The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 578. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, JANUARY 13TH, 1872. PRICE ONE PENNY.

l he would prefer sending
ble was read, and he would
to a master who enjoyed
obson Ord, of Newcastle,
pon education.—The Rev.
erally found himself at
a. He spoke for a short
ndered by the late Rev. T.
vered an interesting speech,
dle.—We must work.—The
ers by singing a number of
was not large.

BRIDGE.

OTLEY HALL.—On Tuesday
n the Shotley Hall estate
s supper at the residence of
Hall. The servants' hall
for the occasion, and the
roast beef and goose, the
and other viands began to
guests thoroughly appre-
dle after eight o'clock the
hall, which was led off by
Cox. Refreshments were
g the evening.

COTTAGES.

.—On New Year's Day, a
held at the above place,
the Derwent Cottages and
Society. Tea was provided,
ons sat down. The Annfield
ttended and enlivened the
everal anthems. After tea
hall, presided over by Mr. W
he Secretary, Mr. H. Robson,
howed that during the past
eived £7 12s. 2d., and ex-
ng a balance in hand of £1
votes of thanks the meeting

LESIDE.

the members of the Primitive
entained to supper Mr. T.
removal of the cloth various
by the assembled guests,
ning was spent. Mr. and
anked for this, another ex-
, the company separated.

CHARCHES.

ernant cottagers, workmen,
of the Minsteracres estate,
nd supper and ball by the
of H. C. Silvertop, Esq.,
out eight o'clock in the
hall, which was profusely
to music supplied by
Mill. Mr. and Mrs., and
their guests, honoured the
by for a considerable time
r room, beautifully supplied
ment of those whose tastes
ation. At ten o'clock all
nuous supper. After justice
ealth of the donor of the
been drunk, the company
e ball room, where dancing,
kept up till four a.m., when
y and orderly.

HESTER.

.—A banquet, in connection
was held on New Year's Day
heater, presided over by Mr.
, Shotley Bridge. There
he population, showing that
e exercising considerable
llage, which is proverbial for
that takes place in it. Ad-
were delivered by H. H.
r. Mr. George Farrage,
ohnson, of Darlington. The
ed by the cadet drum and
le leadership of Mr. Joseph
the band discoursing vocal

ENT AND PILLS.—Throat

rieties of these distressing
ly and effectively treated by
twice a day upon the neck
ng the strength by suitable
simple means diphtheria,
roat, irritation of the wind-
landular enlargements will
ded and the destruction they
Holloway's Ointment is the
y for all internal and external
ay be safely and effectually
s without regard to seasons
It is highly extolled for
odic coughs, chronic hoarse-
charges from the throat and

ages, and Deaths.

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

TH S.

on the 3rd inst., Mrs. Berth

n the 5th inst., Mrs. Davelin,

3rd inst., wife of Robt. Lowrie,

the 30th ult., the wife of Mr.
ter.
ent Street, on the 3rd ult.,
aughter.
e 3rd ult., Mrs. Tindal, of a

the 4th ult., Mrs. Cogan, of

on the 5th ult., Mrs. Carr, of

n the 6th ult., Mrs. Nicholson

n the 8th ult., Mrs. Snowball,

the 13th ult., Mrs. McAlone,

Road, on the 18th ult., Mrs'

on the 18th ult., Mrs. Reece

e 30th ult., Mrs. Dallas, of a

last inst., Mrs. Lowes, of a son.
on the 1st inst., Mrs. Robson,

the 5th inst., Mrs. Burlinson,

he 28th ult., the wife of the
son.

IAGES.

e's Church, Gateshead on the
h Ellison, to Miss Margaret
pringwell Cottage, near Tow

A TH S.

treet, on the 2nd inst., aged 11
th ult., aged 66, Margaret

26, Hannah Johnson.
the 30th ult., aged 79, Ann

th ult., aged 56, Mr. John
of Inland Revenue, for New-

by ROBERT JACKSON, at the
ice, 59, Front Street, Consett,
6th, 1872.

Business Announcements.

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

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

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

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

EXTRA STRONG and other STEEL PENS, with every article of Stationery Sundries. Also, THOS. LOWE'S celebrated Steel Pens. JOHN HEATH, George Street, Parade, Birmingham.
Agent for Consett and District—ROBERT JACKSON, Consett and Blackhill. 894a

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

S. WALKER, HAIRDRESSER, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL (next door to Mrs. Gradon), Periodicals, Newspapers, and Magazines supplied and every description of stationery.
N.B.—Pictures and Mourning Cards Framed and Umbrellas Repaired. 771a

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

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

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

EDUCATION.

MRS. NICHOLSON, 4, MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, respectfully announces that her School is now open for the education of Children of both sexes in the usual branches of an English education, including Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, &c.; also, Needlework and Music. 381b

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

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

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

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

☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality

EMIGRATION AGENT. 27

ENLARGEMENT OF THE NEWCASTLE READY-MONEY TEA AND PROVISION EMPORIUM

THE above Establishment has become so popular with the public of Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, and vicinity that the Proprietor has been necessitated to take the large premises adjoining, which were used as Auction Rooms by Mr. Henry Brown. He is thus enabled to give more accommodation to his numerous Patrons, and also to have on hand a more extensive and varied Stock of Groceries and Provisions.
JAMES LAKE, PROPRIETOR,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT. 117b

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

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

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

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

Business Announcements.

ESTABLISHED 1740.

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

AUTUMN FASHIONS.

R. W. SHAW
IS now showing all the NEW STYLES in MILLINERY, DRESSES, SKIRTINGS, SHAWLS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, &c.

DRESSES.
A large Stock of French Merinoes, French Twills, Lustres, Coburgs, Alpacas, and Fancy Dresses, very cheap.

WINCEYS.
In this Department some rare Bargains are being offered. Strong Heavy Winceys, at 3½d. to 8½d.; a N.B.—Pictures and Mourning Cards Framed and good quality in Saxony ditto, at 10½d. to 16½d. A splendid range of Patterns in all the prevailing Colours of the season.

SKIRTS AND SKIRTINGS.
A lot of Fancy Wincey Skirts, from 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. Fancy Skirtings in great variety.

SHAWLS.
Every novelty of the season will be shown in this Department in Clan Tartans, Queensland, Tasmania, and other Shawls. A very heavy good Shawl at 5s. 11d., worth 7s. 6d.

MILLINERY.
The largest selection of Straw, Terry, Velvet, Lace, and Crape Bonnets, and Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats in the district. All the leading Styles are now in Stock. Mourning orders entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention.
Milliners supplied at Wholesale Prices.

SHIRTINGS.
A special lot of Wool Shirtings bought previous to the advance in wool, which are now being offered at Old Prices.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
The increasing demand in this Department is sufficient proof of the Cheapness and Quality of our Goods. Each garment is cut in the Newest Style and well Made. Men's Cord and Moleskin Trousers, from 3s. 11d. Boys' ditto, at 1s. 11d. Men's Cloth Trousers, at 4s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. A large assortment of Pea Jackets and Black and Tweed Coats. Men's Suits from 19s. 6d. Boys' ditto, 4s. 6d.

R. W. SHAW, PROPRIETOR,
LUTON HOUSE, MIDDLE STREET,
AND
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
AND
LEADGATE. 551b

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

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

WATCHMAKERS TO THE QUEEN, CHRONOMETER MAKERS TO THE ADMIRALTY,
12, 14, & 16, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 892a

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

JAMES JOHNSON, FAMILY GROCER AND TEA DEALER, Teas, Coffees, and Spices of the Choicest Quality. Good Useful Teas from 2s. per pound. Coffees 1s. per pound. Horsebean from 4d. per pound. All kinds of Dyvalterg Goods cheap and of the best Quality. Hotels and families supplied at wholesale prices.
TERMS—CASH. 879a

Business Announcements.

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS.

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

A WORD ABOUT INDIAN TEA.

ENGLISH enterprise, capital, and industry have made India the Finest Tea Garden in the World, and how the British Tea Planting Companies of India have become the great competitors of the Chinese Empire. For years the Old People have said they could not get the Strong Fine Tea of the Olden Times. It is clear to us that either the Tea Plantations of the Chinese have become exhausted, or that the strongest desire of this peculiar people has been to give quantity rather than quality. It is plain to the most superficial observer, that even the Finest Chinese Tea, although it may be exquisite in flavour, lacks that power and richness peculiar to the Olden Times. It is well for the lover of this refreshing beverage, that the Cultivation of Tea n India has become a commercial success. Years ago, we commenced to combine the Chinese and Indian Teas. This method resulted in a great trade. You may have some idea of its properties, when we state that last year we sold 112,035 pounds of Tea to a delighted people.

The question will naturally suggest itself to your mind; Why do you not offer Indian Tea to the Public? We answer, the price appears high. We do not say they are dear, for the lasting power of Indian Tea is so great, that the second and third water in many instances is better than the first water of China Tea. Taking this economical view of the question, it is cheaper, surely, than we say nothing of the increased satisfaction derived in drinking this delicious Cup of pleasure. We would now like you to test the correctness of the opinion we have as to the strength, lasting power, richness, and economy of Indian Tea. We cannot sell this tea for less than 4s. per pound. We give you this notice that we do not intend to disturb the present mixed Tea Trade. We therefore desire you, should it be your pleasure to test our judgment, to inquire for Indian Tea at any of our Establishments.

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

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS

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

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

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

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

W AYNSLEY
Grocer,
CONSETT

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

	Gallons
W & A Gilbey	620,994
Cornelissen, Sons & Co	154,849
K Hooper & Sons	130,655
Dingwall, Fortnal & Co	127,977
H S Williams & Co	126,616
F W Coutts	118,814
Boyes & Beckwith	113,476
Lightly & Simson	99,068
Cunliffe & Co	93,385
Tod Heatley & Co	84,574
Lirre Bottle Wine Co	82,331
Wilmot & Co	81,284
Dent, C. Nich & Co	78,864
Read, Forbes & Co	70,077
D Taylor & Sons	71,943
Max Greger	71,475
Secretan, Campbell & Co	67,069
Shand & Son	67,589
Findlater & Co	66,245
Pellet Bros & Co	66,071
Brooks & Oldham	61,899
C Nicholl & Co	60,863
Robertson Bros	59,347
Lennon Hart & Son	59,013
Dismore & Co	58,179

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

	Gallons
Twiss & Brownings	448,436
W & A Gilbey	231,264
T & H Nicholson	195,052
D Taylor & Sons	144,762
Turner & Lennon	121,518
Dingwall, Fortal & Co	110,963
K Hooper & Sons	106,043
Read, Forbes & Co	95,855
Seager & Evans	87,248
Board & Son	86,900
C Wild & Co	73,567
Burnett & Co	64,910
R S Pack	60,423
Lennon Hart & Son	58,294
T & H Nicholson	56,453
Broadbank & Son	50,186
T Allnutt & Co	49,245
A Crews & Co	48,341
H & T Vickers & Co	46,128
Wills & Underwood	42,858
Turnbull & Riley	41,956
W H Ewens	45,342
Read & Sons	40,067
Osmond & Co	38,200
Ashford & Co	36,460

Gins and Whiskies (W & A Gilbey 279,682 gallons) are not included in the above returns.
Total quantity of Wines and Spirits paid Duty on by W & A Gilbey in the year 1868 ... 1,182,930

The SHERRIES and the PORTS mentioned below have been selected by comparison entirely on their own merits, without the least prejudice or interest in favour of either estate, or grower. The consumer will be able by comparison to identify, with the gradual rise in price, the improvement in quality. For other Wines than those mentioned below, see Book of Prices sent on application

MARSALA SHERRIES *from Sicily*

For full description of each see Book of Prices

			Per Bottle	Per Doz.	Page
Castle YM	*Gold*	MARSALA	1/4	16/	17
Castle A	*Pale*	MARSALA	1/6	18/	17
Castle C	*Gold*	MARSALA	1/8	20/	17
Castle D	*Gold*	MARSALA	1/8	20/	17
Castle B	*Brown*	MARSALA	1/8	20/	17

SHERRY *from Hambro'*

Castle	HAMBRO'	SHERRY	1/8	15/	9

SHERRIES *from Spain*

Castle 1A	*Pale*	SHERRY	1/6	18/	11
Castle 2A	*Brown*	SHERRY	1/6	18/	11
Castle 3A	*Pale*	SHERRY	1/10	22/	11
Castle A A	*Gold*	SHERRY	1/10	22/	11
Castle B	*Brown*	SHERRY	1/10	22/	11
Castle C	*Pale*	SHERRY	2/4	28/	11
Castle CC	*Pale*	SHERRY	2/4	28/	11
Castle D	*Brown*	SHERRY	2/4	28/	11
Castle G	*Pale*	SHERRY	2/10	34/	11
Castle H	*Gold*	SHERRY	2/10	34/	11
Castle J	*Brown*	SHERRY	2/10	34/	11
Castle I	*Pale*	SHERRY	3/0	42/	10
Castle K	*Gold*	SHERRY	3/0	42/	10
Castle J	*Brown*	SHERRY	3/0	42/	10

PORTS *from Spain*

Castle 1	SPANISH PORT		1/3	15/	13
Castle 2	SPANISH PORT		1/9	21/	13

PORTS *from Portugal*

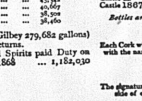
PORTS—OLD IN WOOD

Castle A	PORT	*5 years in wood*	2/0	24/	14
Castle B	PORT	*7 years in wood*	2/6	30/	14
Castle C	PORT	*Pretty 11 years in wood*	2/10	34/	14
Castle D	PORT	*11 years in wood*	3/10	42/	14
Castle E	PORT	*Pretty 15 years in wood*	3/4	40/	14
Castle F	PORT	*Pretty 15 years in wood*	4/0	48/	14
Castle G	PORT	*Pretty very old in wood*	4/0	48/	14
Castle H	PORT	*Very old in wood*	4/0	48/	14
Castle 1867	PORT	*For tasting*	2/10	34/	14

Bottles are charged 1d each, if the same being allowed when returned

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

The signature will also be on the side of each Cork thus:—



Business Announcements.

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

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

WOOLLEN GOODS AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

VARDY and COMPANY Bought and Contracted for, last March and April, 40 Bales of WOOLLEN GOODS, at Prices lower than they had been since the year 1848, and fully 20 per cent. below present cost. The full benefit of their successful purchases will be given to their customers at their several Establishments during the month of SEPTEMBER.
250 pairs of CLOTH BLANKETS, large size, pure wool, 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., and 14s. 6d. a pair; worth 8s. 4s., and 5s. a pair more.
900 yards of SCARLET FLANNELS, all wool, 7½d., 8½d., 10½d., 1s., 1s. 2½d. per yard.
1,040 yards of WHITE FLANNELS, all wool, 8½d., 9½d., 10½d., 1s., 1s. 2½d., to 2s. per yard.
900 yards of BLUE FLANNELS, all wool, 9½d., 10½d., 1s., 1s. 2½d., 1s. 4½d., 1s. 6d. per yard.
KERSEYS, SERGES, SCOURERS.
SCOTCH and LANCASHIRE WINCEYS.—3,000 yards, special lot, 3½d., 4½d., 6d. per yard.
1,000 yards of Real ABERDEEN WINCEY, 8½d., 10½d., 1s., 1s. 2½d., 1s. 6d. per yard. 554b

VARDY AND COMPANY,
VIRGINIA STREET,
CONSETT.

CLARENDON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

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

MR. E. BURTON, Professor of Music, Organist of St. Cuthbert's Church, Benfieldside, TEACHER of the PIANOFORTE, ORGAN, HARMONIUM, &c. First-class References. Terms on application.
Poplar Cottage, Shotley Bridge. 25

MCEWAN'S
CELEBRATED EDINBURGH ALES AND INDIA PALE ALE,
Are daily rising in public estimation.
Newcastle Stores and Offices—
FOUNTAIN HOUSE, Charlotte Square.
843 JAMES C. MCINTOSH, Agent.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HAT SHOP IN NEWCASTLE.

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

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

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
ESTABLISHED 1836.
Capital (fully subscribed) ..... £2,000,000.
Accumulated Funds ..... 1,000,000.
Annual Revenue 375,000

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

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

BIBLES, Hymn Books, Ledgers, Day Books, and all Memorandum Books of every description. School and Prize Books. Periodicals. Weekly and Monthly, of all kinds. All kinds of Tin and Hardware Goods. Jewellery, &c.
Memorial Cards and Raffle Tickets on the shortest notice. Pictures Framed neatly and cheaply.
Agent for the *Consett Guardian*, advertisements for which are received and inserted at moderate charges.

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

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

SILVER HUNTING WATCHES, from ..... 3gs. to 14gs.
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, from ..... 8gs. to 40gs.
SILVER WATCHES, from ..... 4gs. to 15gs.
GOLD WATCHES, from ..... 8gs. to 30gs.

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

Poetry: Original and Select.

NEW YEAR THOUGHTS.

True, how true do things terrestrial,
When the shades of evening fall,
Show us—save in things celestial—
Emblems of the lot of all.

Brief, how brief in their duration,
Like the tides that ebb and flow,
Is the term of man's probation,
And the span of life below.

As we stand beside the dying,
And behold life's closing scene,
Scaling lips declare with sighing,
"Few and short their years have been."

One by one the moments bearing,
Tell us, here we cannot stay,
Life at longest, is but fleeting
Onwards to Eternal Day.

One by one in quick succession,
Days, and years, and moments fly,
Warning all, in their progression,
That eternity is nigh.

Changing scenes and few relations,
Touch us all, alas! too true,
Time, that shakes the power of nations,
Shakes our lov'd connections too.

One by one, our ties are broken,
Friend from friend is called to part,
Voices silenced, that have spoken
Words of truth from heart to heart.

Where are those, whose voices gladly
In the school we loved to hear?
Now, for whom the knell tolls sadly,
And there falls the silent tear.

In the churchyard, lowly lying,
'Neath the willow's drooping head,
Some for whom we still are sighing,
Now repose with sainted dead.

Some beneath the deep sea sleeping,
Undisturbed by ocean roar,
But whose souls are now in keeping,
Where life's tempests rage no more.

O'er the world, and widely scattered
Far across the stormy wave,
Some spot, by years unwattered,
Others found a foreign grave.

Where are little ones that wended
Schoolward oft on Sabbath days,
And whose voices sweetly blended
In our simple song of praise?

Not here, they've homeward hied them.
To yon realms of endless love,
Where is heard the swelling anthem,
Rising from the choirs above.

For awhile, they here were planted,
Little flowers for the skies,
Nay, in love by God transplanted,
They now bloom in Paradise.

Now they walk in robes of glory,
Through those streets of shining gold,
Telling how—in joyous story—
Jesus bought them to the fold.

And are waiting by the river,
To receive us when at last,
We to God our souls deliver,
And the storms of life are past.

