everything, and the constancy and resolution of the good man are the grace and dignity of the picture.

The Follies of Mankind.—I have observed one ingredient somewhat necessary in a man's composition towards happiness, which people of feeling would do well to acquire—a certain respect for the follies of mankind, for there are so many fools whom the world entitles to regard, whom accident has placed in heights of which they are unworthy, that he who cannot restrain his contempt or indignation at the sight will be too often quarrelling with the disposal of things to relish that share which is allotted to himself.—Mackenzie.

Self-forgetfulness and its Results.—Do not think too much of your faults, still less of others' faults. In every person who comes near you, look for what is good and strong; know that; rejoice in it, and, as you can, try to imitate it, and your faults will drop off like dead leaves when their time comes. If, upon looking back, your whole life should look rugged as a palm tree stem still never mind so long as it has been growing, and has its grand green shade of leaves, and weight of honied fruit at the top. And even if you cannot find much good in yourself at last, think that it does not much matter to the universe either what you were or are; think how many people are noble if you cannot be so; and rejoice in their nobleness.—Ruskin.

Mental Labour and Physical Exertion.—It may be possible, at some future stage of scientific inquiry to compute the comparative amount of oxidation in the brain during severe mental labour. Even now, from obvious facts, we must pronounce it to be a very considerable fraction of the entire work done in the system. The privation of the other interests during mental exertion is so apparent, so extensive, that if the exertion should happen to be long continued, a liberal atonement has to be made in order to stave off general insolvency. Mental excess counts as largely as muscular excess in the diversion of power; it would be competent to suppose either one or the other reducing the remaining forces of the system to one-half of their proper amount. In both cases, the work of restoration must be on the same simple plan of redressing the inequality of allowing more than the average flow of blood to the impoverished organs, for a length of time corresponding to the period when their nourishment has been too small. It is in this consideration that we seem to have the reasonable, I may say the arithmetical, basis of the constitutional treatment of chronic disease. We repay the debt to nature by allowing the weakened organ to be better nourished and less taxed, according to the degradation it has undergone by the opposite line of treatment. In a large class of diseases we have obviously a species of insolvency, to be dealt with according to the sound method of readjusting the relations of expenditure and income. And, if such be the true theory, it seems to follow that medication is only an inferior adjunct. Drugs, even in the happiest application, can but guide and favour the restorative process; just as the stirring of a fire may make it burn provided there be the needful fuel. There is thus a definite although not numerically stateable relation, between the total of the physico-mental forces and the total of the purely physical processes. The grand aggregate of the oxidation of the system includes both; and, the more the force taken up by one, the less is left to the other. Such is the statement of the correlation of mind to the other forces of Nature. We do not deal with pure mind,—mind in the abstract; we have no experience of an entity of that description. We deal with a compound or two-sided phenomenon—mental on one side, physical on the other; there is a definite correspondence in degree, although a difference of nature, between the two sides; and the physical side is itself in full correlation with the recognised physical forces of the world.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