While we still are travelling onward,
And wherever we may roam,
Let us labour in the vineyard,
Till our Father calls us home.

For we too, must soon be leaving
For behind earth's transient scenes,
And o'er death's dark billows heaving,
Cross the bourne that intervenes.

Happy souls have crossed before us,
Many more are crossing still.
So like them, let hope bestir us
To perform the Master's will.

Upward, onward, Heavenward, honoward,
Be our course, through life's career,
Knowing that our mighty rewward,
Countless blessings will bestow.

And after the glad salvation,
To benighted souls proclaim,
That with joy, each tongue and nation
May confess Messiah's name.

Till the truth to all so precious,
Far and near o'er billows roll,
And the gospel stream flow joyous,
Spreading wide from pole to pole.

That souls saved through faithful duty,
May be such a brilliant throng,
Adding lustre to the beauty
Of our heavenly diadem.

Thus ourselves to Christ resigning,
While we tread life's weary way,
And our path the brighter shining,
As we near the perfect day.

Let us soar in thought transcendent,
To the passing scenes of time,
Think of when we'll shine resplendent
In "a holier, happier clime."

When the souls on earth we lighted,
Shall with us by life arise,
Teacher, scholar, reunited
In indissoluble ties.

Then the trumpet has been sounded,
When with shouts the air is filled,
And the vaults of heaven resounded
O'er the promises fulfilled.

When on angel wings ascending,
We, with saints to glory rise,
And the Heavenly hosts descending,
Bid us welcome to the skies.

When with shouts of joy triumphant,
Heaven's exalted arches ring,
From the ransomed all exultant
In the praises of their king.

And when down through angel, countries
As the sand upon the shore,
In eternal—boundless—
We shall reign for evermore.

WM. THOMSON.

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

PARALLELS FOR THE PEOPLE.—A bright idea is that of establishing "Public-houses without drink." Would it be carried upon by the institution of Restaurants without Meat?

MORE OFFICIAL CENSORSHIP OF PANTOMIME.—*Policeman* (to pantomime manager and Lady Bountiful Show): "I wouldn't have minded a quiet performance; but to begin insultin' the lawr under my very eyes!—(waxing wroth)—Move on! or blow'd if I don't run yer in!"

IN VINO MEMORIA.—*Major Portspoken* (a pretty constant guest). "I say, Buchanan, this isn't—(another sip)—the same champagne——?" *Scotch Butler.* "Na, that's a' done! There was thirsty dizzan; and ye've had yers afore o't, Major!"

Extracts from JUDY.

Some sons are chips of the old block-head.

A great virtue is often found in gentlewomen.

The most tasteful hare-dresser in the world—The cook.

Steam is a servant that sometimes blows up its master.

Poachers who get into preserves very often find themselves in jellies.

A watch fitted with a second-hand need not necessarily be a second-hand watch.

A bachelor's coat is often the worse for wear—a married man's for wear and tear.

July's housemaid says, she street-door doesn't talk, but she is answering it'sill day long.

The printer who has the devil to pay, and doesn't pay him, ought to be ashamed of himself.

A celebrated barrister wanted to know what any one could see ridiculous in his wig. Only the head bold him.

Old maids should always go to the theatre before the rise of the curtain, because then there is a chance of an overture.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Things are rather dead here just now, after a fortnight or so of Christmas-keeping, and while we are waiting for the opening of the Session, the commencement of the London Season, and the advent of spring. Speculation is beginning to be active with reference to the session and the season, and the now announced "convalescence" (we thank, thee, doctor, for that word) of the Prince of Wales is raising the hope of Court tradesmen and other classes interested in the dead paganatry and entertainments, while it causes the deepest satisfaction among the general public. Of course, we shall have the Prince here before the season is far advanced, people are sayings, and perhaps the happy revulsion of feeling may even nerve Her Majesty to open Parliament in person, and to pay something more than fleeting visits to the metropolis. But the weather is by no means the least prominent topic of conversation, and people are already congratulating one another upon the mildness of the winter and the virtual approach of spring. It is very possible, however, that they are labouring before they are out of the wood, and before I write to you again we may find that frost and snow have not been postponed *sine die*.

Most people were under the impression that promotion and appointments in the army by purchase had been abolished. But it exists still. In the last *Gazette* there are the names of no less than ten officers who are promoted "by purchase." But ere long we shall be able to say—oh no, we never mention it, and that once delightful word will be banned from our breasts!

The *Athenæum* and the *Observer*, each of which journals speaks in the oracular manner that is suggestive of official inspiration, deny that the Lord Chamberlain has ordered political allusions to be erased from the comic openings of the Christmas pantomimes. The *Era*, however, returns to the charge, and substantiates it by the production of a note from the Lord Chamberlain's secretary. Since Mr. Blanchard is not only editor of the *Era*, but author of the pantomime at Drury Lone, it was hardly likely that he would speak rashly or unadvisedly. Here is the substance of his answer:—"Thus challenged, we lay before our readers an extract from a letter in our possession to a well-known manager, dated December 18th, 1871, which says, "Dear Sir,—There are three passages in your pantomime which must be omitted in representation. They are pages . . . Names and political allusions are not permitted. I have struck Lowe's name and the matches out of every pantomime for '71. Yours truly, W. B. Donne." Viscount Sidney's defenders may, if they please take refuge in the statement that only the general order has been issued to theatrical managers, but how do they mean to explain away this specific order of the Examiner of Plays. Perhaps the Lord Chamberlain knows nothing about it, which would only show what a farce is this censorship of the drama.

The trial of the Rev. J. S. Watson for the murder of his wife will naturally create no little sensation, and during its progress the Central Criminal Court will be crammed full; but of still greater interest will be the trial of Christina Edmunds for the poisonings at Brighton. The identical defence in each case, inasmuch as insanity is alleged, diminishes the interest, but they will be the sensational trials of the coming sessions. I refer to the matter in order to ask how long the disgraceful system of "tip" is to continue? Our courts of civil and criminal justice ought to be free from the first contact or insinuation to them ought to be regulated on some fair principle with which money has nothing to do. But in the Common Pleas Court during the Tichborne Trial, the subordinate officials openly "tip" each other—thus system of taking money, while in the latter court a regular charge of one shilling to a certain part of the court is even permitted by the sheriffs. Sheriff Bennett, who is so staunch a reformer, should see to this.

A united committee of mechanics, professional men, independent gentlemen, &c., has been formed to promote the "technical, industrial, and trade education of the English people," and Mr. Scott-Russell is an active member of the committee. This perhaps may be called a "new social movement," whereas that other will scheme with which this gentleman's name is connected is a ridiculous and pitiable sham.

The committee consists of the promoters of the Alexandra Working Men's Club at Peckham, and the nominal fine of £10, will, it is to be hoped, be a moral and a caution to those enterprising gentry who attempt to defy the Excise, and sell excisable articles under the pica of promoting the welfare of working men. But at the same time this ought to direct the attention of the advocates of working men's clubs to the necessity of their being a little less starched and straight-laced in the matter of drinking and smoking. Genuine out-for-the working classes would succeed admirably if they were guided by rules of a similar character, *mutatis mutandis*, to those of high-class and middle-class clubs; but at present many working men's clubs have failed, others are dead-and-alive, and the foundation of others on the same rigid rule is rendered all but hopeless. I have great respect for the Rev. Mr. Solly, but (I speak from personal knowledge) he is fond of shutting his eyes and his ears to facts, and dealing with the ideal world of the actual working man. Genuine clubs for working men—clubs free from cant and fussy patronage have yet to come, and nothing on earth would be more beneficial to the working classes than the withdrawal from the pernicious influence of the public-house.

A pleasantly sensational and deliciously vague account is given by a London penny-a-liner (about the last representative of the old school) of an alleged "violent storm" here on Friday night. We are told that "the small craft" on the Thames being considerably damaged, but the small craft of the writer is shown by his refraining from not mentioning names. The "devouring element" being that tornado and thunder's speciality, he generally manages to bring the firemen and fire escapes on to the stage, whatever be the play; and accordingly we are told that "it is said that from eight to ten fire-escapes were blown over, and so damaged," &c. I doubt whether there was more than one in this plight. "Chimney-pots were blown off the houses amongst the pedestrians in the street and several accidents in consequence are reported." I doubt where is the proof of this. It is said that there was a continuous rain, and now and then the wind was rather gusty—*voile tout*, as far as I can learn from those who have been out. This would-be sensational report. But you know it is hard to prove a negative, and my inquiries do not take in of the small craft, all the fire-escapes, or all the chimney-pots.

Numerous correspondents have pathetically written about the disgraceful state of our unclassed streets. It is an old, old story, and I am not going to dilate on it, but will just add that the root of the evil is the absurd and iniquitous parish contract system. That system must be abolished, and will when London has a municipality.

BRUTAL AND COWARDLY ATTACK AT BLACKHILL.

About eleven o'clock on Saturday night an attack of a brutal nature was made on a labourer named Peter Cassidy, residing at Consett. On Saturday night Cassidy had been drinking at Whitfield's public-house at Blackhill, and about the time we have stated he was in the act of leaving the house in order to proceed to Consett, when he was met at the door by two men named Patrick Wood and James Clark. As Cassidy was leaving the doorway of the public-house, Wood angrily pushed him out of the way, and on Cassidy remonstrating with him, Wood felled him to the ground. The two then attacked Cassidy as he lay on the ground, dealing him many severe blows with a bottle and a glass with which they were armed. Some young men who were on the spot at the time prevailed on the two men to desist and the unfortunate man was lifted on to his feet. After being assisted as far as Gradon's shop, the two ruffians made another attack on Cassidy who was again knocked down and beaten unmercifully until the two brutal fellows thought they had given him sufficient, when they left him bleeding on the ground. The poor man was found to be in a very serious condition, his jaw-bone having been broken, and his life at one time despaired of, his body having also been severely kicked, besides a great many cuts and bruises about the face and head. Cassidy was taken to his home at Consett as speedily as possible, and in the meantime information was given to the police of the occurrence. Sergeants Forster and Nattress were soon in possession of the men, who were ultimately apprehended in Skelton's beerhouse at Consett.

THE PRISONERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

On Monday morning the two prisoners were brought up at Stanley Bridge and charged with cutting Peter Cassidy on Saturday night. The prisoner was in such a weak state that he could not attend, and the prisoners were consequently remanded for a week.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE AT JARROW.

SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE.

On Friday afternoon, the men employed in the engine department of Messrs. Palmers and Co.'s extensive works at Jarrow, held an adjourned meeting to receive the report from the deputation appointed by them to wait upon Mr. Neish, their manager, with reference to certain clauses in the new code of rules. It appears that as the New Year approached, it was understood that a new code of rules, suitable to the arrangement come to at Newcastle when the engineer's strike there was settled, would be submitted to the men. The men accordingly got a copy of the rules before the close of last year, and Mr. Neish promised compliance; but from some cause the rules were not put in force on Monday morning last, when they were posted up after the men had left the yard. On Thursday morning, the men, not wishing to come off the conditions set forth in the new regulations, came out on strike and appointed the following of their number to wait on Mr. Neish, and point out to that gentleman which were the points the men considered objectionable:—Messrs. Jonathan Gill, Wm. Wilson, Thos. Newton, John A. Robson, John Allan, Thos. Wright, Thos. Joplin Wm. Shaw, and Wm. Allister, a representative from each shop. The deputation had an interview with Mr. Neish in the engine office on Thursday afternoon, and were received in a very courteous manner. At three o'clock the men assembled in large numbers in the Mechanics' Hall, Jarrow, to hear the report from the deputation. Mr. John Scott was chairman.

Mr. J. Gill, having reported the state of matters among the engineers at Newcastle proceeded to report that the deputation had had an interview with Mr. Neish their manager, and after talking over the various questions in dispute, Mr. Neish sent the following answers to the demands of the men which he read:

At a meeting between the representatives of the Palmers and Mr. Neish, the works office, January 5th, 1872, Mr. Neish made the following suggestions in reply to the demands of the men:—

1. Mr. Neish offered the night-shift men, in addition to what is stated in the new rules, an allowance of sixpence per night to each man.

2. The demand for Friday night cannot be considered at the same time with the reduction of the hours.

3. It is not compatible with the understood arrangement between the men and the masters, when the 54 hours were granted, to allow each day to stand by itself, and this clause cannot be granted.

4. Mr. Neish is quite willing to make that no notice to quit be given on either side, but the wages will only be paid on the ordinary pay days.

5. Outside men to remain as at present.

6. If the men agree to receive their wages on Saturday, as at present, Mr. Neish will consent to retain only four lying days, if course this only applies to night-shift men.

The Chairman suggested that the best way would be to take the clauses one by one.

The clauses were then considered *seriatim* and after a comparatively harmonious conversation, in which several of the men took part, the whole of the answers were accepted as satisfactory. The only point on which any discussion of moment took place was upon the question as to whether the men would accept pay for Friday night, having five running-on days, or would continue the Saturday's pay with only four lying days. On a show of hands being taken, the result was so equally balanced that it was deemed advisable to divide to the right and left. This was done and tellers counted the men on each side, and the majority was found in favour of the Saturday's pay. On clause 1, some few of the men seemed inclined to hold out for the sixpence to night-shift men to be paid on the hours' basis or bulk voted in favour of the working of each day to stand by itself, but on the deputation pointing out that in the new rules extra time and the existing regulations were made in cases of sickness, absence on leave, and business engagements, clause 3 was carried almost unanimously.

The answer of Mr. Neish having been accepted, it was stated that the men should resume on on Monday morning at six o'clock and the termination of this short-lived strike was greeted with loud applause. During the meeting it was announced that Mr. Neish would not enforce the forfeiture of the wages due to the men at the time of the strike, but that all arrears would be duly paid on the usual days.

Votes of thanks were passed to the deputation and to the chairman, and the meeting dispersed after two hours' deliberation. The result of the meeting was conveyed to Mr. Neish on Friday night.

NORTHERN UNION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.—A meeting of the council of this union was held on Saturday afternoon, in the committee-room, Mechanics' Institution, New Bridge Street, Newcastle, Mr. Wright of the Jarrow Institute presiding. Mr. Yeats, the secretary, stated that the council were endeavouring to get up a series of district conferences of the members of the union, to be held at Durham, with a view to assisting the several affiliated institutions in the formation of classes for elementary instruction, and also strengthening them in their financial position. It was felt that such conferences might be productive of much good, and on the motion of Mr. Robert Fisher (Newcastle Working Men's Club), seconded by Mr. J. Hall (Blaydon Institute), it was resolved that the secretary should communicate with the executive of the institutions at Cramlington, Bedlington, Bishop Auckland, and other places, and afford full information as to the scheme.

THE NORTH OF ENGLAND IRON TRADE ARBITRATION BOARD.

The annual meeting of this Board was held on Monday, at the Central Buildings, Darlington, Mr. D. Dale, president of the Board occupying the chair. There was a good attendance of employers and operative representatives from the North of England. The statement of accounts for the past year, which showed that upwards of £500 remained as a balance in the hands of the bankers. The report and statement of wages lately pushed him out of the way, and on Cassidy remonstrating with him, Wood felled him to the ground. The two then attacked Cassidy as he lay on the ground, dealing him many severe blows with a bottle and a glass with which they were armed. Some young men who were on the spot at the time prevailed on the two men to desist and the unfortunate man was lifted on to his feet. After being assisted as far as Gradon's shop, the two ruffians made another attack on Cassidy who was again knocked down and beaten unmercifully until the two brutal fellows thought they had given him sufficient, when they left him bleeding on the ground. The poor man was found to be in a very serious condition, his jaw-bone having been broken, and his life at one time despaired of, his body having also been severely kicked, besides a great many cuts and bruises about the face and head. Cassidy was taken to his home at Consett as speedily as possible, and in the meantime information was given to the police of the occurrence. Sergeants Forster and Nattress were soon in possession of the men, who were ultimately apprehended in Skelton's beerhouse at Consett.

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Brown's Bronchial Troches, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, or any irritation or soreness of the throat. Public Speakers and Singers will find them unsurpassed.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the above, says—The opening of the New Year brought frost, which was welcomed: but this proved very transient, and the past week was characterised by rainy nights and breezy days; while on Sunday last the storm was attended with violent shocks of earthquake. The soil, therefore, has been too wet to be worked, except on the driest and lightest lands. But the want of dry weather for newly-threshed samples has been more severely felt, and has told against the interest of the farmer at a time when he could do little more than look on his corn. As last year commenced the same way, and was followed by an ungenial spring and deficient yield, the New Year does not bring much promise with its opening, but we may yet hope for seasonable weather. The fluctuations are already some cause of alarm in parts of Germany where they are habituated to a snow covering as a matter of course; but Hungary, it appears, still has this benefit, and much of Russia behind him one of the finest crops of wheat in the country, valued at from £8 containing many works of Esty, T Linnell, David Roberts, Leslie, W ler, William Hunt, Maclise, Collin Gillott leaves eight children, who manhood, and a large fortune

land and real estate.

DEATH OF SIR FRANCI

On Friday morning gloom was et Hallifax Hall, Doncaster, Crosley, Baronet, M.P., which seat, Belle Vue, Halifax, at half after six this week, aged fifty-seven, was in his 55th year, having b He was the son of the late M Crosley, of Doncaster, by Ann Hon. Francis Lindley, Lord Admiral in the firm o and Sons, Limited, 37, Ludg Heath Grammar School, Halifa Oxford, 1837, as Hertford Scholar, and a Junior of the Peace He was created a baronet in 18 decoh of munificence. He was fi House of Commons, for Halifax, that borough until 1852, when turned for the West Riding of Y he sat until the division of the ri he was elected for the North-w seat is now vacant by the death son, Saville Brinton Crosley, b the year 1865. Sir Francis, t married 23 honours as residences sioners on his bounty. They Francis Crossley Almshouses, lone to the residence a the 14th August, 1857, he g of Halifax to Queen's Park, £30,000. The park was laid o Paxton. The principal conditi that the Corporation should e £315 per annum for its mainten after this, however, in 1866, he p of the Corporation a sum of £ of which relieved the town of an ance of the park. In 1860 the inh erected a statue of him in Marble of Sir it in the park. In conjunction wit and Joseph, Sir Francis erected Crossley Orphan Home and Schools In 1870 he offered the Governor firmary the sum of £10,000 tow a new Infirmary and Convalesce to the delay of the work the offe He also gave £10,000 to the H to found a Hospital for Incura Inhabitants of the town and d gifts included £10,000 to the In Retiring from business, £20,000 to the F for the relief of the widows ministers, and £20,000 to the I Society.

On Sunday, at most of the pla Halifax, brief allusion was mad Crossley's death was made. At peals were rung on the bells of Souls' Churches; and at the Pa morning, and on Monday, March in on the organ previous to the co service.

THE JEWS OF JERUSAL PRINCE OF W

The *Jewish Chronicle* has the following to the telegram of Sir Moses M public prayer in all synagogues for the Prince of Wales:

"By the help of the Eternal G to the faint; and who increas that have no might. "My the Lord who made heaven "Seek the peace of the city; shall ye be at peace."

Jerusalem, the 2nd day of Te 1871.

May peaceful salutations, like descend on Sir Moses Montefior promoter of peace—Amen. "

It has pleased the Most High to December 10, has reached us, appointed for the afternoon pray made to contents known to the several Ashkenazim co Holy City, and despatched spe Sephardim. The prayers of Ashken dwelling in the holy cities of H Safed. We then, conjointly w Hebrew college assembled in the —have orders to light up the c synagogues of the Holy City so Lion Hall was annually celebrated, for the speedy and perfect rec Highness Albert Edward, Prin ing the Holy Ghost to console him live, to grant him health, and the throne of his father. In addition of pious and learned men to pr at the tomb of our mother Rachel, and there, in the hallowed ordered a congregation of equall men to call upon our God, befor virtues of the Patriarchs, that h Wales, we implored God to cau descend on Her Majesty, the Queen, and her children, and ask Wintsite, Jacob Valere, Shelo Nissim Barzel, Rephael Moses

P.S. We have just received the Holy City of Hebron, brin upon the Prince, inviting us to the recovery of His Royal High Wales. They inform us that t virtuous prayer immediately on May their prayer also be fa Amen.

A meeting of Liverpool trades turday passed resolutions cond Criminal Law Amendment Act, nal Trade Acts, as being the w tion.

Markets.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of both country and foreign wheat, and prices were fully maintained. Of Egyptian and Black Sea descriptions the trade ruled firm, and although not so active as on Saturday, an advance of 1s. on the rates of this day week was obtained. Barley and oats flow, but all full prices. Malt, beans, and peas steady. Flour in better demand at late prices.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKET, Saturday. —The following were the prices current at this market this day:—Oats, 5s 6d to 7s 6d per bell. Beef, 8d to 10d per lb. Mutton, 8d to 9½d; veal, 8d to 10d; pork, 8d to 9d per lb. Chickens, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; ducks, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; hens, 1s 6d to 2s 6d; turkeys, 6s 6d to 10s 0d; geese, 7s 0d to 9s 0d; hares, 0s 0d to 0s 0d each. Pigeons, 1s 0d to 1s 3d; rabbits, 2s 4d to 2s 8d per couple. Butter, 1s 2d per lb. Eggs, 7s to 8 for 1s. Apples, 2s 0d to 3s 0d; onions, 10d to 1s 0d per peck. Potatoes, 8d to 9d per stone.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At to-day's market we had only a small show of wheat, which was rapidly disposed of at 2s per qr. above last week's. There was a fair supply of barley, the demand for which was brisk, but without alteration in value. Oats unchanged.

DARLINGTON CORN MARKET, Monday.—Held about, 14s 0d to 15s 0d; white ditto, 15s 0d to 16s 0d; barley, 3s 6d to 9s 0d; grinding qualities, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per bell. Long oats, 5s 0d to 6s 0d; short ditto, 4s 3d to 5s 0d per bushel. There was a fair show of wheat at this market to-day, which made a good sale at a rise of about 1s per qr. on the rates of last week.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Market firm, but little doing, owing to heavy fog. Wheat, both English and foreign, continues firm. Flour of all descriptions unaltered. Barley dull. Oats firm at late advance. Maize dull and rather cheaper. Beans and peas unaltered.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 402 beasts and 770 sheep as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, this has been the best supply of cattle, for the season, in quantity and quality, that we ever shown at this market in the month of January. Sheep were also an average, and there was a good show of pigs. The trade generally experienced 1s/60 lower. The great increase in the weight, and also the improved quality of beef on offer had a somewhat depressing influence on the general state of trade, hence, all breeds moved off slowly at the above decline, and fully 6d per stone from rates of Tuesday last. The South dealers transacted a considerable amount of business, and part remained unsold. The number of sheep was 4,766. The mutton trade varied a little at the commencement of the market. The demand was rather slow, but there was a good clear. The day advanced sales became languid, and prices declined about 1d per lb. from last week, and a total clearance was not effected. Lambs were also shown. The pork trade was in an active state at prices slightly in favour of the sale and some sold exceeded 6d.

Prices:—Beasts, prime heifer, 9s 6d to 9s 9d; secondary sorts, 8s 0d to 8s 9d; inferior sorts, 6s 6d to 7s 6d; prime ox, 9s 3d to 9s 6d; middling, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; cows, 6s 0d to 7s 0d; pork, large, 4s 0d to 6s 0d; small, 6s 6d to 7s 0d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep, prime Southern mutton, 7s 0d to 10½d; middling, 8d to 9d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 8½d to 9½d per lb., sinking offal.

WAKEFIELD CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—The market was well supplied with prime beef and mutton. There was a heavy sale of lower prices. Beef about 6d per stone, and mutton 1d per lb. under last week's quotations. Beef sold at 8s 4d to 11d per stone of 14lbs., and prime small Northumberland, at 10½d per lb. Mutton sold at £3 each, or about 10½d per lb. There was a good show of lean stock and pigs, but calves were very scarce and dear.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—There were 132 carts of hay, and 48 carts of straw in the market. Old meadow hay, £4 0s 0d to £5 0s 0d; new land hay, £4 0s 0d to £5 10s 0d; clover hay, £3 15s 0d to £4 10s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; barley straw, 2s 0d to 2s 3d; and oat straw, 2s 0d to 2s 6d per threw.

DURHAM COLLIERY ROUGH IRON MARKET, Tuesday.—To-day the quarterly meeting of the-iron and allied trades was held in the Royal Exchange, Middlesbrough. There was unusually great activity manifest. For No. 3 the price quoted was 67s. 6d.

Hematite ore continues scarce, as they are bravely sold that they cannot execute orders now given until the end of the present year. There are now 131 blast furnaces in the North of England, 124 of which are in operation. There are eight new furnaces being erected and several others are about to be erected. The returns of the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association show the make of pig iron for December last to have been 163,450 tons, against 147,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1870, being an increase of 15,538 tons. The finished iron trade is in a most satisfactory condition.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN. —Should always be used when Children are cutting teeth; it relieves the little sufferer at once, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is perfectly harmless, and very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or from any other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by thousands of Medicine dealers in all parts of the world at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Thousands of Mothers can testify to its virtue.—Manufactory, 493, Oxford Street, London. 6070.

"THE LION, THE NET, AND THE MOUSE."—To prevent Pirates, sell unprincipled Traders from deceiving the public, the proprietor of Lowell's Balsam of Aniseed has been compelled to adopt the above Trade Mark (Lion, Net, and Mouse), which will in future continue to appear upon the wrapper of each genuine bottle, and any one imitating it will be severely liable to fine or imprisonment. The following letter will bear testimony to the wonderful curative properties of this old cough medicine:—"Her Majesty's Gun Boat, 'Netley,' Wick, North-East Coast of Scotland, 7th September, 1868.—Dear Sir,—Having a most distressing and severe cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and restless days, I was recommended by His Lordship the Earl of Caithness, to try your most invaluable Balsam of Aniseed, and I am assure you with the first dose I found immediate relief, even without having to suspend my various duties; and the first small bottle completely cured me, therefore I have the greatest confidence in fully recommending it to the million. Most respectfully yours, W. Linnell, R.M.G.B. 'Netley.'—To Mr. Powell."—Prepared and Sold by THOMAS POWELL, 16, Blackfriars Road, London; and Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World. In Bottles only, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each. Ask for "Powell's Balsam of Aniseed." 6068.

DEATH OF MR. JOSEPH GILLOTT.

On Friday afternoon, Mr. Joseph Gillott, the well-known pen manufacturer, died at his residence, Edgbaston, near Birmingham, of bronchitis. Mr. Gillott was in his 72nd year. His connection with Birmingham (says a correspondent) commenced half a century ago. He may be styled the pioneer of steel pens, having started their manufacture in a garret, and hawked his own goods. At the time of his death, he had one of the largest and best regulated manufactories in Birmingham, employing over 500 hands. Such an enormous fortune had he built up that his wealth was considered princely, and his liberality, though unostentatious, was unbounded. Originally a grinder at Sheffield, his first employment was that of steel toy or tool making. His attention, however, was soon directed to steel pens, which were then made by hand in very limited quantities, at a cost of about 3s. 6d. each. The present annual production at Mr. Gillott's factory is estimated at 150,000,000 per annum. Mr. Gillott was a liberal art patron and collector, and leaves behind him one of the finest private galleries in the country, valued at from £80,000 to £100,000 containing many works of Etty, Turner, David Cox, Linnell, David Roberts, Leslie, Ward, Wilkie, Muller, William Hunt, Maclise, Collins, and Frith. Mr. Gillott leaves eight children, who are all arrived at manhood, and a large fortune chiefly invested in land and real estate.

DEATH OF SIR FRANCIS CROSSLEY.

On Friday morning gloom was cast over the town of Halifax by the news of the death of Sir Francis Crossley, Baronet, M.P., which happened at his seat, Belle Vue, Halifax, at half-past seven o'clock, after a long and painful illness. The hon. baronet was in his 55th year, having been born in 1817. He was the son of the late Mr. John Crossley, carpet manufacturer, of Dean Clough, Halifax, and a partner in the firm of John Crossley, and Sons, Limited. Sir Francis was educated at Heath Grammar School, Halifax. On the 26th October, 1845, he married Martha Eliza, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Brinton Kidd. Sir Francis was a deputy-lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and a Justice of the Peace for East Suffolk. He was created a baronet in 1863, on account of his deeds of munificence. He was first returned to the House of Commons, for Halifax in 1852, and sat for that borough until April, 1859. He was then returned for the West Riding of Yorkshire, for which he sat until the division of the riding in 1865, when he was elected for the North-west Riding. This seat is now vacant by his death. He leaves one son, Saville Brinton Crossley, born in 1857. During the year 1855,, Sir Francis, then Mr. Crossley, erected 23 houses as residences for as many pensioners on his bounty. They are known as the Francis Crossley Almshouses, and are situated close to his residence at Belle Vue. On the 14th August, 1857, he gave to the town of Halifax its People's Park, which cost over £30,000. The park was laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton. The principal condition of the gift was that the Corporation should spend not less than £315 per annum for its maintenance. Some years after this, however, in 1866, he placed in the hands of the Corporation a sum of over £6,000, the interest of which relieved the town of any cost for maintenance of the park. In 1860 the inhabitants of Halifax erected a statue in Marble of Sir Francis and placed it in the park. In conjunction with his brothers John and Joseph, Sir Francis erected and endowed the Crossley Orphan Home and School, at a cost of £25,000 In 1870 he offered the Governors of the Halifax Infirmary the sum of £10,000 towards the erection of a new Infirmary and Convalescent Home. Owing to the delay of the work the offer was withdrawn. He also gave £10,000 to the Halifax Corporation, to found a loan fund for the benefit of deserving inhabitants of the town and district. His other gifts included £10,000 to the Independant Pastors' Retiring Fund; £10,000 to the foundation of a fund for the relief of the widows of Congregational ministers, and £20,000 to the London Missionary Society.

On Sunday, at most of the places of Worship in Halifax, brief allusion was made in the prayers to the lamented death of Sir F. Crossley. Muffled peals were rung on the bells of the Parish and All Souls' Churches; and at the Parish Church, in the morning, the "Dead March in Saul" was played on the organ previous to the commencement of the service.

THE JEWS OF JERUSALEM AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The *Jewish Chronicle* publishes the following reply to the telegram of Sir Moses Montefiore, requesting public prayer in all synagogues in the Holy Land for the Prince of Wales:—

"By the help of the Eternal God, who gives power to the faint; and who increases strength to them that have no might!" "My help cometh from the Lord who made heaven and earth."

"Seek the peace of the city, for in the peace thereof shall ye have peace."

Jerusalem, the 2nd day of Tebet, 5632, Dec. 18, 1871.

May peaceful salutations, like the dew of heaven, descend on Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart. the zealous promoter of peace—Amen. We beg to inform you that your telegram, dated the 28th of Kislev, Sunday, December 10, has reached us just about the time appointed for the afternoon prayers. We immediately made its contents known to our brethren belonging to the several Ashkenazim congregations in the Holy City, and despatched special messengers to the Sephardim and Ashkenazim congregations dwelling in the holy cities of Hebron, Tiberias, and Safed. We then, conjointly with our learned and pious colleagues, assembled in the Great Synagogue—gave orders to light up the candelabra in all the synagogues of the Holy City; opened the portals of the Holy Ark, and offered up a most fervent prayer for the speedy and perfect recovery of His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales—invoking the Holy One (blessed be His name!) to make him live, to grant him health, to strengthen him, and to renew his youth. We also sent a congregation of pious and learned men to pray the whole night at the tomb of our mother Rachel (may her merit protect us!) while at the same time, we ordered a congregation of equally pious and learned men to call upon our God, before the western wall of the ancient Temple, from which spot, we are told by our ancestors, the Divine Glory never departed. And when we had concluded our heartfelt prayers for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, we implored God to cause His blessings to descend on Her Majesty, the mighty and most virtuous Queen Victoria (may her glory be exalted!), on Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales and on every member of the Royal Family. Oh that our prayers may have been favourably received in heaven, and that we may yet hear the good tidings, "The Lord has strengthened the Prince of Wales upon the bed of languishing, and has completely restored him to health!"—With sincere wishes for your own lasting happiness, crowned by the blessings of peace, we remain esteemed Sir Moses yours faithfully, Abraham Ashkenasi, Haham Bash; Moses Winiste, Jacob Valere, Shelomo Amzlag, Ham Nissim Baruch, Rephael Meyer Panesil.

P.S. We have just received a messenger from the Holy City of Hebron, bringing a reply to our letter, in which we invited our brethren to pray for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. They inform us that they have offered up their prayer immediately on receipt of our letter. May their prayer also be favourably received! Amen.

A meeting of Liverpool trades' unionists on Saturday passed resolutions strongly condemning the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1871, and the Criminal Threats Act, as being the worst forms of legislation.

THE MURDER OF BISHOP PATTESON.

The following despatch has been received at the Colonial-office, from the Governor of Victoria, relative to the death of Bishop Patteson, being the only official information received on the subject:—

"GOVERNOR VISCOUNT CANTERBURY TO EARL KIMBERLEY.

"Government offices, Melbourne, 7th Nov., 1871.

"My Lord,—I regret to state that intelligence has been this morning received here of the murder at Santa Cruz (another version states it to be the island of Nullapa) of the the Bishop of Milanesia (Bishop Patteson) and of some of his party, including the Rev. Mr. Atken. The only particulars as yet known here of this lamentable occurrence are set forth in the enclosed telegram from Sydney. H.M.S. Clio is in Hobson's Bay and Commodore Stirling, who is here, informs me that H.M.S. Rosario was despatched by him from Sydney, on the 19th of October, for Norfolk Island, with orders to obtain an interpreter there, and then to visit all the islands of the groups of New Hebrides, and Santa Cruz and Banks' Islands. There can, therefore, be little if any doubt that the Rosario will very speedily be, if she has not already, at the scene of the murders. The death of Bishop Patteson is not generally known here. When it is known, there will be a unanimous feeling of deep regret for his loss.—I have, &c., CANTERBURY."

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The *New York Herald's* "commissioner" in search of Dr. Livingstone has made his first report. The following is an extract therefrom:—

Kwihara, District of Unyanyembe, July 4, 1871.—On the 12th of April, I met at Moussoudi, on the Ungerengeri river, four marches from Senibawenni, Salini bin Rasheed, who gave me the following intelligence respecting Livingstone:—"I saw the musungu who came up from the Nyassa a long time ago, at Ujiji last year. He lived in the next tembe to me. He has a long white moustache and beard, and was very fat. He was then about going to Marungu and Unfema." On the 18th of May Sheik Abdullah bin Wasib found me encamped at Mywapwa and gave me the following:—"The musungu (white man) has gone to Mantema, a month's march from Ujiji. He has met with a bad accident, having shot himself in the thigh while out hunting buffalo. When he gets well he will return to Ujiji. There are many lakes on the other side of the Tanganyika. Lake Ujiji is very great; Lake Uruwa is also great; Lake Bangucolo is great; but Lake Maniema is great, exceedingly great." At Kusuri, in Mugunda Mkhali, or the land of the Wayanzi, on the 13th of June, I met Sheik Thani bin Massoud, who imparted the following:—"You were asking me about the musungu whom people call "Dochter Fellusteen' (Dr. Livingstone). Yes; I lived near him about three months at Ujiji. His men have all deserted him except three slaves whom he was obliged to buy." "Why?" "He used to beat his men very hard if they did not do instantly what he told them. At last they all ran away; no one would stop with him. He had nothing with him; no cloth nor beads to buy food for a long time; so he had to go out and hunt buffalo every day. He is a very old man and very fat too; has a long white beard. He is a great eater. Mashallah? He would eat a pot of ghee and a big plateful of rice three or four times a day. Mashallah! But you see this thing (pointing to a tea saucer)?" "Yes." "Well, he would eat that full of butter, with a potful of ugali (porridge)." On the 16th of June I met Hassan, a Baloch soldier of Sheikh Said bin Salim, of Unyanyembe, who gave news about Livingstone to this effect:—"He is a very old man with a beard nearly white. His left shoulder is out of joint from a fight he had with a (lion). He has gone to Maniema with some Arabs. Maniema is three months' march from Ujiji. He is about returning to Ujiji soon, owing to a letter he received from the 'Balyuz' (Consul). They say that although he has been out here so long he has done nothing. He has fifteen bales of cloth at Unyanyembe not yet sent to him." On the 20th, at Kubuga, three days from Unyanyembe, Sheik Amir bin Sultan informed me as follows:—"Yes, there is a musunga, a very old man, who came to Ujiji by the way of Lake Nyassa and Cazembe. After coming to Ujiji he went to Marungu, and then returned to Ujiji. About a year ago he crossed the Tanganyika Lake, and accompanied some Arabs to Lake Maniema, which, I am told, is a very great lake, much larger than Tanganyika. Lately a caravan coming from Ukonongo brought the news that he was dead. I don't know whether the news be true or no." At this place I have received the following additional information:—He is on the road to Ujiji from Lake Maniema, which is west of Ugubba. The lake is 15 camps from the Tanganyika, in a south-south-west direction. With me are going to Ujiji for him fifteen loads of cloth, eight loads of beads, and twelve boxes containing wine, provisions—such as sugar, tea, salt, pepper, spices, and such like luxuries—besides clothes, books, and newspapers." If at Ujiji in one month more I shall see him, the race for home shall begin.