Englishmen in India in the 17th Century.—After the death of Queen Elizabeth, King James alternately tormented and patronised the India Company. He stopped the sale of their pepper, until a lot of his own (probably the royal share of the cargo of some prize ship) was sold; he licensed Sir Edward Michelborne, and other traders, to trade with Cathai (China), Japan, Corea, Cambay, and other places, in violation, as the Indian Company declared, of the charter of Elizabeth. On the other hand, he granted in 1609 a new charter with enlarged privileges, attended the launch of a new ship, of 1,100 tons, which he named the Trade's Increase, and dined with his nobles on board. The Company some years before had sent an envoy to the Great Mogul, and had obtained permission from Jehangir, the reigning monarch, to establish factories on the shores of Cambay. It was resolved to attempt a settlement upon this coast at Surat. Captain Best commanded the expedition, entered the road of Surat, and, with the consent of the local Mogul governor, established the first British factory in India. The Portuguese viceroy of Goa, furious at this intrusion, despatched four great galleons and twenty-six galleys, with 5,000 men, and 130 heavy guns. This powerful fleet attacked the little squadron of the Company at Swally; but after four severe fights, Capt. Best skilfully and gallantly beat off the Portuguese with heavy loss. Here, then, is another great epoch. The courage of Captain Best and his successful diplomacy on the coast, actually and materially established and originated the British power on the soil of India. From the day that our Victorious flag was hoisted at Surat, the national banner has never ceased to wave over India, though we shall often see it dimly enough (as at Swalley), midst the smoke and dust of battle. At Surat, I may here mention, was the chief British Indian settlement and seat of government, from this time till the year 1686, when it was supplanted by Bombay. But we should never have taken root at Surat if we could have made our position good against the Dutch at Sumerat, Java, and the Spice Islands. It was in spite of ourselves, if I may so speak, that we Englishmen turned to the great India Peninsula, from that insular India, which was the first object of our eastern ambition. We lost the pepper and spice trade, to gain the throne of the Great Mogul. It is true that at Bantam and Batavia the English Company long struggled to share the spice trade with the Dutch, but the sturdy Hollanders maintained the advantages which their enterprise had given them, and kept the best part of the trade in their own hands.—*The Englishman in India, by Charles Raikes.*

Eel-fishers in China.—Near to Swatow, the Han is deep, and is a fine, broad river, excepting about six miles from its mouth, where it widens into a large lake, with several outlets to the sea. The lake is about thirty miles in circumference, and is shallow except in one channel. "This," remarks Mr. John Scarth (the author of "Twelve Years in China"), "we missed in the night; and after we saw the crew prepare the guns, each man hung his powder horn round his neck, matches lighted, and all ready to meet pirates at a noted place for them, we had the satisfaction to find that we were hardly moving, and shortly after midnight we stuck hard and fast. It appeared as if daylight would never come. At last, slowly and sadly we arrived, by the growing light, at the melancholy certainty that we were somewhere, but where, we could not tell. There was no water in sight—mud, mud, nothing but mud for miles. By our minutest calculation we had gone aground on the great mud-flat at the very top of high water. The wild geese, curlews, teal, and long-necked cranes were in flocks, just out of gun-shot, and when a bird flew past within shot it was sure to be only a gull. We turned all our crew overboard to find the nearest line to the deep channel; and as the sun rose we could make out that we were about a mile from it, and likely to lose the day before we had a chance of getting off. Soon, however, our attention was attracted by specks in the distance, coming quickly towards us. These proved to be men—eel-fishers—a queer race; they flew along the mud, though it was so soft that a man sank above his knees. Each of these eel-hunters had a sort of sledge, the size and shape of the stave of a larger cask; in the middle of this was a small railing, about eighteen inches high; he had a small basket for his fish, and an adze-shaped spade, with a handle about two feet long. With one foot, or sometimes kneeling with one knee upon the sledge, and holding on by the rail, with the hands well down, jockey fashion, the man propelled the sledge forward with the other foot. On the fellows came at racing pace. It was quite wonderful to see the speed at which they progressed. The mud is so soft that when the men kneel with one knee on the sledge, their toes hang over the stern, dragging in the mud. It is as soft as hasty-pudding, and twice as slippery. To catch the eels or other fish that are in the mud, the men appear to watch for air bubbles, and then dig about them. They are very quick at their work, and it employs a large number. We shouted until about a couple of dozen men came to the boat, and after a great deal of bargaining, we arranged that they should make a sledge of our boat, and push it until they got into the river. The men were evidently accustomed to find people in a similar fix; for no sooner was the bargain settled than they surrounded us, and after a good shout walked away, slipping the boat along the mud quite easily, we might have been sailing. They stopped once or twice to try extortion, but that would not do; and eventually launched us into the river just as a shoal of large white porpoises rolled past."