The Royal Geographical Society send to the papers the following "brief statement of latest facts concerning Dr. Livingstone:"—

The last letter recieved from Dr. Livingstone is dated May 30, 1869, from Ujiji, Lake Tanganyika. In it he speaks of the unwillingness of the Arab traders to take charge of his letters to Zanzibar. He writes for fresh stores and men, and says that in the meantime he may explore the Manyema country and the lakes west of Tanganyika. June, 1870, her Majesty's Government granted £1,000 to supply fresh stores and men to Livingstone—not by means of a relief expedition sent from England, but by parties of natives sent by the consul from Zanzibar to the interior. One only of these native parties, with a portion of the stores, has succeeded in attaining a point within reach of Livingstone at Manyema, but neither letters from Livingstone nor proof of the stores having reached him have reached Zanzibar. The native in charge of the stores (since) states that he had received a letter from Livingstone, dated October 15, 1870, which letter he has not transmitted to Zanzibar. It is doubted, therefore, whether the traveller has been provided with the means either of continuing his explorations or returning to the coast; and it is probable he is detained against his will, and in a position from which only an expedition such as is now proposed, headed by a resolute and competent European traveller, can extricate him.

A coil of rope, supposed to have belonged to one of the prisoners charged with the Nenagh outrage, has been discovered. It was proposed to tie the driver with this rope and lower him into a pit.

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.—The value of the foreign dry goods entered for consumption at New York in November was 5,510,864 dols., as compared with 6,488,302 dols. in November, 1870. The value of the foreign dry goods withdrawn from warehouse at New York in November was 1,904,108 dols., as compared with 1,652,124 dols., in November, 1870. The total value of the foreign dry goods thrown on the market in November was thus—7,414,972 dols., as compared with 8,140,126 dols., in November, 1870. The value of the foreign dry goods entered for warehousing at New York in the 11 months ending November 30 last year was 32,615,022 dols., as compared with 26,552,715 dols., in the corresponding period of 1870. The value of the foreign dry goods entered for the consumption at New York in the 11 months ending November 30 last year was 93,846,166 dols., as compared with 75,911,573 dols. in the corresponding period of 1870. The aggregate value of the foreign dry goods entered at the port of New York in the 11 months ending November 30 last year was thus—126,461,188 dols, as compared with 101.564.288 dols. in the corresponding period of 1870.

EXECUTION AT GLOUCESTER.

Frederick Jones, 21 years old, was hanged at eight o'clock on Monday morning, by Calcraft, in Gloucester gaol. He died almost without a struggle. He cut the throat of a young woman named Emily Gardner, to whom he had been paying his addresses. The crime was committed on a Sunday night in a dark lane, after which the murderer went home and said where the body would be found. His statement then was that the girl first attacked him, and that he got the razor from her and cut her throat. Since his conviction he has made a long statement, wherein he admits that he was jealous of the girl, and himself took out the razor, and that as she would not say that she cared for him, he cut her throat, fell on the ground with her, and then inflicted the other wounds. He also admitted that the wound on his face was self-inflicted, he having tried to commit suicide, but his heart failed. He has been very penitent since his condemnation.

MURDER IN BIRMINGHAM.

A man, named Thomas Smith, a carpenter, was murdered in Birmingham on Sunday night. The deceased, who was between 50 and 60 years of age, lodged in the house of Mrs. Davis, 45, Adam-street, and the man charged with his murder was a fellow-lodger, named Francis Thomas, a paper-hanger. The *Birmingham News* gives the following particulars:—During the afternoon some little difference arose between the parties relative to some boards belonging to Mrs. Davis, which had been lent by Thomas Smith to the prisoner for the purpose of his trade. Smith requested Thomas to return the boards which he accordingly did. About six o'clock in the evening, Thomas was seen by the son of Mrs. Davis to be searching in the under cupboard in the kitchen for something, but the boy did not see what it was. Between nine and ten o'clock Smith retired to bed, and some time afterwards Thomas went upstairs also. About half-past ten Mrs. Davis was in the garret, and heard several blows struck, which sounded to her as if some one were breaking coal; and the boy, who was in the kitchen, also heard similar sounds. A few minutes afterwards Thomas came downstairs, and the boy observed that his face, hands, and clothing, had blood upon them, and that he had left the marks of his blood-stained hands upon the door. He shouted to his mother, "Thomas has murdered the carpenter." The alarm spread, and a constable proceeded to the scene of the murder. On entering the bedroom he saw Smith lying on his left side in bed, a ghastly spectacle. He had to all appearance been murdered in his sleep. The right ear and the parts contiguous were completely battered in, and the floor, and even the ceiling, were bespattered with blood. There was a pool of blood in the bed. The officer immediately sent for a surgeon, who on his arrival pronounced the man dead. The murderer had meanwhile disappeared. About a quarter to twelve Thomas encountered a man named Fitzmaurice, of 27, Summer Lane, to whom he stated that he had killed a man. Fitzmaurice detained Thomas in conversation until a policeman came up. He was then taken into custody.

MANSLAUGHTER BY AN OXFORD GRADUATE.

On Saturday an inquest on Thomas Price, for many years coachman in the service of the Misses Fletcher, ladies of wealth, residing at Stansbatch, near Leominster, Herefordshire, was brought to a close. It appeared from the evidence that these ladies had staying with them a nephew named Thomas Fairfax Fletcher Carlyle, the son of a Shropshire clergyman, and an Oxford graduate, who had resorted to the use of hydrate of chloral, opium, and other opiates, for the purpose of procuring sleep. Between twelve and one o'clock on the night of Saturday, the 23rd December, the attention of the Misses Fletcher was drawn to the excited state of young Carlyle, who was alone in his bedroom. Knowing that he had a double-barrel breech-loader gun with him, his aunt, Miss Eliza Fletcher, went into his apartment, and noticed that his mind appeared to be in a wild and unsettled state, and that the breech-loader was lying on the floor near him, she directed the housekeeper to call up the coachman, Thomas Price, who had been aroused by their screams, with the view of taking the weapon from him. Price, who had previously been on good terms with young Carlyle, hurriedly dressed himself and rushed to his room, followed by the ladies and several domestics As he entered the place, Carlyle, who was by that time standing near the fireplace, with the fowling-piece in his hand, said, "Stand back, Price, or I will shoot you." He then brought up the gun to his shoulder, but in doing so it struck the bedpost and fell from his hands to the floor. Price tried to secure it, but in another second Mr. Carlyle had it again to his shoulder, and as he pulled the trigger Price struck the barrel with his hand, by which the muzzle was depressed, and the charge, instead of going into his chest was lodged in the upper part of his right thigh, which it completely perforated and lacerated in a dreadful manner. After some days' treatment, mortification set in, and the unfortunate man died from the wound on Wednesday last. After the gun had been fired, it was found that to the trigger of the right barrel was attached a black silken ribbon, about two feet long, with a foot-loop at the other end, indicating that the accused had (previous to Price entering the room) contemplated suicide. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter," and the accused (who was not at any time in custody, though the inquest was opened on Thursday and completed on Saturday last) was committed for trial at the next assizes for the county of Hereford. He was admitted to bail, himself in £500, and two sureties (his father and his aunt) in £250 each.

ROYAL VISITS TO ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.—On Sunday afternoon their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Leopold, attended by their suite, were present at the service held in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. The Duke sat beneath his banner, among the stalls of the Knights of the Garter, Prince Leopold occupying the Royal closet at the east end. The clergy present were Canons Courtenay and Moore, the Rev. M. Bliss, &c. The anthem was, "The people that walked in darkness," Mr. H. Barnby singing the solo. At the conclusion of the service, as the congregation was leaving the chapel, Sir G. F. Elvey, the organist, played the National Anthem with marked effect.

TWO MEN DROWNED AT BIRKENHEAD.—At Messrs. Laird's shipbuilding yard, on Saturday morning, a number of workmen had to go on board the steamship Africa to make preparations for putting in the boilers. The steamer was lying alongside the quay in No. 4 Graving Dock, and the men had to pass along the gangway, near to which is a crane, to get on board. Shortly after six o'clock the workmen were preparing to go on board, when four of them—Henry Newcome, Robert Wilson, Edward Peak and Henry Clay—fell into the dock. The alarm was given, and Owen Edwards, a man who has saved some 17 persons from being drowned, was let down into the dock, a distance of about 19 feet, by means of a rope. The morning was exceedingly dark. After he had been in the dock some time he came upon Edward Peak, who had his head under water, and was in an apparently lifeless condition. Edwards immediately tied a rope which he had with him round Peak's body, and the two were pulled up. Peak was conveyed to the engine house, and under the care of Dr. Miller, of Hamilton Square, sufficiently recovered to be conveyed home in a cab. Clay, who had caught hold of a pole thrown to him, was pulled up by those on the quay. Subsequently two hats were seen floating in the water, and, Wilson and Newcome being missed, the dock was dragged, and their bodies were found at the bottom.

THE GREAT JEWEL FRAUD.

The grand Jury of the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday found a true bill against Asher Barnard, commission agent, late of Exeter, for obtaining from various persons jewellery to the extent of upwards of £3,000, with intent to defraud his creditors. The prisoner was almost immediately placed at the bar, and pleaded not guilty to the counts of the indictment charging him with felony and misdemeanour.—Mr. Lewis stated that he did not propose to offer any evidence on the charges of felony, and asked for a restitution of the property to the owners. This was opposed by Mr. Mc'Crae Moir on the part of the trustees appointed under the prisoner's bankruptcy, on the ground that the prosecutors had proved their debts in the court at Exeter, and therefore had no claim on the property except as the other creditors had.—His Lordship said he was of a contrary opinion. The property had never passed to the trustees. The law gave him the power, indeed compelled him, to make an order for restitution, and he should do so. If they did not agree with his judgment, the trustees could appeal and get it quashed.—Just before the rising of the Court, the prisoner was brought up and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR SHEFFIELD.

A terrible accident occurred at the Beauchief Station, on the Midland Railway, last Saturday evening. Mr. Wm. Greaves, a highly respectable inhabitant of Dronfield, sustained such injuries as to cause his death. In the afternoon Mr. Greaves accompanied the Dronfield football club to Ecclesall, where he remained until evening, and got into the train leaving at 7.36 for Dronfield. On the train arriving at Beauchieff, he attempted to get out while it was in motion, to join some friends in another carriage, and while in the act of doing so he fell under the carriage wheels, which passed over both his legs below the knee, completely severing them. He was removed to the guard's van, and taken to the Chesterfield Hospital, to which institution he was immediately followed by Dr. Rooth, of Dronfield, who received information of the fearful occurrence on the arrival of the train at Dronfield. On examination it was found necessary to amputate both thighs, and this operation was skilfully performed by Dr. Booth, of Chesterfield, assisted by other medical gentlemen who had been called in. But after passing a very bad night, caused principally by the crushed state of his chest, he died at three o'clock yesterday (Sunday) afternoon. The affair has cast a gloom over Dronfield and Chesterfield, where he was much respected. An inquest was held on Tuesday, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

MURDER AT HULL.

At the Hull Police Court, on Tuesday, Priscilla Utting, a woman of diminutive stature, and apparently about 34 years of age, was charged with murdering her child, Agnes Culling Utting, two years of age. About six months ago the prisoner, with her husband and four children, were removed from the West Derby Workhouse to the Sculcoates Union at Hull. The Board of Guardians of the latter workhouse subsequently allowed the family outdoor relief, and during the receipt of it the husband and one child died. This seems to have preyed upon the woman's mind; she became insane, and was removed to the borough asylum, where she remained until the 11th of September, when she was discharged cured. From that time till Tuesday morning she had been an inmate of the Sculcoates Union. About seven o'clock in the morning, prisoner, who had been sleeping with her child in the infirmary at the workhouse, went down into the dayroom, and told one of the women that her child was dead. The woman at once went upstairs, and at first thought that the infant was asleep; but it was subsequently found to have been strangled. An alarm was given, and Miles Whittaker, shoemaker and constable, who resided in the house, went to the infirmary, and removed from the infant's throat a small red handkerchief, which had been very tightly tied round it. The body of the child was yet warm, and efforts were made to restore respiration, but they were unavailing. The police were communicated with, and the accused was given into custody. Shortly afterwards she was brought before the Hull police magistrate (Mr. T. H. Travis). It was then stated by Mr. J. B. Jessop, master of the workhouse, that since her discharge from the asylum the prisoner had occasionly been violent, but lately she had been quieter, and arrangements had been made for her removal to her mother's home at Kerton Lindsey, Linconshire. On Sunday, for some misconduct, she was separated from her sick child, but, in consequence of the grief she manifested, Mr. Jessop allowed her to take charge of it again on Monday evening.—On the application of the Chief Constable the prisoner was remanded for seven days.

The *Observer* has the best reason for believing that neither directly nor indirectly has the Lord Chamberlain authorised or directed any interference with the authors of the Christmas pieces in respect of political allusions, beyond those general restrictions which for many years it has been deemed right to prescribe in the interest of public propriety and decorum.

A WISE RESOLVE.—The *Bolton Evening News* publishes the following correspondence:—"Guilford Jan. 6th, 1872.—Mrs. Manders,—Madam.—I have heard of the accident which happened to Tom M'Carte, which I am very sorry for, but if you think proper I will engage to perform the lions. Hoping to receive a favourable answer, I remain your old servant, TOM KING."—Mrs. Manders has sent the following reply:—"The Menagerie, Rochdale, Jan. 8th, 1872.—Mr. King.—Dear Sir,—Since the lamentable and melancholy accident in my establishment, on Wednesday last, I am fully determined to discontinue lion hunting, and consequently beg to decline your offer.—Yours faithfully, *pro* Rosina Manders, JOHN LOCKWOOD."

WRECK OF A BRIG OFF SOUTHPORT.—On Tuesday morning, at daybreak, a vessel in distress was seen a short distance from Southport Pier, on the Horsebank. A boat called the Volunteer, and the Southport lifeboat, as soon as possible went off to her assistance, when she proved to be the brig Unrestricted, of Dundee, ballast laden, from Belfast to Liverpool, and about 200 tons burden. There were on board the captain and seven hands, and also the mate's wife. When boarded, the vessel was found to have been much damaged in the hull, as with the rise of the tide she had been driven across the Horsebank, frequently striking heavily upon the sand. She was ultimately got across the Channel safely, and, to prevent her going down, it was found advisable to run her on to the beach, which was done. There was about five or six feet of water in the hold, and her foremast was damaged.

POISONING BY SWALLOWING PISTOL CAPS.—On Tuesday an inquiry was held at the Hospital of the York Barracks, into the cause of the death of Clara Ellen Brittain, aged fifteen months, the daughter of William Brittain, the hospital cook. Deceased was attacked with vomiting and purging, on Friday at noon, and medicine was administered by Mr. Jones, the assistant surgeon. After an uneasy night, however, the child died suddenly on Saturday morning, apparently from convulsions. Shortly after a number of pistol percussion caps were found which had evidently passed through the bowels, and as a consequence, a post-mortem examination was held, when more than thirty caps were found in the child's stomach. These the deceased and two other children had been playing with on the Thursday, and it is supposed that the former had swallowed them. Mr. Jones thought death was the result of poisoning from the copper and detonating matter, and a verdict was returned accordingly.

AN OILCLOTH MANUFACTORY DESTRYOED BY FIRE.

Between twelve and one o'clock on Saturday morning a fire wae discovered to have broken out in the oilcloth manufactory of Messrs. W. Hulse and Co., Manchester at Partington, nine miles from Warrington. On the arrival of the fire engines at the scene of the disaster, the whole of the vast range of buildings was found to be in flames. The wings were, however, saved by the exertions of the firemen, but a large quantity of oilcloth and machinery was completely destroyed. The flames, which spread at first with frightful rapidity, were prevented from extending to an adjoining paper mill. The origin of the fire is unknown. The damage is estimated at between £12,000 and £15,000.

FUNERAL OF THE LION TAMER. DISGRACEFUL SCENE.

On Saturday afternoon, Thomas M'Carte, better known as "Maccarti, the Lion Tamer," who was killed while performing with the lions in Manders's Menagerie, at Bolton, last week, was interred in the Catholic portion of the Cemetery in that town. The procession, which consisted of Manders's brass band, a hearse, and two mourning coaches, was witnessed by some thousands of people, many of the crowd behaving in the most boisterous manner. On the arrival of the cortege at the Cemetery gates, where a large crowd of persons had gathered, a rush was made, and laughter and "horse play," and indecent crushing, were indulged in. As the funeral party entered the Catholic mortuary chapel, the crowd rushed in after them, and when the doors had been closed they made an ineffectual though indecent attempt to force an entrance, while the Reverend E. Carter, the officiating priest, was reading the service for the dead. Owing to the great crush at the door only a portion of the band could be got in, but subsequently admission was obtained for all. So great was the noise that the priest's voice became inaudible, and he had to appeal to the crowd to keep quiet and to remove their hats in the chapel before he could proceed. He expressed deep regret at the conduct of the crowd on such a painful occasion and implored them to behave decorously. The service proceeded but the priest's voice was several times drowned by the noise of the people outside and when this portion of the ceremony had been completed, he placed himself at the head of the procession to the place of sepulture. Progress, however, was not only a work of difficulty, but utterly impossible. The crowd literally blocked up the way, and the police were unable to keep a clear path. The priest made a further appeal to the crowd, and said that for the sake of decency, for the sake of the dead, and for their own sakes he hoped they would make room for the procession. The grave side was the scene of conduct as unseemingly—loud talking and laughing being indulged in shamelessly and calling forth still more indignant rebukes from the priest. At last comparative quiet was restored, and the service was completed, when the Rev. gentleman addressed the assembly. He hoped that the recommendation of the jury would be taken notice of, and said that it was a great pity that exhibitions such as that with which the deceased had been associated, and which in themselves were so instructive and interesting, should be accompanied with danger to human life. This was one reason why he and others did not attend the menagerie, because of the revolting danger to which people submitted themselves. They might escape for a time, but the natural ferocity of the animal would be aroused some time, and destroy that life which was so precious. He did trust that the owners of this interesting menagerie would take warning, and he thought they would be pleasing the public if they did not expose others to the same danger as that to which the deceased had fallen a victim. There was a rule in the Catholic Church condemning men for, and prohibiting men from, exposing themselves to danger, but whether this case came under the law or not he did not know. He hoped, however, that it would be a warning, and that such another scene would not be witnessed again. He was sure that what he said would be re-echoed by the public voice, and would be listened to by all persons interested in the welfare of the nation. The band, which had led the procession playing the "Dead March" in "Saul," concluded the ceremony by playing "Vital Spark of Heavenly Flame." The immense crowd then dispersed.