From St. Petersburg we hear that Berlioz has received distinguished marks of appreciation; the public eagerness to hear his compositions being very marked. Among the works performed with the greatest success were his overture the "Carnival Romain," his caprice for violin played by Wieniawski, his trilogy the "Infancy of Christ," besides songs and dramatic fragments.—*Musical Standard.*

## Spirit of the Press.

### THE WEAKNESS OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

A superstitious fear of Mr. Disraeli, an unreasoning belief in his magical power of uniting his own ranks and dividing those of his opponents, is, in the opinion of the *Daily News*, a source of Conservative strength and of Liberal weakness. A little reflection, however, will dispel this alarm. The trick of last session is one which, in the nature of things, cannot be often repeated. Mr. Disraeli waited his opportunity for years; and when it did come, he used it with astonishing skill and boldness. But such occasions occur only once in a generation. The settlement, in principle, of the Reform question has removed the grounds of dissension between the various sections of the Liberal party, and once more allows the line to be drawn sharp and clear between the party of movement and the party of resistance. On particular points there will be, as there ought to be, divergent opinion and independent voting; but bold, judicious, and conciliatory leadership is all that is needed to embody substantially accordant sentiment in united action. What is the prospect of such leadership? This is a question which Liberals are everywhere asking and variously answering; and it would be false delicacy to ignore it. The party treason of imagining or contriving the deposition of the present leader, or even of speculation on a premature succession, cannot, we believe, be fairly imputed to even the most disaffected of his followers. But there is indisputable a certain amount of discontent, and a still larger amount of misgiving, though a loyal and hopeful spirit prevails over both.

### ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The *Saturday Review* has an article on the feeling between England and the United States. It draws attention to the fact that while the controversy has kindled in America feelings of animosity, the feeling in England has hardly been unfriendly. There is a certain class of politicians in America who would welcome any rupture between the two countries. And yet a war with England would involve an enormous addition to the army, to the navy, and to the National Debt of the United States. When the maintenance of the Union was at stake, the American Government surprised the world by the unlimited resources in men and money which were available for the struggle. Recruits were always forthcoming, although in the latter part of the war each soldier cost, in addition to his pay and rations, about fifteen hundred dollars in the shape of bounties; and loans and taxes were voted by Congress as fast as they were demanded by the President. If the same issue were once more raised, former sacrifices would be repeated or exceeded; but the evils of war and of debt have been better understood since the peace, and it is scarcely probable that new burdens would be readily assumed for the purpose of wreaking an irrational vengeance, or even of accomplishing an unjust conquest. The weight of taxation is severely felt, and all attempts to discharge the principal of the debt will for the present probably be abandoned. The revenue which Congress will consent to levy will only be sufficient to provide for the expenses of adminstration, and for the interest of the debt. A war with England would deprive the Government of the greater part of its customs receipts, while it would render a large addition to the revenue indispensable. The credit of the United States will always be negotiable on more or less onerous terms; but at present American securities pay about 8 per cent. to a purchaser, and the growing popularity of repudiation will not increase the confidence of the money market. If the honour or interest of the country were engaged in a quarrel, the people of the United States would not wait to count the cost; but serious politicians will consider the consequences before wantonly commencing a mere war of spite. Canada would not be surrendered without a struggle which would tax even the undoubted energies of the invader; and if British North America were ultimately wrested from the Crown, England would have in turn become invulnerable to American attacks. It would be imprudent to taunt a great and high-spirited nation with the limits which are imposed by circumstances on its means of offence, but it is not unnecessary to reassure a peaceful community against the vague fear which has been inspired in some quarters by American menaces. The unfortunate animosity which prevails may perhaps be incurable; yet it seems but just to assume that there are some minds in America which are open to argument, and that it may not be absolutely useless to examine the real grounds of a resentment which was never anticipated or wilfully provoked. Appeals to reason may not improbably fail in their effect, but humble deprecation of a revenge which is assumed to be just will only invite aggression. Recent history fades so rapidly from the memory in stirring times that the conduct of the English Government and people at the commencement of the civil war is perhaps but imperfectly understood. On a future occasion it may perhaps appear that the moral justification of the national proceedings was even more complete than the diplomatic apology.

### MR. BRIGHT ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

Mr. Bright, says the *Times*, has broached his scheme of redressing the anomaly of the Irish Church. It must be taken and weighed with many others which come to us from all quarters, but as a prelude to legislation it is not promising. Mr. Bright's plan for settling the land question we are tempted to call whimsical. The ballot is apparently the instrument of cure upon which he would most rely. Grant the ballot and leases would follow: and if leases, prosperity, good farming, and contentment. Next to the ballot, and auxiliary to it, Mr. Bright would place his plan of assisting tenants to buy the farms they hold from the great English landlords. We regret to think that these remedies smack of the quackery against which Lord Stanley protested. Everyone who knows Ireland knows that the estates of the great English landlords are those which are best managed, and the tenantry of which are the most contented. But, apart from this, we must lay it down as an indisputable result of experience that no class in Ireland can be trusted with the absolute control of its agricultural resources. There are many districts where leases have been granted and lessees hold undisturbed possessions, and they all tell the same story of neglected cultivation, bad farming, cynical contentment with poverty. The Encumbered Estates Court, followed by Landed Estates Court, has subdivided many great estates; they have come into the possession of small purchasers, and we hear the tale of proprietors in Irish towns who have saved just enough money to buy a lot, and now extract from the cultivator of the soil the utmost penny, to the consequent debasement of the farmer and impoverishment of the land. If the existing state of Ireland be laid to the charge of the present race of landlords, there is no warrant for believing that the substitution for them of a number of petty proprietors, or the indiscriminate granting of leases, would produce any beneficial change. If legislation afford any cure, it must be legislation of a totally different character. There must be some authority capable of intervening between proprietor and cultivator, and of reconciling the claims of each with the wants of the community. We do not say such intervention is necessary, but we protest that any suggestion for removing the ills of Ireland by a transformation of the race of Irish proprietors must be branded as an instance of the quackery which Lord Stanley deprecates.

### OUR LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN.

Speaking of the tale just told in the Queen's Bench concerning the Lord Great Chamberlain, the *Daily News* remarks: Lord Willoughby d'Eresby is a man in high place. He is a candle set on a bushel, and his light cannot be hid. He is a hereditary legislator and has to vote on laws affecting the morality of the public and the sanctity of wedded life. He is an officer of the Court, and has to usher the nobility of the land into the presence of a pure and virtuous sovereign. He is a landlord, and among all his neighbours, in every farmhouse, in every cottage home on his wide estates, his conduct exists as a living example of what men may do and yet retain honour in England. What sort of influence is this to exercise? What support are womanly innocence and manly honesty to draw from such a conspicuous instance? And all for what? All this scandal—bad enough in its commission, tenfold worse in its publication—is flung into the face of the world to save a peer with an illimitable rent-roll from restoring a few hundred pounds' worth of goods he had withheld. All is incurred rather then resort at first to the means which the strong language of the judge compelled to be adopted on the second day—a reference of the facts to some gentleman of character who could have arranged them privately. We do not say the sin would have been made less by such a course, but surely its evil influence would. Though hypocrisy be but the homage vice pays to virtue, yet it is a homage which virtue has a right to demand. Lord Willoughby d'Eresby refuses, however, to confess that public decency has any claim upon him. That claim is founded on the position which the institutions of the land gave to him, and when duties are denied, rights are forfeited.

The *Telegraph* says Sir Roundell Palmer has declined the Lord Justiceship of Chancery Appeals offered to him by the Government.—The same paper says that in case Mr. Selwyn's appointment to the vacant Lord Justiceship, the University of Cambridge have fixed upon Mr. Anthony Cleasby, Q.C., as a candidate for the vacated seat in the House of Commons.

## STORMS AND FLOODS.

GREAT FLOOD IN THE TYNE.