The Prince of Wales was on Saturday chosen President of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, whose next meeting will be held at King's Lynn.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—A shepherd, named Buswell, fell down and died on Sunday morning shortly after entering the church at Furlangton, Leicestershire. On the previous Sunday a collier died whilst giving out a hymn in a chapel in the same district.

DEATH OF A PARLIAMENTARY VETERAN.—Death has just carried off a venerable county gentleman, who was probably the very oldest ex-Member of the House of Commons—Mr. Charles Tyrell, of Plashwood and Gipping, Suffolk—within a few days of completing the ninety-sixth year of his age. The deceased gentleman was a son of the late Rev. Charles Tyrell, and cousin of Mr. Edmund Tyrell, of Gipping Hall, who was High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1774. Born in 1776, he took his Bachelor's degree at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, three years before the beginning of the present century. He was one of the oldest magistrates and Deputy-Lieutenants of Suffolk, of which county he served as High Sheriff in the year in which Waterloo was fought. He sat in Parliament in the Liberal interest for his native county in 1830-32, and represented the western division of that county in the Reformed Parliament. Early in the present century, if not before the end of the last, he held a commission in the West Suffolk Militia and in the Suffolk Volunteers, and at his death was probably the oldest member at once of the University of Cambridge and of our militia and volunteer forces. The deceased gentleman, who was twice married, has left an eldest son and successor to his estates, who is not very far short of seventy years of age.

VIOLENT STORM IN LONDON.—The metropolis and suburban districts were on Friday evening visited by a very violent storm of wind and rain. The small craft in the Thames were considerably damaged. At the time the storm raged most furiously the fire escapes belonging to the Metropolitan Board of Works were being placed on their respective stations, and in spite of the exertions of the men in charge, it is said that from eight to ten were blown over, and so damaged that they were obliged to be removed to Newington-causeway to be repaired, thus leaving the various districts unprotected in case of fire. At the same time chimney pots were blown off the houses amongst the pedestrians in the streets, and several accidents in consequence are reported. The market gardeners who arrived at Covent-garden Market on Friday night, spoke of the damage done to their property by the heavy rain. Between eight and nine o'clock that night, the greatest excitement was caused in the immediate vicinity of Wilton-square Caledonian-road, Islington, owing to a fire breaking out in Salem Chapel, in that square. Several of the inhabitants at once rushed to the sacred edifice, and having forced an entrance, made an attempt to get the flames extinguished, but the high wind quickly fanned the fire, which was then of small extent, into an immense blaze. The Islington fire-escape was at once sent for, but the wind blew it over and broke it, so that it could not be taken to the scene. Numerous engines arrived and a good supply of water was obtained, but a long time elapsed before the flames were extinguished, and not before the chapel was seriously damaged by fire and water. The origin of the disaster is at present unknown and during the excitement it was impossible to learn whether the building was insured. About eleven o'clock at night the rain ceased, and the wind moderated considerably.

D. IMRIE,
47 & 48, FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
HAS always on hand a large Stock of the best WOOLS of all colours and prices. Haberdashery a large variety. CHRISTMAS TOYS for girls and boys. Come and buy! Come and buy!!

Wanted.

WANTED, an ERRAND BOY.—Apply at the *Guardian* office. 796b

WANTED an APPRENTICE to the Tailoring business.—Apply to T. LAMMONBY, Front Street, Leadgate. 790b

WANTED Immediately an APPRENTICE to the Butchering Business. — Apply to R. HEDLEY, Middle Consett. 776b

WANTED, a Small HAND-CART Suitable for a Stationer.—Apply, stating terms, to J., *Guardian* Office, Consett. 727b

WANTED, ROAD LABOURERS and STONE BREAKERS. — Apply to M. COUPLAND, West Wood House, Ebchester. 731b

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

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

AGENTS WANTED for an old established Manure. Liberal Commission.—Address by letter only, R.M. care of Messrs. DALTON & MORGAN, Wholesale Stationers, 46, Southwark Street, Borough, London. 780b

TO COAL HEWERS.
WANTED, at VICTORIA, GARESFIELD COLLIERY, (Lintz Green Station) COAL HEWERS. Steady men will meet with constant employment.—Apply to Mr. JOS. BARKER, Chopwell. 768b

TO SHOEMAKERS.
WANTED, at the Shotley Bridge Co-operative Store, a JOURNEYMAN SHOEMAKER. Constant employment, and the advanced prices given. —Apply at the Store. 794b

LANCHESTER HIGHWAY DISTRICT.
TO ROAD MEN AND STONEBREAKERS.
WANTED, Men accustomed to work upon Roads, also Stonebreakers.
Good workmen will meet with regular employment at liberal wages.
Apply to WM. DIXON, at the Surveyor's Office, Lanchester. 793b

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a Double-leaf Mahogany DINING TABLE.—Apply to Mr. SEWELL, ballman, Consett. 796b

FOR SALE, a First-Class BAGATELLE BOARD, Slate Bottom, and all complete.—Apply to ELIZABETH ROBINSON, Miners' Arms Inn, Castleside. —Nov. 30th. 710b

TO TAILORS.
FOR SALE, a First-class THOMAS'S SEWING MACHINE.—Apply to R. ORD & CO., Middle Street, Consett. 699b

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

FOR SALE, all that substantially-built FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE and SHOP, situate in DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL, occupied by Mr. BELL, grocer. If required, part of the purchase money can remain on as mortgage.—Apply to W. J. SCOTT, Consett. 795b

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

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES.
FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES for SALE on the Delves Estate, situate near the Consett Ironworks and the town of Consett.
These Building Sites are outside the district of the Consett Local Board, and are therefore free from all Rates, Building Regulations, and other control of that Board.
Applications to be made to JOHN DOLPHIN, Esq., or Mr. T. R. DOLPHIN, Delves House, Consett; or to Mr. J. P. DOLPHIN, Solicitor, Wolsingham. 199b

COPYHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE GUARDIANS of the Lanchester Union, with the consent of the Local Government Board, will, at their Meeting to be held at the BOARD-ROOM, LANCHESTER, on THURSDAY, January the 18th inst., receive PROPOSALS for the SALE of a piece of LAND, with COTTAGE thereon, situate at LANCHESTER, containing about 1,240 yards. Also, a piece of GROUND, with COTTAGE thereon, adjoining the above, containing 310 yards.
The above will be sold either in one or two lots.
Proposals to be sent to the Chairman, N. CLARKE, Esq., not later than 11 a.m., on Thursday, the 18th January inst., marked "Tenders for land."
Both the above lots are suitable for building purposes.
The above lots will be shown on application to the CLERK.
The Guardians do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer for the same
By order,
W. W. THOMPSON,
Clerk to the Guardians.
Lanchester, January 4th, 1872. 797b

To Let.

TO BE LET.
THE WINNING and BREAKING of about 100 Yards of QUARRY STONES, at BROOMHILL.—Apply to M. COUPLAND, West Wood House, Ebchester. 780b

TO BE LET, a useful one-draught FARM, principally in grass. The Land will be shown, and written offers for the same will be received by Mr. EDMUND BALLEY, of Little Greencroft, near Knitsley Station, by Consett. The highest or any Tender may not necessarily be accepted.
Little Greencroft, Consett, 28th Dec., 1871. 771b

D. IMRIE,
47 & 48, FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
HAS the Best, Cheapest, and Largest Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS in the North of England. Hardware, China, Paraffin Oil and Glasses, equally reasonable. Powder, Shot, and Caps. 721b

Lost.

LOST at LEADGATE, on the 16th inst., a BLACK CUR DOG answers to the name of "Top"; whosoever will return the same to WM. GREEN, Butcher, Tantobie, will be rewarded. 774b

Public Notices.

NOTICE.
I, GEORGE CLARK, of Square House Cottages, near Lanchester, will not be answerable for any Debt or Debts my wife, MARY CLARK, may contract after this date.
January 11, 1872. 793b

THE LEADGATE INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY, LIMITED, intend holding their first ANNUAL TEA PARTY, on SATURDAY, January 27, 1872. After Tea there will be a PUBLIC MEETING, to be addressed by several friends. 787b

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, THAPAGARTH HOUSE, CONSETT.
Conducted by the MISSES WILSON, from Chester-le-Street.
THE course of instruction will comprise the several branches of a good English Education, with Music, Vocal and Instrumental, Drawing, French, &c.
Duties to commence on TUESDAY, Jan. 25th, 1872.
PROSPECTUS OF TERMS ON APPLICATION. 716b

NOTICE.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BLACKHILL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE will be held in their LIBRARY, on FRIDAY, January, 26th, 1872, at Half-past Seven o'clock, for the Sale of Periodicals and Newspapers, and the Election of Officers and Committee for the ensuing Year.
For Committee,
H. HARKER, Secretary.
January 9th, 1872. 784b

£2 REWARD.
WHEREAS, on FRIDAY NIGHT, or early on SATURDAY MORNING, the 22nd or 23rd ult., some evil disposed Person or Persons did maliciously break the Windows of the Wesleyan Chapel, at Annfield Plain. NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that a Reward of £2 will be paid to any person giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders. Such information to be given to Sergeant BROWN, of Annfield Plain, and the Reward to be paid on conviction. 791b

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Members of the Shield Row Women's Friendly Benefit Society, that the last meeting was held in the Co-operative Hall, Consett Iron Company, when 23/ Contributions were paid into the Society. Members that were not at the above meeting, are requested to forward and pay up their contributions according to rule, at the next Meeting, which will be held on Januyry 22nd, 1872, at the above place (Tantobie), where all future Meetings will be held. Members not attending to this Notice will forfeit all Benefit threfrom. Members are requested not to notice any advertisements that is not properly signed by the Secretary, Joseph Robinson
By order of the Trustees and Stewards of the Society.
789b JOSEPH ROBINSON, Secretary.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all or any Person or Persons entering into the occupation of any House, Shop, or other building, to which Gas has been supplied to the previous occupant, upon such entry must first obtain the consent of the Secretary of the Company before consuming the Gas supplied by the said Company. In default thereof, upon proof of the use of the Gas, without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Persons will be Prosecuted as the Low directs. For the convenience of Persons in the Consett and Leadgate Districts, the Secretary can be seen daily at the Brickworks Office, Consett, or at the Company's Office, Shotley Bridge, to whom all applications must be made.
By order of the Directors,
JOSEPH H. BELL, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870. 242a

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1848, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.
LOCAL BOARD FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONSETT.
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that on FRIDAY the Second day of February, at the TOWN HALL, Consett, there will be an Audit of the Accounts of the Local Board for the District of Consett, under and according to the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1858, and that a Copy of the Accounts to be Audited, together with all Rate Books, Account Books, Deeds, Contracts, Accounts, Bills, Vouchers, and Receipts, mentioned or referred to in such Accounts, will be deposited in the Office of the said Local Board, and be open during Office hours thereat to the inspection of all Persons interested, for Seven days before the said Audit and Examination, and all such Persons shall be at liberty to take Copies of or Extracts from the same without fee or reward.
Given this 10th day of January, 1872.
JOHN ELLIOTT,
Clerk to the Local Board
782b for the District of Consett.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT on the 8th day of April next, application will be made to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, assembled at Quarter Sessions, in and for the County of Durham, at the City of Durham, for an Order that a portion of a certain Highway, 260 yards or thereabouts in length, leading from the village of Ebchester, in the said County of Durham, to Ebchester Hill, in the said County, shall be stopped up, turned and varied along an existing Carriage Road leading from the said village of Ebchester to Ebchester Hill, aforesaid, for a distance of 203 yards, or thereabouts, and that such Highway, so diverted as aforesaid, from the said village of Ebchester to Ebchester Hill aforesaid, along the said existing Carriage Road, shall be substituted for the Highway to be stopped up, and that the Certificate of Two Justices, having viewed the same, together with a Plan of the publication of the necessary notices and with plan of the old and proposed new Highway will be lodged with the Clerk of the Peace for the said County, on the 1st day of March next.
Dated this 12th day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two.
MATTHEW COUPLAND,
Surveyor of Highways for the Parish or Township of Ebchester. 785b

D. IMRIE,
47 & 48, FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
SUPPLIES the Best Quality of GROCERIES in Consett. Splendid Teas, from 2s. per lb. and upwards; Coffee, from 1s.; Sugars, Soaps, Tapioca, Sago, Rice, Spices, and every other article of the Grocery Department.

Public Notices.

ANNFIELD PLAIN GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE BOOKS of the COMPANY for the transfer of Stock will be closed from the 22nd January to the 12th of February, 1872, inclusive.
By order,
JOHN JOHNSON, Secretary.
Kyo, 27th December, 1871. 788b

IRELAND: HER PAST STRUGGLES AND PRESENT HOPES.
THE public are respectfully informed that a LECTURE on the above subject will be delivered in the TOWN HALL, CONSETT, on SATURDAY EVENING, January 13, 1872, by Mr. J. O'CONNOR POWER.
Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.
Pastor of Consett, will Body of the Hall, One Shilling; Gallery, Sixpence. 787b

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Adam Brodie.
THE UNRESERVED SALE of LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERY, at the TOWN HALL SALE-ROOMS, CONSETT, will be continued on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, January 13th, 15th, and 16th. Sale to commence at Half-past Six o'clock.
Mr. BRODIE, Auctioneer.

By Mr. J. Murray.
80 COWS, HEIFERS, and BULLOCKS for positive and absolute SALE BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, January 17th, 1872, at PONTOP. Likewise, 56 SHEEP, of various ages.
Sale at Twelve o'clock.
As the days are short, an early attendance is respectfully requested.
JOHN MURRAY, Auctioneer.

By Mr. Henry Brown.
HORSES, CARTS, HARNESS, &c., for SALE BY AUCTION, at BLACKHILL, belonging to Mr. ANDREW FORD, Contractor, on WEDNESDAY, January 17th, 1872.
Mr. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer.
1. Black Mare, "Bess," 10 years old, 16 h.h.
2. Grey Mare, "Scott," 7 years old, 16¼ h.h.
3. Chestnut Horse, "Saxon," 6 years old, 17 h.h.
4. Chestnut Mare, "Darling," 8 years old, 16 h.h.
5. Chestnut Horse, "Matchem, 6 years old, 16½ h.h.
6. Bay Horse, "Gipp," 4 years old, 16 h.h.
The above are all in first-class working order—healthy, strong, active, quiet, and excellent workers. Buyers may have all confidence that a true statement will be made concerning each animal at the time of sale. Also,
SIX OTHER VALUABLE HORSES
Will be sold at the same time and place, belonging to other parties.
Four excellent Carts, little worse than new, and Four Sets of excellent Cart Harness, all in perfect repair, together with Shovels, Gripes, Forks, and Stable Requisites. 798b
Sale commencing at One o'clock to one minute.

By Mr. W. Nicholson.
MIDDLES, NEAR COLD ROWLEY.
MR. W. NICHOLSON, favoured with instructions from Mr. W. STEPHENSON, who is declining Farming, will SELL BY AUCTION on the above premises, on MONDAY, January 15, 1872, the Whole of the FARMING STOCK, HAY, STRAW, TURNIPS, EATAGE, &c., comprising 1 Brown Mare, ten years old, sired by Honest Tom; 1 new calving Cow: 1 fat Cow; 1 Cow to calve in February; 1 finger Calf; 10 grey-faced Hogs.
CROP—About 8 Tons of New Land Hay; 1 Stamp of Old Land Hay; a large quantity of Barley and Pea Straw; and half-acre of Turnips.
The IMPLEMENTS comprise—1 Long Cart; 1 Coup Cart; 1 Wool Waggon, in good condition; 1 Iron Ploughs; 2 Harrows; Winnowing Machine; Chaff Cutter; Double Turnip Drill; Hay Rake; Scuffler; large Pot Crates; 2 Extended Large Wood Ladder; Cow Tubs; Hay Spade; Cow Bands; 2 Cart Saddles. Trappings, little worse than new; Plough Harness, for two horses; Cart Bits; Crane and Warwick Chains; old Iron; Rakes; Forks; Spades; and Shovels.
Also, 60 Hens; 2 Ducks; 2 Turkey Hens and Cock; and 2 Guinea Fowls.
The HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and DAIRY UTENSILS comprise—Dresser, Shelf; Weather Glass; Kitchen Table; Form; Arm Chair; splendid collection of Stuffed Birds, consisting of Owls, Pheasants, Black Game, Woodcocks, and Moor Game; 1 Barrel Churn; Butter Tub; Scales; and 7 Hives of Bees.
The EATAGE of 50 acres of Pasture and Meadow until the 25th of March, 1872.
N. B.—The Hay to be taken off the premises; the Turnips and Straw will be all to be consumed on the premises; and as the lots are numerous, and the days short, the AUCTIONEER respectfully invites a punctual attendance.
Sale to commence at One o'clock.
Middles 5 situated half-a-mile from Cold Rowley and Two miles from Consett.
Hermitage, Satley, January 2, 1872. 790b

Business Announcements.

PIANOFORTES.—First-class Pianos from the best London Makers may be had of E. MOONHOUSE, at very moderate prices. See specimens at the School House, Redwell Hills.
Pianofortes tuned. 778b

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

THE CITY OF EDINBURGH BREWERY CO. (LIMITED), EDINBURGH.
D. HEANEY, Sole Agent. Offices and Stores—Thornton Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Whitehaven. 783b

STATIONERY SUPPLIED to Shops and Hawkers
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES,
AT THE
WHOLESALE STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

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

D. IMRIE,
47 & 48, FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
HAS always on hand a fresh and well-assorted Stock of DRUGS from the best houses. A splendid assortment of Perfumery, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Combs, and every requisite for the toilet table. Patent Medicines.

Business Announcements.

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS,
THE LANCHESTER COMMON ACT, reprinted from the Original Copy.—Apply to Mr. JOHN CALVERT, Sherburn Terrace, Consett. 471b

WILLIAM WATSON, SOUTH PONTOP, is prepared to supply PIC-NICS and TEA PARTIES of every description, or Contract for the same.
FUNERALS SUPPLIED WITH BREAD. 414b

ONLY A QUESTION OF TIME.
THE steadily increasing demand for MRS. ORD'S, MILLINERY BONNETS is a certain indication of success. The remainder of the cheap BLACK STRAW HATS reduced to 3½d and 10½d., worth from 6½d to 2s. 11d.
Just received, 494 yards of STUFFS, all Remnants, 2½d. to 11½d. per yard, worth from 4½d to 3s. 6d. per yard.
Splendid JEWELLERY as CHRISTMAS BOXES. Buy a 2s. 6d. parcel and you will have your choice.
R. ORD & CO.,
LORNE HOUSE,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 760b

RABBITS! RABBITS!! RABBITS!!!
FRESH RABBITS twice a week at SPOUSE'S celebrated FISH and OYSTER SHOP, 8, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL. OYSTERS, fine, fresh, and full flavoured. Finest Scotch POTATOES always on hand. 786b

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER LEADGATE AND CONSETT.
Middle St. Shop closed—orders to be left at Victoria St.
PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED ON CONTRACTED FOR. 685b

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

NOTICE.
FARMERS, GARDENERS, and others may be supplied with GAS LIME on easy terms, at the SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY'S WORKS, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
JOSEPH H. BELL, Secretary.
August 5th, 1870. 776a

WILLIAM BORROW,
COOPER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
HAS always on hand CHURNS, BUTTER TUBS, POSS-TUBS, WASH-TUBS, PAILS, &c. Old Tubs repaired on the shortest notice. 341b

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!
First-class new Striking Clocks, from 12s. 6d.
Eight days' ditto, from 22/, warranted.
WOOD,
2, TRAFALGAR STREET CONSETT.
Clocks, Watches, Brooches, &c., Cleaned and Repaired on the most reasonable Terms. 638b

ENVELOPES!
ENVELOPES!!
At Prices ranging from 2s. 6d. to 10s. per 1,000.
Sold by ROBERT JACKSON, Bookseller, Derwent Street, Blackhill.