A very severe storm of wind and rain visited this part of the country on Thursday and Friday last, resulting in the river Tyne overflowing its banks, and on Saturday morning, causing, we believe, great loss to many farmers. From Hexham down to Newcastle the banks of the river were covered with water, and but for the trees and the tops of hedgerows seen here and there, any person would have supposed that he saw a very wide river. At Blaydon the water came up nearly to the level of the Carlisle railway, and at one time it was feared that the water would rise above the level of the line, and the result might have been most serious. Nearly all the land lying between the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway and the river was covered with water, and in some cases houses and sheds on the low ground were inundated, resulting in serious loss. At Newcastle the water rose to the level of the Quay, but it did not overflow; and so strong was the current that several craft broke adrift from their moorings. There has been no loss of life, but there have been several narrow escapes.

The low land on each side of the river at and above Wylam has been covered with the flowing waters, and more or less damage has been done to the hedges and out-buildings. After daybreak the river continued to swell, and in a few hours, reached 17½ feet above the ordinary level, that measurement being taken at the foot bridge, at Wylam. The lower apartments in some of the houses were inundated, though but little mischief seems to have been done in that kind of property. During the after part of the day carcases of pigs and sheep were occasionally noticed floating down the river. From the low meadows between Wylam and Ryton four sheep were carried away, belonging to Mr. Taylor, but beyond these and a couple of pigs which came down the river, no further loss of live stock is reported.

Some twenty-five sheep, belonging to Mr. Richard Weeks, of Ryton, were saved with great difficulty. After every other means had failed in removing them from the flooded land, a boat was obtained, and all but one were rescued by its use. In different portions of the river between Hexham and Blaydon, trees have been uprooted and brought down the stream. Several cut trees, belonging to Mr. Bewick, of Close House (to the west of Ryton), also found their way down the stream.

SERIOUS DESTRUCTION OF FARM STOCK NEAR HEXHAM.

The water reached the highest point at Hexham Bridge, about ten o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday, when all the low grounds in the vicinity of the river were laid under water, after which the flood began to subside. Beyond the prostration of trees in different parts of the country, the usual destruction of slates and tiles, and the wreck of chimney pots, we have not heard of much damage by the wind. A sad disaster, however, has occurred at Low Warden, in the immediate vicinity of Hexham, in which nearly two score of valuable sheep in excellent condition, belonging to Messrs. Cutter, of that place, have been destroyed. Of 38 ewes left in the field on Friday evening, all well, and safe to all appearance, nothing was to be seen on Saturday morning until the waters had somewhat abated, when 26 were discovered, of which six only were alive; four of these died soon after being found in the pasture. Of the remainder, one was found alive on Tyne Green, and two on Hermitage pastures above the bridge on the north side of the river, one of which soon after died. Altogether 34 have been accounted for, and four are missing. About half a score of these ewes were Southdowns, and the rest Leicesters, and their being far advanced in pregnancy, most of them being reckoned to yean in March, renders their destruction at this season doubly calamitous. Of 23 opened at the artificial manure works in Hexham, 22 had double lambs in them, and one had three, the twenty-fourth was left alive, with but little chance of its surviving the effects of its immersion. As an evidence of their high condition, it may be stated that many of the carcases contained 14lbs. and upwards of tallow.

SHIELDS.

There has been a great "freshet" in the river, but no casualties are reported at Shields. A telegram was received on Friday in Shields, stating that the brig Melby, Captain Reed, bound for London with coals, having been in collision and making much water while entering Lowestoft harbour in tow of two Yarmouth tugboats, got too far to the north, grounded and became a total wreck. The crew were saved.

Another south-west gale blew over the coast on Wednesday. Shields Harbour was in a turmoil all the afternoon. A large American vessel broke her stern moorings, but she was brought up without doing any harm. A large steamer and schooner broke adrift in Colling's Hole, but they, too, were brought up safely. A considerable fleet of Cullercoats fishing boats had been out through the night, and about twenty-two got back in the morning. Ten had not landed at three o'clock, but it was afterwards ascertained that they had all got shelter at Hartley Bents.

BERWICK.

The sloop Garibaldi, belonging to Shields, bound north, was off Berwick on Saturday morning. A tug got her in tow, but, from the strength of the gale and rapid tide out, was unable to get her into port. The Alpha schooner, Pinkham, of Middlesborough, from Newcastle for Berwick (coprolites), was abandoned in a sinking state on the 1st inst. at 2 a.m.; crew picked up and landed on Monday by the Andrette, Swedish brig Alexandria.