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MILLER, and SEEDSMAN,
GROCER, DRAPER, & PROVISION MERCHANT
HARPERLEY MILLS & WATER CORN MILL,
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,
HAS always on hand a large STOCK of Pure Linseed and Cotton Cakes; Indian Meal; Pea Meal; Barley Meal; Bonings, Sharps, and Bran; Oats whole and crushed, and feeding stuffs of every description.
G. H.'s Mixture of Permanent Clover and Grass Seeds has been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturists of the District upwards of Twenty Years.
Fine SEED PEAS, SPRING TARES, SEED BARLEY &c., &c., on hand. 145b

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!
CHEESE!
CHEESE!!
CHEESE!!!
COME and buy your CHEESE at the READY-MONEY TEA SHOP, where you can have Quality and Quantity. Fine and select Cheshire and Derbyshire Cheese at 8d. to 9d.
All that desire to make a discount and save money, ought to remember that a ½d. saved on every four-penny article is equal to a dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound.

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

TEAS! TEAS!!
Of the finest importations; in fact, everything complete for making merry all the year round.
T. SWAINSTON'S,
THE READY-MONEY TEA DEALER,
12, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 751b

Business Announcements.

D. IMRIE,
47 & 48, FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
KEEPS the Best and Purest CONFECTIONERY, Fruit Cake always on hand of his own manufacture, rich and good. British Wines unexcelled in quality. Jams, Jellies, and Marmalade.
TEA CAKES HOT EVERY DAY.

Business Announcements.

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

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS!
IS THE MOTTO ADOPTED BY
JOHN STARFORTH,
AT HIS
NEW GROCERY EMPORIUM
9, FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
WHERE a First-Class Stock of the Finest TEAS, COFFEES, and General GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, may always be had at the Lowest Newcastle Prices.
A discount of One Shilling in the pound on all Purchases of Five Shillings and upwards.
An early call is requested. 784b

MOWERS AND REAPERS by HORNSBY, SHEPHERD & CHAPMAN, WOOD, and others. HAYMAKERS AND HORSE RAKES by HOWARD, NICHOLSON, and ASHBY & CO.,
Agricultural and Domestic Machinery of all kinds on hand or to order. Particulars and Prices on application to
HOBSON & LIDDELL,
HARPERLEY MILLS, and 5, RYDALL STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. Town Warehouse:—HAILWAY YARD, CORNER MARKET WEST.
Agents for "The Northern Fire and Life Assurance Co." 369b

CHEAP TAILORING AND DRAPERY
AT 8 AND 9, MILL TERRACE,
BLACKHILL.
DANIEL HARRIS
HAS now received his WINTER STOCK, and can make a GENTS' SUIT at Two Guineas for Ready-money only.
GENTS' SCARFS from 2½d.
STOCKINGS from 2½d.
WINCEYS from 3½d. per yard.
D. H. begs to announce that he Bought his Winter Stock before the Wool Markets got to such an enormous height, so that he is enabled to Sell at the above Low Prices. 671b

CARRIAGES NEW AND SECOND-HAND.
ATKINSON & PHILIPSON respectfully invite attention to their NEW LANDAUS, in three sizes, with and without side lights, and without outside head joints; and with the assistance of patent springs, a lady can with great ease open and close them from the inside.
Their BROUGHAMS, of Bijou, Miniature, Medium, and Clarence sizes, embrace several novelties, which give lightness and also style to their appearance.
Also, the VICTORIA PHAETON, with patent head, WAGONETTES, with and without heads, and Light PHAETONS under 4 cwt., of new design, and embracing the latest improvements in carriage building.
NORTHUMBERLAND CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MAUFACTORY,
15 PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 604b

PREPARATORY TO STOCKTAKING.
ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, we shall Reduce our Prices of MANTLES and COSTUMES very considerably.
A Lot of LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS will be offered at the very unusual price of 3s. 11d. and upwards.
A Lot of CHILDREN'S JACKETS, from 10½d. WOOL SHAWLS, from 3s. 11d., &c.
ROBERT HEDLEY & CO.,
BLACKHILL. 769b

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
R. HEDLEY & CO.
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL
BEG respectfully to announce to their numerous Friends and the Public that they will offer, during this month, their
STOCK OF READY-MADES
amounting to about £300, at very much Reduced Prices.
Pilot Jackets, from 8s. 11d. to 10s. 11d.; about Thirty of these were 12s. 6d. and 14s. 6d.
Tweed Trousers and Vests, at 24s., reduced to 16s. 6d.; a few will be cleared out at 8s. 11d. and upwards.
About Twenty Superfine Coats (Fashionable), will be offered at 18s. 11d.; former price 30s.
They must be sold within two or three weeks, and R. H. & Co. therefore ugn an early call, as they are really cheap and well-worthy attention 739b

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!
TREMENDOUS ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF WOOL.
ABOUT FIFTEEN PER CENT. INCREASE IN MANUFACTURED GOODS.
SEEING that the great Advance in the Wool Markets would very much Increase the Price of Blankets, we Contracted early in the Summer Season for over TWELVE THOUSAND PAIRS,
which places us in the position of Supplying our Customers with those GOODS at
OLD PRICES.
We shall Show during the next month a large Stock at the following prices:—
(Large sizes) 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 14s. 6d., 16s. 6d., 18s. 6d., and 20s.
We would earnestly appeal to our friends to avail themselves of this opportunity as in all probability they will not be obtainable at the Price for some years to come.
Our first delivery of FURS just to hand.
A Splendid Lot of MUSQUASH MUFFS at 2s. 11d.
ROBERT HEDLEY & CO,
BLACKHILL. 575

EDITORIAL N
By accident our report of C
omitted last week.
DIPTON.—The insertion of "
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Lanchester Highway Board
next week.

The Consett
SATURDAY, JANU
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fall together.

MBRIE,
STREET, CONSETT,
Purest CONFECTIONERY,
s on hand of his own manu-
British Wines unexcelled
s, and Marmalade.
HOT EVERY DAY.

Announcements.

MOODY,
ER, EBCHESTER.
708b

AND QUICK RETURNS!
ITTO ADOPTED BY
ARFORTH,
RY EMPORIUM
TREET, CONSETT,
e Stock of the Finest TEAS,
General GROCERIES and
lways be had at the Lowest

e Shilling in the pound on
Shillings and upwards.
784b

REAPERS by HORNSBY,
WOOD, and others.
HORSE RAKES by HOWARD,
BY & Co.
estic Machinery of all kinds on
Particulars and Prices on appli-

& LIDDELL,
d 5, RYEHILL STREET, NEW-
own. Warehouse :—RAILWAY
R WEST.
Northern Fire and Life Assurance
369b

RING AND DRAPERY
, MILL TERRACE,
KHILL.

L HARRIS
his WINTER STOCK, and
NTS' SUIT at Two Guineas

from 2½d.
S from 2½d.
NCEYS from 3½d. per yard.
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571b

Y AND SECOND-HAND.

ILLIBSON respectfully invito
NEW LANDAUS, in three
side lights, and without out-
with the assistance of patent
th great ease open and close

AMS, of Bijou, Miniature,
sizes, embrace several novelties,
also style to their appearance.
A PHAETON, with patent
S, with and without heads, and
a part of new design, and
improvements in carriage

LAND CARRIAGE AND
MAUFACTORY,
REET, NEWCASTLE-ON-
TYNE. 604b

Y TO STOCKTAKING.

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DIES' WATERPROOF
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11d. and upwards.
HILDREN'S JACKETS,
OL SHAWLS, from

HEDLEY & CO.,
ACKHILL. 769b

ADE CLOTHING.

LEY & CO.
REET, BLACKHILL
announce to their numerous
Public that they will offer,

READY-MADES
300, at very much Reduced

s. 11d. to 10s. 11d.; also
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Vests, at 2s., reduced to
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S! BLANKETS!!

DVANCE IN THE PRICE
WOOL.

PER CENT. INCREASE
ACTURED GOODS.

the great Advance in the
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Blankets, we Con-
e Summer Season for over
OUSAND PAIRS,
the position of Supplying
the GOODS at
PRICES.
during the next month
the following prices:—
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and 20s.
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of this opportunity as in
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of MUSQUASH MUFFS

HEDLEY & Co,
CKHILL. 575

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

By accident our report of Consett Local Board was omitted last week.

DIPTON.—The insertion of your letter would render us liable to an action at law.

Lanchester Highway Board and Rambler's Notes next week.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1872.

TO OUR READERS.

In consequence of an accident to our machine while at press, the publication of the *Guardian* has been considerably delayed.

MR. SCOTT-RUSSELL'S UTOPIA.

WHAT has been called "the new social movemovement" is a sorry misnomer. It is less social than political, and could only be carried out by a great political upheaving which would in fact be a revolution; while it is not a movement at all, because the scheme does not move. The term "social," however, is so far applicable that the entire project is undisguised socialism, partaking of some of the worst features of communism. The scheme will not bear the test of even superficial examination, but it demands reference just because it is of such a clap-trap character that it is likely to mislead numbers of the comparatively unthinking working classes, who have already been played upon only too successfully by frothy agitators, whose two leading ideas appear to be that the aristocracy are bloated and that the land belongs to the people. Mr. SCOTT-RUSSELL's long-winded letter is evidently written *ad captandum vulgus*. It is nominally addressed to the lords, gentlemen, and fellow-workmen who constitute the so-called representative "councils." But we deny that those shadowy entities ever had any actual existence. The alleged Representative Council of Working Men was not representa tive at all. The self-elected and demonstrative busybodies represented nobody but themselves; and as to the Council of Legislation, it was generally repudiated by its supposed members. But Mr. SCOTT-RUSSELL is nothing daunted. He might exclaim, "alone I did it," for this *quasi* social movement seems to have been pretty well all his work. He was the spiritual medium, and did all the table-turning, and found the tables turned against himself. He was the mysterious negotiator between two sets of individuals, neither of which set had any knowledge who or what was the other set; and when the darkened room was suddenly flooded with light, and the individuals on either side came to compare notes, it was found that one party meant very differently to the other, and that, in fact, it was all a jumble and a farce. But now Mr. SCOTT-RUSSELL comes forward and deliberately repeats his crude absurdities and wild communism. Having found the "reciprocity of feeling all on one side," and his Council of Legislators "come like shadows, so depart," he virtually addresses himself solely to the other side, and subtly endeavours to work on the passions of the socialistic section of the working class. Here is the danger of his stilted and verbose epistle. It is not worth while to examine seriously propositions which are opposed to all true theories of political economy, and which could only be put into practice on the socialist party obtaining the power of making our laws, which is a not very probable contingency; but we may glance at a few of his crotchets. He says Parliament should grant powers to villages and towns to purchase outlying lands, &c. Sopposing that Parliament does what Mr. SCOTT-RUSSELL says it should do, and because he says so, how would he make towns and villages exercise "powers" which they do not want for objects which they do not desire? These lands, he says, *are* to be used—there is no disputing Mr. RUSSELL's fiat—for detached cottages in gardens, for common land left free, for school-houses, play-grounds, gardens, recreation-grounds, town halls, market-houses, and places of instruction. Churches and chapels, police-courts, prisons and workhouses are not provided for; but, of course, in Mr. RUSSELL's Utopia these would not be wanted! As to the terms on which this land shall be let and occupied, he shows that everybody would make a profit, and live happy ever afterwards; but we cannot follow him into details. Queen, Lords, and Commons will not be required, and everything is to be municipal. "Wherever 500 or more people dwell together on an area of a square mile, they shall have power and shall be required (by whom?) to organize themselves for self-government. The community shall vote by heads of families, and shall first choose a mayor," &c. In this mayor's nest there are to be all sorts of minor officers, all living in love and harmony. Queen, Lords, and Commons are lost or merged in "the State," and this mysterious power will have plenty to do, for "the State must look after the people's food, must keep open markets, regulate prices, &c. Of course, good or bad harvests, droughts or floods, famine or pestilence, will have no influence in this Utopia; and as to strikes and the nine hours' movement, they will be abolished by a law restricting the days' work to eight hours. There is a good deal more silly but dangerous trash; but there is one consolatory remark, that any one of these crotchets will probably fail apart from the rest. In other words, they will all fail together.

Local and District News.

DIPTON GAS COMPANY.—We are glad to announce that the above Company have now made a commencement to lay their pipes, so that there is now a good prospect of gas being had in Dipton shortly, the want of which has been long felt.

Mr. William Emmerson, who was a pupil-teacher in the Wesleyan Day-School, Tow Law, after having passed two years at Homerton Training College, has been elected teacher of a new School-board School, at Wednesbury, from 62 applicants.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday, as Mr. John Jopling, mason, Chester-le-Street, was engaged on the roof of a house at Beamish, in carrying up a heavy weight, he fell to the ground, and sustained very severe injuries. His arm and some ribs were broken, and it is feared there are some internal injuries.

On Saturday last, the 6th inst., an elegant gold pencil case and brooch, together with a handsome meerschaum pipe, were presented to D. Balleny, Esq., Greencroft, by Masters Summerson, Johnson, and Armstrong, as a momento of respect, and an acknowledgement of his kindness as a friend and neighbour.

STANLEY.—P.C. Stamper, recently stationed ot Blackhill, has been removed to Stanley. The inhabitants of Stanley, who have now been without a police-officer for three weeks, were agreeably surprised on Wednesday to see that officer amongst them, and we are assured by the inhabitants that he will find the place no sinecure.

The Wesleyans at Edmondbyers held a coffee supper, in their chapel, on the 30th ult. After tea was over, a public meeting was held,, presided over by Mr. Simpson, of Baybridge. Addresses were delivered by Mr. W. Bell, of Blanchland, and the Rev. R. Stepney, of Shotley Bridge. After the usual votes of thanks, the proceedings terminated.

THE FIRST MARRIAGE AT LANCHESTER WESLEYAN CHAPEL.—On Tuesday the first marriage at the above chapel, since it was licensed for the solemnisation of marriages, took place between Mr. M. Middlemass, contractor, Berwick, and Mrs. Ann Lumley, of Lanchester. As is the custom on such occasions, the couple were presented with a splendidly bound Bible and hymn book.

MARLEY HILL MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—On Monday evening last, the first of a series of entertainments was held in the Reading Room to a crowded audience, when the following gentlemen kindly gave readings and songs:—The Rev. W. S. Reeman, Messrs. Jas. Gilchrist, T. Blackman, R. Clark, W. Hicks, W. A. Short, and Master James Clark. Mr. James Gilchrist occupied the chair. The entertainments will be held fortnightly during the winter.

COFFEE SUPPER AT EDMONDBYERS.—The Primitive Methodists held their annual coffee supper on Saturday evening last, at the house of Mr. Walton, Townhead, kindly granted for the occasion. After the large company had partook of the good things provided, a public meeting was held, presided over by Mr. S. W. Hudson, when addresses were given by Mr. W. Wheatley, of Shotley Bridge, and the Rev. J. Featherstone. After the usual votes of thanks the meeting was brought to a close.

CONSETT WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL BAND OF HOPE.—The second gathering in connection with this band of hope was held in the Wesleyan school-room, Nelson Street, Consett, on Saturday last—presided over by Mr. T. E. Shotton. Speeches were given by the chairman. Messrs. H. Rogers, and A. J. Dunn; recitations by Mr. T. Jackson and Master Gilbert Nlliott; singing by Messrs. C. H. Allison, E. Dunn, and W. Waugh, jun. The secretary (Mr. M. J. Elliott) read the rules, and altogether a very pleasant evening was spent.

INQUEST AT BURNOPFIELD.—On Monday an inquest was held at the house of Mr. R. Clark, "Travellers Rest," on the body of George Harrison, who died from injuries received on New Year's Day. The deceased, who was a waggonman at the Lintz Colliery, was leading coals to Hill Top, along with other cartmen. Unfortunately they drunk too freely; and deceased's cart was overthrown by another coming in contact with it. The horse fell upon the deceased and caused the injuries of which he died. Harrison leaves a widow and six young children.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—The thirty-eighth quarterly meeting of this society was held in the committee-room, on Saturday last. The balance-sheet which was submitted to the members, and unanimously adopted, showed the total amount of cash received for goods sold to be £2,170 11s. 10½d., an increase over the previous quarter of £122. The net amount of profit available for dividend being £184 2s. 5d., a dividend of 2s. 4d. in the pound was declared over members' purchases. A vote of thanks to the chairman and committee closed the meeting.

CONSETT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—The quarterly meeting of this society was held on Saturday night last, when the balance-sheet was adopted. The president, secretary, and treasurer, with two of the retiring committee, were re-elected, and James Whitehead was elected in the place of the other retiring member. From the balance-sheet, it appeared the nett cash taken for retail had been £7,785 14s. 0½d., or an excess over last year of £68 9s. 9d. per week. The nett amount of profit from all sources was £942 1s. 9½d., which, after paying interest and additon to reserve fund, reduction of fixed stock, and grants to other purposes, and paying a dividend of 2s. in the pound, left a balance of £30 18s. 0½d. to carry forward to next quarter.

POISONED BY DRINK.—On Friday last an inquest was held before Mr. J. M. Favel, at the Shepherds Inn, touching the death of Edward Ridley, whose death resulted from taking a quantity of spirits on New Year's day. It appeared that the father of the deceased had a good supply of drink in the house to keep a "happy new year." Some had been used early, and a quantity of wine and rum had been left on the table in a tea-cup. The deceased and a brother came down stairs before the rest of the family were up and drank the contents of the cup. The deceased, it appears, carried milk for a neighbour named Mrs. Young, who gave him a small quantity as a new year's gift. He subsequently went to Mr. Cuthbert Ratcliffe's, and though the boy walked unsteady, Mr. Ratclieffe gave him a glass of spirits. The boy was ultimately put to bed and left for a time, and when he was visited later on in the day, he was found to be in convulsions. Medical aid was sought, but the boy expired on the Wednesday. A verdict in accordance with the evidence was returned.