### GREAT DAMAGE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The gale of Wednesday was felt in all its force in Newcastle. The telegraph wires running in close proximity to the steeple of St Nicholas' Church were broke, and a pile of furniture was blown completely off a waggon near the Town Hall, and damaged and shattered in the most lamentable manner. Sundry pieces of clothing were sent flying along the street in all directions.

In Gateshead the effects of the gale were felt with equal severity, and shutters, slates, and chimney pots were sent flying in all directions. A man named Jobling, residing in East Street, was knocked down by the fall of Mr. Stainthorpe's signboard, but was fortunately not seriously hurt; while an old woman was also flattened by the fall of a board suspended over the entrance of the Working Men's Club.

At Sunderland, Hartlepool, Teesside, and northwards, the damage done by Wednesday's gale to the shipping was comparatively trivial; but tiles, slates, &c., were blown down in large quantities.

The protracted storm of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday appears to have been felt with great severity over the whole country. Great destruction of property, caused by the heavy floods, is reported both from the north and from the south; and these disasters, added to those occasioned by the hurricane of Friday week, involve very serious losses. In Edinburgh the storm raged with great severity, though comparatively little damage was done. In the neighbourhood of Galashiels the Tweed and the Gala overflowed their banks. The Teviot also "came down in flood," and submerged low-lying lands. Sheep were drowned by the rising of the Orr in Fifeshire, and similar catastrophes occurred on the Severn. The western district of Stirling has been heavily flooded; houses were inundated, and much damage done. Perthshire suffered much from the prevailing floods. At Crieff, a trio of misfortunes occurred—gale, floods, and slight earthquake. About 100 sheep were drowned at Cupar Angus. Loss of life occurred by the overflowing of the Ness, and serious damage has been done to the Highland Railway. At Nairn, the old stone bridge was carried away. At Liverpool the storm raged with extraordinary fury. At Bridlington, Howden, Malton, Batley, Wakefield, Keighly, Dewsbury, Rotherham, and other places, great damage was done by flood and gale.

Heavy Penalty for Travelling without a Railway Ticket.—A man at Richfield, Minnesota, United States, was put out of the train recently for not paying 10 cents extra on account of having no ticket, and he froze to death.

Mr. Stansfield, M.P., gave a lecture at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday night, on the political future of the working classes. He advised them to send men of their own order to Parliament.

The Late Murder in Lambeth.—A respite has been received by the Govenor of the Horsemonger Lane Gaol from the Home Office for the prisoner Clark, lately sentenced to death for the murder of a child at Lambeth.

The committee of the Clerkenwell Explosion Relief Fund has announced that having now received a sufficient sum for the purposes contemplated by their present action, they have suspended their appeals to the public.

Mr. Bright at Birmingham.—Mr. John Bright, M.P., was present on Wednesday at a public breakfast given in Birmingham to the artizans who lately visited Paris Exhibition in connection with the Society of Arts. In the course of a long and able speech he expressed an opinion that the work of education would have to be carried on mainly by local effort rather the Governmental aid.

Action by a Comedian against a Railway Company.—Mr. Worboys a leading low comedian, has received a verdict for £200 beyond £300 paid into court, for injuries sustained on the 29th of June last, while travelling from Liverpool to London on the North-Western Railway, in pursuance of an engagement to form one of Mr. Sothern's company in Paris during the Exhibition time.

## 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.*

### CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

| Stations. | | 1, 2, G. A.M. | 1 & 2. A.M. | 1, 2, G. P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newcastle | dep. | 6·10 | 10·20 | 5·10 |
| Scotswood | „ | 6·17 | 10·26 | 5·17 |
| Rowland's Gill | „ | 6·31 | 10·39 | 5·31 |
| Lintz Green | „ | 6·37 | 10·44 | 5·37 |
| Ebchester | „ | 6·50 | 10·56 | 5·50 |
| Shotley Bridge | „ | 6·55 | 10·59 | 5·56 |
| Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill) | „ | 7· 2 | 11· 3 | 6· 1 |
| Knitsley | „ | 7·11 | 11·12 | 6·11 |
| Lanchester | „ | 7·20 | 11·22 | 6·20 |
| Witton Gilbert | „ | 7.30 | 11·32 | 6·30 |
| Durham | arr. | 7·40 | 11·42 | 6·40 |

DOWN TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

| Stations. | | 1, 2, G. A.M. | 1 & 2. P.M. | 1, 2, G. P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Durham | dep. | 8·15 | 12·10 | 7·55 |
| Witton Gilbert | „ | 8·26 | 12·21 | 8· 6 |
| Lanchester | „ | 8·37 | 12·32 | 8·17 |
| Knitsley | „ | 8·47 | 12·42 | 8·27 |
| Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill) | „ | 8·58 | 12·53 | 8·38 |
| Shotley Bridge | „ | 9· 3 | 12·58 | 8·43 |
| Ebchester | „ | 9· 6 | 1· 1 | 8·46 |
| Lintz Green | „ | 9·15 | 1·10 | 8·55 |
| Rowland's Gill | „ | 9·20 | 1·15 | 9· 0 |
| Scotswood | „ | 9·35 | 1·30 | 9·15 |
| Newcastle | arr. | 9·45 | 1·40 | 9·25 |

### 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 | 3.50 |
| Scotswood | „ | 8· 7 | 3·57 |
| Rowland's Gill | „ | 8·21 | 4·11 |
| Lintz Green | „ | 8·27 | 4·17 |
| Ebchester | „ | 8·40 | 4·30 |
| Shotley Bridge | „ | 8·45 | 4·35 |
| Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill) | arr. | 8·55 | 4·45 |
| | dep. | 9· 0 | 5·10 |
| Knitsley | „ | 9·11 | 5·21 |
| Lanchester | „ | 9·24 | 5·34 |
| Witton Gilbert | „ | 9.36 | 5·46 |
| Durham | arr. | 9·50 | 6· 0 |

DOWN TRAINS.

| Stations. | | Go. A.M. | Return. P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Durham | dep. | 7·50 | 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. | 9·30 | 6·16 |
| Shotley Bridge | „ | 9·35 | 6·21 |
| Ebchester | „ | 9·40 | 6·26 |
| Lintz Green | „ | 9·49 | 6·35 |
| Rowland's Gill | „ | 9·56 | 6·42 |
| Scotswood | „ | 10·13 | 6·59 |
| Newcastle | arr. | 10·25 | 7·11 |

### STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

| Stations. | | A.M. 1, 2, 3. | P.M. 1, 2, 4. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Carrhouse | dep. | 6·20 | 3·30 |
| Cold Rowley | „ | 6·30 | 3·40 |
| Burnhill Junction | „ | 6·40 | 3·50 |
| Tow Law | „ | 6·55 | 4· 5 |
| Crook | arr. | 7·20 | 4.30 |
| | dep. | 7·30 | 5·20 |
| Bishop Auckland | „ | 7·55 | 5·50 |
| Darlington | „ | 8·33 | 6·18 |
| Stockton | „ | 9·35 | 7·23 |
| Middlesbro' | „ | 9·50 | 7·30 |

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

| Stations. | | A.M. 1, 2, 4. | P.M. 1 & 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Middlesbro' | dep. | 6·23 | 2·10 |
| Stockton | „ | 6·35 | 2·22 |
| Darlington | „ | 7·30 | 3·10 |
| Bishop Auckland | „ | 8· 0 | 3·40 |
| Crook | arr. | 8·30 | 4·10 |
| | dep. | 8·35 | 4·35 |
| Tow Law | „ | 9· 5 | 5· 0 |
| Burnhill Junction | „ | 9·20 | 5·15 |
| Cold Rowley | „ | 9·30 | 5·30 |
| Carrhouse | arr. | 9·40 | 5·40 |

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