ACCIDENT AT EAST TANFIELD.—On Thursday evening last, a young man named Obadiah Woodcock fell into the shaft at East Tanfield, and falling to the Brockwell seam was dashed to pieces. It appears he had recently begun work at the colliery and had been in this neighbourhood only a few weeks. The banksman, Thomas Moody, was sending timber down the pit, and, as usual, had popped up the gates at the shaft mouth in order to get the timber into the cage, and while the cage was at the bottom and being unloaded, the deceased came on to the pit heap, and walking towards the fire got on to the wrong side of a tub stading near the pit mouth, and walked straight into the shaft. It was so unexpected and sudden that no help could be given. Mr. Crofton Maynard, as deputy for Mr. Favel, held an inquiry into the case on Saturday last, when the above facts were given in evidence. It was stated, in answer to a juror, that the time occupied by the descent, unloading, and return of the cage to bank would not take more than a minute. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.—The deceased was interred on Sunday and a very large concourse of people followed his remains to the grave. The deceased was 20 years of age and respectably connected.

BEAMISH, PONTOP, AND CONSETT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S PLOUGHING MATCHES.

On Wednesday, the annual ploughing and hedge cutting matches of the above society were held on the farms of Mr. George Bailey, of Pelton, and Mr. Heppell, of Newfield. Although the attendance of visitors was but limited, yet on the whole the meeting was one of the best the society has held, and but for the unfavourable state of the weather, which prevented many persons who had entered coming forward, there is little doubt but that the meeting this year would have been a very successful one. That agriculture is making great headway in this district cannot be doubted, and at each meeting of the society additional improvements are exhibited. One of the latest attractions in the shape of steam-ploughing is Fisken's Patent Light Rope and Double Windlass Steam Ploughing Tackle, which has been bought by Mr. Bailey, of Pelton, and several other farmers in the neighbourhood, and from the manner in which the engine and machinery worked on Wednesday, there is no doubt as to the advantage to be derived from the use of this system. The apparatus consists of two windlasses, six corner anchors, and one tension anchor, with the necessary claw anchors, tools, &c., and can be easily removed on good roads by four horses. The work may be done either to or from the engine, that is, if the engine be standing at one side of the field, cultivation may be commenced there and carried on to the far side; or it may commence at the far side and terminate at the side next the engine. In the same manner a field may be ploughed one way, and, when the far side has been reached, harrowing or cultivating may be commenced, and after the second operation has been completed the windlasses are again in the same position as they were at the commencement. They can be made to travel backward or forward with equal ease, and without any manual exertion. As it is not necessary to take the engine into the field to be cultivated, a great saving is effected by placing it near a pond or stream, from which it will supply itself with water, and a supply of coal being deposited near, the engine may be worked for any length of time without attendance in the way of leading coal and water. In this way many fields may be cultivated without once moving the engine. Though to look at the rope at first sight it appears to be rather complicated, yet after a little experience we are informed that the attendant can set the tackle in position in a very short time. The engine having been placed in the most suitable position, the rope is uncoiled from the reel and drawn round the field. When this has been accomplished the ends are spliced together, forming an endless rope or band. This is then passed round the fly-wheel, and guide pully on the engine also, if necessary, and as the engine commences to work the rope is caught in the grove and carried round in a similar manner to an ordinary belt, and at the same rate as the rim of the fly-wheel. The rope, as it passes round the field, is carried on light rope porters which prevent its trailing on the ground. In its course it passes over the windlasses, communicating the motion by means of friction clutch gearing to the winding drums, at the attendant's pleasure. It is guided round the corners by means of properly fixed corner-anchors, and the slack rope is taken up by an adjustable tension anchor, placed near the engine, and under the observation of the engineman. The engine runs continuously, as no signals are required, the windlassmen having the power quite under their own control. By this means much time is saved, as the implement is drawn up to the windlass at full speed, and is instantly stopped by the attendant throwing the drum out of gear. There are two windlasses—one placed on either headland opposite to each other. The implement is drawn between these windlasses alternately; while the one is hauling the implement towards itself, the other is paying out the rope, and moving forward into position for the return bout. The ploughing was announced to commence at nine o'clock, and by that time above twenty competitors were in the field. Owing to the hard nature of the ground, consequent on the severe frost, great difficulty was at first experienced in breaking the ground, nevertheless some splendid ploughing took place. There were only two entries for the hedge cutting, and therefore competition was not so keen as it was in the ploughing. Everything passed off with great satisfaction, and credit is due to the excellent arrangements of the two secretaries—Mr. G. Ridley and Mr. G. Richards. At the conclusion of the ploughing the judges went and examined the work made by the competitors, all of which seemed to give satisfaction. The judges were—Mr. H. Brownless, Hill House; Mr. F. Richardson, Ouston; and Mr. R. Wheatly, Biggin.

THE DINNER

Was aftewards held at the Fleece Inn, Pelton, to which upwards of sixty sat down. Mr. Thomas Smith, of Urpeth Hall, occupied the chair, and Mr. John Murray, Consett, and Mr. John Kirkup, Pit Hill, the vice chairs. Amongst those present we noticed—Mr. John McLaren, Offerton; Mr. George Bailey, Pelton; Mr. F. Richardson, Ouston; Mr. Nathaniel Clark, Beamish Park; Mr. Kell, Newcastle; Mr. Adams, agent for Messrs. Ransome and Sims, Ipswich; Mr. James Backhouse, agent for the Ravensthorpe Engineering Company, Newfield, Yorkshire; Mr. Longstaff, Leadgate; Mr. George Ridley (secretary), Shield Row Hall; Mr. George Richards, Beamish; Mr. R. Hodgson, Oxhill; Mr. Edward Wylam, Shield Row; Mr. R. Smith, Bradley; Mr. Wm. Hodgson, Stanley Burn; Mr. Parker, Leadgate; Mr. Thomas Cuthbertson, Burnopfield; Mr. Thomas Smith, Farside; Mr. John Willey, White House; Mr. William Hutchinson, Eden Hill; Mr. Ralph Anderson, Beamish; Mr. Clarkson, Stanley; Mr. Wm. Richardson, Urpeth Mills; Mr. Thomas Foster, Tanfield; Mr. Winship, Shield Row; Mr. Robt. Fewster, Stanley Hall; Mr. John Wilkinson, Moorfield; Mr. John Richards (secretary), Pit Hill; Mr. David Kirkup, Lintz Green Hall; Mr. Joseph Wilkinson, Morrowfield; Mr. Joseph Wilkinson, Pea Farm; Mr. Isaac Heslop, Urhett; Mr. George Turnbull, Twizell; Mr. John Moon, Shield Row; &c., &c.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing the health of the Queen, said he was sure in the midst of this loyal company that there was not one present who would not respond to that toast with the greatest enthusiasm, There had been several people travelling about of late whose object was to establish a Republic, but from the reception which had been given to these parties it was quite clear that Republicanism would never reign in this country.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed "the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rost of the the Royal Family," and in doing so he referred to the severe and dangerous illness, from which, he thanked God, the Prince was now recovering. The sympathy which had been expressed by all classes proved without a doubt that the loyalty of England was living as much as ever. Many had said that the right to the Throne should not be heriditary. In a speech, the Earl of Derby had said that the heriditary right to the throne was not more ancient than the heriditary right to the House of Peers, and he was sure not one of them would like to see the House of Peers destroyed. (Applause). He thought the House of Peers was well worthy of England. The general sympathy for the Prince of Wales, in his severe illness, proved to us that his succession to the Throne was about a certainty. (Applause). The demonstration which had taken place throughout England had ended in nothing, and despite Sir Charles Dilke, the Prince will ascend to the throne triumphant. (Applause). He was sure that was the sincere wish of all present, and long might it be before the Throne of England was anything else than it was at the present day. (Applause).

The CHAIRMAN next gave the toast of the "Army, Navy, and Volunteers," coupled with the name of Mr. George Ridley, who occupied a very prominent position among the volunteers. They all knew what the army of this country had done, and he had no doubt the volunteers would equally distinguish themselves if called upon.

Mr. RIDLEY, in responding on behalf of the army, navy, and volunteers, said he begged to return them his sincere thanks for the very flattering compliment which had just been paid. He need not tell them that the army had of late undergone a very great change, but that change was not in consequence of any lack of old British pluck. The volunteers had not been able to distinguish themselves, but if at any time they should be called on, he was sure that the public would not be deceived. (Applause).

Mr. JOHN MURRAY next proposed the "Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese, and Ministers of all Denominations," coupled with the names of Mr. Heslop and Mr. Bailey, the two churchwardens. He believed the clergy a class of men who wished to do their duty, and he had charity enough to believe that every one of them was right enough in his own way. The reason he had coupled the names of Mr. Heslop and Mr. Bailey was that it is well known that churchwardens were always respectable men. (Laughter.)

Mr. BAILEY responded, and in doing so said he had been placed in a very awkward position. He had had various things to do during his lifetime, but he had never before had to respond to the Bishop and the Clergy, and he thought it was an honour he could not do full justice to.

Mr. T. E. COLEGRAVE, of Newcastle, proposed the next toast—"Success to the Beamish, Pontop, and Consett Agricultural Society." Although it was not the first time he had attended their meeting, yet it was the first time he had had the pleasure of being at dinner with them. He did not know very much how the society had succeeded, and he had much to say with regard to it. From what he had heard on the field, and from what he had been told from his friends, he had been given to understand that there had been a considerable falling off on the part of the competitors as contrasted in the entry book, but this was no doubt on account of the frost. He hoped the team plough, which he mig ht say he had been the means of bringing amongst them that day, had given a great deal of satisfaction on account of the very successful way in which it had got started, and he was glad to say that they had not had a single hitch in the proceedings. (Applause.) He hoped that the steam plough that had been brought into the district would be a success, and as there was no telling what might transpire in the way of improvement, he might next year be able to introduce to them a still better steam plough. (Applause.) In asking them to drink the toast which he had just given, he begged to couple with it the name of Mr. John Murray, who was the father, and, he might say, the grandfather of the society. (Laughter and Applause.)

Mr. MURRAY said he was highly flattered at the manner in which Mr. Colegrave had made use of his name in connection with the society and by the way in which they had drunk the toast. He certainly was proud to be the father and grandfather of the society, and when he looked about the room and saw so many strong, healthy-looking sons around him, he confessed he was proud to have them as his sons. He might say, however, that he never before had an idea that he was father of such a large family. (Laughter and applause). The society had done very well so far, but he would like to see it do better. He was going to say that farming had not made that improvement it shoul dhave done, which he attributed to the farmers themselves in a great degree. They had now plenty of machinery, but yet the farmers did not appear to appreciate it as they ought. He was glad to say, however, that they were just making a commencement in that locality, as the steam plough which they had seen at work that day, would testify. (Applause). He had seen that steam plough coming among them for a considerable time. (Laughter). Ever since the Royal Agricultural Show was held at Newcastle he had seen that the steam plough would become a great benefit to all farmers. It had been said that steam ploughs would not suit this country on account of the smallness of the fields, and the uneven state of the ground, but he was confident that these objections would have to give way. He had not the slightest doubt that all farms would ultimately adopt the steam plough, as the labour had got a great deal higher. He would not say much more about the merits of the steam plough, only this was the identical plough that was wanted in this country. (Laughter and applause). They would have observed the peculiar advantages of this plough over all others, as they could sit at home with the engine and plough a field a mile or two off.—(Laughter and applause).—and the work it turned out was as good as they could find anywhere. After again thanking the company for coupling his name with the toast; Mr. Murray sat down amidst considerable applause.

Mr. JOHN RICHARDS, one of the secretaries, then read the award as follows:—

CLASS I.—Wheel Ploughs—First prize, £2; second prize, £1—Henry Laidler, with Mr. Hunter, Beechgrove, 1; Liddell, Pea Farm, 2; Thomas Hodgson, Shotley Burn, highly commended.

CLASS II.—Swing Ploughs—First prize, £2; second prize, £1—David Bamford, with Mr. Bailey, Pelton, 1; W. R. Robinson, with Mr. Heppell, Newfield, 2; William Hindhaugh, with Mr. Cuthberston, Hobson, highly commended.

CLASS III.—Wheel Ploughs, (youths under eighteen)—First prize, £2; second prize, £1; third prize, 10s.—John Kirkup, with Mr. Ritson, Quaking House. 1; Henry Ken, with Mr. Heslop, Urpeth, 2; Thomas Ken, with Mr. Heslop, Urbeth, 3.

CLASS IV.—Swing Ploughs, (youths under eighteen).—First prize, £2; second prize, £1; third prize, 10s.—Thomas Davidson, with Mr. Willey, White House Farm, 1; Michael Hugall, Twizall Hall, 2; Robert Snaith, Farside, 3.

CLASS V.—Hedge Cutting—First prize, £1; second prize, 10s.; third prize, a spade—George Ward, with Mr. C. Bewick, Urpeth, 1; Robert Dunn, 2.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed "The judges," and said they would all be aware that these gentlemen were always ready, at great inconvenience to themselves, to attend those agricultural shows. He was glad to say that the judges' decisions had given general satisfaction. (Applause.)

Mr. F. RICHARDSON returned thanks, and in doing so said they had done the best they could, and if they had not given satisfaction, it was simply because they knew no better. The ploughing they had seen was a credit to the Society. (Applause.)

Mr. BROWNLESS quite agreed with his colleague, and said that he wished to make a few remarks with reference to the work made by a double-furrow plough belonging to Rensome, Sims, and Head, which he considered to be a credit to the makers of the plough.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed "Steam plough cultivation," coupled with the name of Mr. McLaren, of Offerton Hall,

Mr. MCLAREN, in response, spoke of the benefits derived from the steam plough, which he strongly advocated, and hoped that the application of the steam plough would soon become general.

The "Successful competitors," the "Unsuccessful competitors," and other toasts followed, after which the meeting terminated.

LANCHESTER CHURCH SCHOOL.—Lanchester Church School was re-opened on Monday morning by Mr. Herd, the newly-appointed schoolmaster.

TANFIELD LEA READING ROOM.—Another of those popular entertainments which are held here fortnightly was well gone through on Saturday night, under the presidency of Mr. Geo. Ridley, of Shield Row Hall. When the Rev. W. S. Reeman delivered in his usual effective manner, his instructive and amusing lecture, "Happy homes, and how to make them," he rivited the attention of his numerous audience. The singers of the evening were Messrs. Joseph Armstrong, Stanley, and Mr. Thos. Ritson, The View, Beamish. Their duet of "The wreath" was everything that could be desired, and received a well merited *encore*, to which Mr. Ritson responded by singing "My pretty Jane." After the able lecture, Mr Ritson again sang the very appropriate song "Make yourselves at home," which was loudly applauded, to which he and Mr. Armstrong responded by singing the ever welcome duet of "All's well." After votes of thanks to the lecturer, singers, and chairman, the evening's entertainment was brought to a close by the company singing "God save the Queen." Every person present seemed highly gratified, and a pleasant evening was spent.

"PETER CARTWRIGHT, THE BACKWOODS PREACHER."

On Wednesday evening, a lecture on the above subject was delivered in the Wesleyan School-room Nelson Street, Consett, by Mr. W. D. Lawson, of Newcastle. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Wrightson, of Blackhill.

The CHAIRMAN, in his opening remarks, stated that the subject of the lecture was a Methodist worthy. He mentioned the names of several honoured Methodists who would have shone in any church for great learning and profound wisdom; but all were not cast in one mould; many had individual peculiarities. There were men who, although rough and ignorant, had a power about them for good, being filled with the Holy Ghost, and their success was marvellous, and who, had they gone through a course of training or "pulverization" as he termed it, would have had their very nature spoiled. Peter Cartwright was a man differing entirely from all others, and could be no one but himself.

The LECTURER after stating the date and place of Cartwright's birth, remarked that he knew little or nothing of his ancestory, except that his father was a soldier in the revolutionary struggle with Great Britain, and his mother was an orphan and a pious Methodist. He noticed his early disadvantages, the nearest school being a hundred miles from his home; his determined self-improvement as circumstance and opportunity offered; his noble ambition and triumphant success. His personal appearance favoured his being considered anything but what he really was. He was the genuine backwoodsman, but in that large and rough specimen of humanity there was one of the earth's great ones. His mission was important. Our Lord was found in the synagogues, on the mount, by the sea side, in the fields, in houses, everywhere where he was needed. St. Paul went to philosophical Athens; he went with learning. Cartwright went among men reduced to the lowest stages of sin and degradation; savages, holding law in contempt and God at defiance. He went as a noble, earnest soldier of Christ. He was so honest, open and fearless that he gained universal love and esteem. In many things, however, he was not to be imitated. His way was his own and could not be copied. As a wit, he was thoroughly original. The English were noted generally for after-wit, but Peter's was spontaneous and strong. Does he wish to arouse a sleepy audience? He tells them of the pet lamb overturning the tipsy hearer and sending him sprawling on the meeting-room floor. Does he wish to sympathise with ignorance? He relates a story of a Dutchman bearing his cross—said cross being his scolding wife. His powers of debate and controversy were of the higest order, and seldom, if ever, failed to completely overwhelm his antagonist. In the politics of the day he was well versed and was twice elected to his country's house of representatives. As a minister of the Gospel he was wonderfully, and mightily successful. Thousands were converted through his instrumentality. Hundreds bowed simultaneously in penitence before his camp-stands he could strike them to the ground with a look and a word. Wherever he went the blessed signs followed. His difficulties were many, but by courage and perseverance he attained a high position which he had always maintained. In drawing a lesson from his life, we learn that energy is the basis of all success. Peter's life was conspicuous for his zeal and determination in his work. Nothing would give the lecturer more satisfaction and pleasure than t wenty years hence to have someone come and tell him that something he had said had nerved him to look higher, and that he had been the means of raising him. None became great without difficulties. He instanced Demosthenes, Benjamin Disraeli, Dr. Dixon, and others as evidences of success although intercepted by many drawbacks. Many failed where a little energy would have saved them, and many placed themselves above their fellows b ysticking at nothing, and "dying left behind them footprints on the sands of time." This really excellent lecture was well received and the lecturer warmly applauded.

The CHAIRMAN said it was a shame for any young man to be ignorant, seeing the advantages of to-day in the light of days gone by, and he urged on all to make good use of their privileges.

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

Correspondence.

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

"HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE."

To the Editor of the Guardian.

SIR,—I beg leave to suggest, in addition to what has already appeared in your paper, the following:—What was Blackhill, as it is commonly called, at one time but a barren heath; or, in other words, a place of no value? Look at its value at present; see the almost cloud-capped chimneys, the numerous blast-furnaces, together with the large quantity of dwelling-houses that are there erected for the workers at those ironworks. Again, consider the number of respectable tradespeople and their comfortable dwellings; also, look at the large sum of money that is there calculated every fortnight for almost every branch of business in the neighbourhood. This change was brought about, in a great measure, by the instrumentality of the late Mr. Richardson. Then, again, come a little further down to Shotley Bridge, and see the comfortable and commodious dwelling-houses and their appendages, together with the tradespeople's shops, &c., and the very respectable inhabitants of the village and its locality. We may also mention the Spa Well and its beautiful scenery and walks that are there provided for anyone that may think proper to go for the improvement or restoration of their health. These and many more improvements which could be mentioned were principally, if not altogether, the work of our late and respected neighbour, Mr. Jonathan Richardson.

F.

A HINT TO THE BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

To the Editor of the Guardian.

SIR,—With your permission I would like to draw the attention of the Benfieldside Local Board to the following matter:—On the footpath, or rather by the side of the footpath, a few yards below the surgery, at Blackhill, there is at present lying a heap of large stones (limestone, I suppose, to be broken for the highways) in one place, opposite to Mr. Strachan's. They are spread from the wall so far on to the road that they leave about six feet for a footpath. Any person walking down the path—which, before getting this far, is eight or nine feet wide—is expected to steer clear of these obstacles in a dark night. But this is evidently a difficult matter; at all events, regular foot-passengers have suffered seriously from the position of these stones. Complaints have been loud and bitter, and injuries have been serious in many cases. One night I witnessed a man who had fallen there, and who had to be carried home senseless, having fallen with his head on the jaggered stones, which are pointing in all directions. On New Year's Eve my father had the misfortune to fall over them and break some of his ribs; two nights after I assisted a man to rise who had fallen over the identical heap. Besides these, I have been informed of many other similar accidents to both women and children. We are paying rates for sewerage, gas, and highways. The sewerage may be all there, but unfortunately the gas is not, and in the absence of the gas these stones are not safe. I don't suppose the Board will be disposed to pay for all the damages incurred by the proceedings of themselves and their servants, but they might endeavour to keep the highroads in a state of safety. The removal of these stones is a very simple matter, and indeed it is surprising that they should ever have been laid there, when there is so much convenience behind the Pinfold, which is close to it. I hope the authorities will see that they are removed, or they themselves may fall over them, and then probably something will be done.

I am, sir,
Yours very truly,
M. RICHLEY,

Blackhill, Jan 10th, 1872.

THE EARL OF DERBY ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The Earl of Derby delivered an address on Tuesday evening at the annual meeting of the Liverpool Conservative Working Mens' Association. He said he should not criticise the departmental failings or mistakes of the Government, though there was ample material for criticism when the army estimates were sent to the end of the world; when prerogative was strained as it had not been for generations; when a minister had become unable, by a tempestuous evasion, an Act passed not six months before, in order to find a place for one of his law officers; and when enormous and unfortunate loans budgets were devised. When things of this kind happened one might thank Heaven that the power of public men for good and evil was so limited, and that an energetic and prosperous country would survive many administrative blunders. The real object of their meeting was to take stock of their position; see what work they had to do, and their means and prospect of doing it. First, what was the position of the Conservative party? Some of their friends were inclined to be slack or indifferent because they were in a minority of the Cabinet. He did not take that view. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) If political life were a "soaped pole," with five thousand a year, a lot of patronage at the top—(laughter)—for the object of party strife were merely to retain office—he might agree with them, even though from that point of view the Conservatives position was very different from what it was three years ago. How did they stand with regard to the great interests of the country? The Crown was safe enough, as had been abundantly proved within the last few weeks. (Loud cheers.) As to the House of Lords, though he did not say that it was perfect, or could not be improved or strengthened. If things were now for the first time constituted, a hereditary House would be select, by a rather arbitrary process, 400 or 600 heads of families, and constitute them a branch of the legislature. He thought this was the he would say in defence of the hereditary principle that it could not be condemned in the people were always condemning and changing, though it did not say that it was perfect, or could not be improved or strengthened. If things were now for the first time constituted, a hereditary House would be select, by a rather arbitrary process, 400 or 600 heads of families, and constitute them a branch of the legislature. He thought this was the because under an hereditary system pauper peerages created a temptation to jobbing and place hunting. The next great constitutional question the attacks were directed was the church. Naturally, the success of the disestablishment party in Ireland had encouraged the agitation in a similar policy in England. Logically, there was much difference between the two cases, but logic was not always guided by logic—(laughter and cheers)—and practically the position of the Establishment was unassailable, provided those to whom it belonged to it kept the peace among themselves. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) If those contending within the Church could not keep their quarrels to an arena the end was not far off. So far English common sense had been too strong for the spirit of party, and he hoped it would be so still. Three of the battle which had failed for the moment appeared to be the education question. He believed that all parties had fair play by the present arrangement. Nonconformists were strong enough to keep up a school of their own, it got its share of public help; where they were not strong enough, their conscience clause gave them security. The noble lord dwelt at some length on the licensing question. He thought that there was a great deal of exaggeration in what was said about drunken habits, though no doubt as nation we were a little too fond of good liquor. (Hear, hear.) Nevertheless, he doubt a good deal of crime and disease was due to intemperance, and they all desired to check it if they knew how. The United Kingdom Alliance plan was preposterous. They proposed a plan which was sheer tyranny, and would be for the Protestant population of two-thirds to lay down that no Catholic should open a place of worship in their district, or the Catholic population of two-thirds to say that no Conservatives should be allowed to set up a newspaper. Alluding to the proposed sanitary legislation, Lord Derby said he was no advocate for rushing into great and costly plans at the shortest notice. What we wanted now was not so much gigantic drainage works, schemes of national dimensions, as a more minute and careful supervision of local details. The locking after or the neglect of these details constituted all the difference between a healthy or unhealthy district. With regard to the Ballot, he impressed on his friends that the many enemies of politics had been more clearly exaggerated. No system of secret voting could ever be more than half a contrivance. He had faith in the Ballot checking bribery. Payment by results could be applied to elections as well as to schools. (Hear, hear.) An infinitely large subject, to which he should like to see attention devoted, was the reform of judicial administration in respect to learning, ability, and high professional honour. Our benches needed much no improvement, but still justice was very slow, and often very costly. (Hear, hear.) It might not to be difficult to establish a single and supreme Court of Appeal. He did not see why the highest equity judge should be placed in the ridiculous and inconsistent position of being a member of the Cabinet, and therefore a political partisan; nor could he understand why, with a variety of competent men to relieve, one, and so large a part of our judicial machinery should stand still for four months out of the twelve. There was much useful work to be done by Conservatives in this direction. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) With regard to finance, all they asked their rulers was to keep their pledges. They were doing well now, and, if peace continued, should do still better; but it was possible to be too sanguine—(laughter)—and the time might people would be relieved from anxiety if the Chancellor of the Exchequer next Parliament surrendered to give us a second budget speech. (Laughter and cheers.) The noble Earl then pointed out the necessity of turning their attention more than was done at present to the reduction of the National Debt, arguing that our present prosperity might not last for ever, and if every interval of peace was not used to lessen the indebtedness there was only one ending, and that was bankruptcy of reputation. He would fain not reconcile himself to the thought of either of these alternatives by a consideration that it would not come in his time. (Loud cheers.) As social improvement, which we all desired and which we rein every body's means, we should look to the community acting for itself in the first instance, and to government as a last resource. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He dismissed the foreign questions with the ironical remark that the warmest friends of the Ministry would not claim for them that either the Black Sea negotiations or the settlement with the United States had been diplomatic victories. In conclusion, his lordship said: Let us keep together as a political connection, let us work and wait, let there be no quarrels amongst ourselves, let there be no apathy on the one hand and no precipitation on the other; and, depend upon it, whatever hanches we sit upon we shall not have been without influence on the future history of this country, nor shall we fail to enjoy those opportunities of doing public service which constitute the chief inducement to any honest and patriotic man to engage in the labours and anxieties of public life. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Grayson, M.P., and Mr. Cross, M.P., also addressed the meeting.

Gradual reductions continue to be made in the various manufacturing departments of the Woolwich Arsenal. The latest discharges included 30 men from the gun factories and 68 girls from the cartridge factory.

An inquest was commenced on Monday at Grove Hall Lunatic Asylum, Bow, on the body of Robert Dickinson, a lunatic. Mr. Dickinson, who died in consequence of a blow inflicted with a spade by another lunatic.

The special Sunday evening services in St. Paul's were resumed on Sunday night. The Dean, Dr. Church, preached to a crowded congregation, from the first and second verses in the fourth chapter of the Epistle to the Galatians.

During last Saturday a rabid dog was prowling about in Todmorden and neighbourhood. It made and have escaped from its captors. It also bit, it is said, no fewer than a score of people. The beast was eventually shot.

The Spanish Government upon Mr. Joseph Pease, of Southland, Darlington, M.P. About two years ago Mr. Pease presented a number of valuable works to the Spanish Cabinet. The members of the Cortes, to the leading professors of the universities and to the Spanish newspapers. Soon the books were extensively quoted by several of the Spanish press wrote in high terms of praise of Mr. Pease's liberality, some of them designating it as a royal gift. The matter came to be regarded as such an unusual and important proceeding that an acknowledgment of the present was published in the Government *Gazette*. The whole expense of the translation and the printing and publishing of the work, and its circulation in Spain, has been borne by Mr. Pease.

NEW BUTCHERY CART.—A new butchery cart for commissariat services has been approved of by the director of artillery at Woolwich, and the director of transports, and will be forthwith sealed as a pattern for future guidance. It is a strong spring two-wheeled cart, constructed, upon the plan proposed of by Colonel Erskine's committee, of angle iron and wood, with the meat suspension on rails running in a line with the axletree. Attached to the floor of the cart is an iron tank, containing over 100 gallons of water. The centre of the tank is as follow:—A Tangye's patent pump, for filling the water tank when required, together with two lengths of hose, one for water, the other for blood; knives, poleaxe heads, and various other implements of butchery; a grindstone and box for sharpening the same; trotting and other gear for providing diet and tying up the bullocks; also blocks and running gear for suspending the carcases. Polearms, spades, pickaxes, and spare wheels are carried on the off side of the cart, whilst water cans and bucket's find room beneath it. A canvas tilt covers the whole. The utility of the new arrangement for the service in the field can hardly be over-estimated. During the Crimean war and the late campaign in New Zealand nothing of the kind was in contemplation, and the want of organised means for supplying the troops with meat upon the line of march or in camp was often severely felt. The contractor will attach a similar proportion of butchery carts and implements to each brigade and division during active service.—*Standard*.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will of Don Yaldeo Bestegin, of Bambaya, Mexico, was proved in London under £250,000 personalty. Mr. Ramsden, J.P., will of Captain Henry James Ramsden, J.P., and deputy-lieutenant for the West Ridding of York-hire, who died at Scarborough, on the 29th ultimo, on October 19 last, aged 71, was proved in London on the 16th inst., under £70,000 personalty. The executors are his wifet, the Hon. Frederica Selina, daughter of the first Lord Ellenborough, Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir John Henry Spencer Law (testator's brother-in-law), and Mr. Charles Ramsden, (testator's brother). The will is dated April 5, 1865, and contains codicils, dated 1864 and 1871. By the will of his father, the late Sir John Ramsden, Bart, the dividends arising from the sum of £250,000, upon the trusts of which he was left by testator's mother, and after her decease the interest of £25,000 to testator for his life; this he divided into eight equal parts, one for his wife, one for his daughters, and one to his sons (excluding the eldest surviving). The testator bequeaths a sum of £50,000 to the Bank of Scarborough Limited, one third of the dividends to his wife for her life, and the principal to his children. He bequeathes all the jewels to his wife; also the plate; to the latter, after her decease, to his eldest son; to each of his daughters £2,000, except where previously received; to each of his executors £100. He leaves to his wife the furniture and effects at Oxton Hall he leaves to such one of his sons or grandson as shall first become entitled in succession to the Oxton estate, as well as the property under the will of his late sister-in-law, Lady Annabella Mary Beaumelen.—The will of the Very Rev. Joseph Dixon, D.D., who died November 28 last, at his residence, 17, Esser Villas, Kensington, aged 73, was proved in London, on the 28th ult. under £3,000 personalty. Testator's executors being the Right Rev. James Danell, D.D. of St. George's Cathedral, Southwark, Roman Catholic Bishop, and the very Rev. Canon John Crookall, D.D. and Grand Vicar." The will is dated October 11th last. He has left numerous specific bequests to friends; amongst them is the Marchioness of Londonderry, to whom he bequeaths a small figure of Pope Leo XII. The residue of his property he left liberal legacies in addition to one year's wages and mourning. He appoints his executors residue legatees.—The will of Thomas Gardner Bellamy, late of Stockwell, Surrey, and of Burton, Burton, was proved at Derby under £80,000 personality. He has left the following charitable bequests:—To the Sheffield General Infirmary, Sheffield Public Hospital and Dispensary, Wesleyan Foreign and Home Missions, each £100 ; and £50 to both the Boys' and Girls' Charity Schools in Sheffield.—The will of Mr. Robert Atten, of Taunton, dated August, 1871, was proved at Taunton by the oaths of the executors the Rev. Edward Hornby, rector of Bury, who preached the Rev. William Faulkner, vicar of Kenwing; and the Rev. J. B. Bolton, curate of the parish and private chaplain to the Earl of Derby.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ARSON.—A charge of setting his child and the furniture of his dwelling house on fire was brought against John Rydings, No. 3, St. Stephen Place, St. Stephen-street, Salford, at the Salford Police Court, on Monday. The child is five years old.—Police superintendent Hall said he arrested the prisoner. His wife was informed by little boys that they saw the man commit the alleged act.—Police-constable Yond deposed that on the morning of Boxing Day several persons told him that John Rydings had ignited his own furniture. He went to the prisoner's house, and found a large quantity of coal in it, the bed in flames, and a deal of smoke in the place. Rydings was not to be seen. The witness, with the aid of other persons, extinguished the flames by means of buckets of water.—The prisoner stated to the Court that the fire was the consequence of an accident, and he took the child away from it himself.

A LONDON MOB AND CHRISTIANITY.—An occurrence of an exciting character took place on Sunday upon that part of the Thames Embankment which lies next Chelsea College Gardens. A German who called himself a Russian Count, and was living forth to an immense crowd, and above him was a placard on a large board, headed "A Challenge to All," defying popes, cardinals, archbishops, archbishops, &c. to contradict him. He stated that there was no God, and English-men were fools and dupes for believing that there was one. At last a vivacious cockney youth began to chaff him, and a scene of great confusion ensued. The lecturer's hat was knocked over his eyes, his bottle rolled down, and his stool seized. With an iron rod which had supported the board he strove to defend himself, but this was of little use. The sign was torn wrested from him; and amid the groans, hisses, and buffets of about 500 people, he commenced his retreat to the station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. His hat, or at least the remains, was politely handed to him, and, more dead than alive, he reached his goal of safety. An assistant was subjected to equally rough treatment.—*Morning Post*.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP PESHAWUR.—On Saturday the Peninsular and Oriental Company's new screw steamship Peshawur, commanded by Captain C. A. White, had her official trial in the measured mile in Stokes Bay, when under the adverse o:a strong westerly wind and short confused seas, she attained an average mean speed of 13·810 knots per hour, one run being made with the wind in 4 minutes, or 15 knots per hour. The total weight of coals and stores on board was 920 tons, and the total draught of water was 17ft. 3in. forward and 18ft. 5in. aft.; steam 40lb.; vacuum, 27 inches; revolutions of engines, 61 per minute. The dimensions of the Peshawur are as follows:—Length between perpendiculars, 378ft.; breadth of beam, 42ft. 9in.; depth from top of deck to spar deck, 30ft. 6in.; register tonnage, 2,103; gross ditto, 3,781. She is fitted with compound engines of 800-horse power nominal, which indicated 2,962 during the vessel's trial; diameter of cylinders, 62 and 104 inches; length of stroke, 4ft. 6in.; working surface of boilers, 11,720 square feet; firegrate surface, 356 square feet: condensing surface, 6,059 square feet; diameter screw, 17ft. 6in., and 4ft. 3in. long, the pitch increasing from 22½ to 24 inches; weight of screw, 124 tons. The Peshawur was built by Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock, and is a sister ship to the Khedive, Mirzapore, and Pekin by the same builders, which have been added to the company's fleet during the present year. Her saloons are all provided with accommodation for a large number of first and second class passengers, male, female, baggage, and mail rooms, &c., and they are fitted with the latest improvements in every department. A large number of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's directors and other scientific gentlemen were on board the Peshawur, and her performances gave great satisfaction. The Peshawur left Gravesend for Southampton on Saturday next as an extra steamer for Bombay, via the Suez Canal, calling at Malta, Port Said, and Alexandria, having contracted to commence at Bombay to the China steamer which will proceed through to Shanghai.

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The next Cabinet Council is summoned for Friday the 19th inst.

MR. CHILDERS.—The *Times* is authorised to state that Mr. Childers, who acted as agent for the colony of Victoria from 1860 to 1864, will, in accordance with a telegram from the Melbourne Government, take temporary charge of the agency, pending the appointment of a permanent successor to the Hon. George Vernon, C.B., who has resigned the office of Agent-General.

MEMORIAL CHAPEL TO THE LATE EARL DERBY.—A chantry or memorial Chapel at Knowsley, containing a statue of the Earl of Derby, erected on his tenantry, was inaugurated on Sunday. The chapel forms an addition to the north-eastern portion of the church. It has been erected at the expense of a number of friends of the late Earl resident in the immediate neighbourhood, the design having been furnished by Mr. Paley, of Lancaster. At the service there was a large attendance. The congregation included the Earl and Countess of Derby and family. Service was conducted by the Bishop of Chester; the Rev. Edward Hornby, rector of Bury, who preached, the Rev. William Faulkner, vicar of Knowsley; and the Rev. J. B. Bolton, curate of the parish and private chaplain to the Earl of Derby.

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Sir Richard Wallace denies the statements of the Paris press that he had returned to Paris and had had an interview with M. Thiers, and that he had been the Prefect of the Seine, and had arranged with him to replant the Bois de Boulogne at his own expense.

FLOODED IN WALES.—Owing to the heavy rainfall of the past week, the Severn has in several places inundated the low lands in its vicinity. In the neighborhood of Malvern, on Monday, the roads were well-nigh impassable. Between Montgomery and Forden the fields, for a distance of about a mile and a half, were under water, a large tract of ground near Montgomery, known as "The Flces," presenting the appearance of a vast inland lake. The first part of the week has been a season on the latter river on the 1st of January, the results of the first few days' operations have been looked forward to with much interest, especially as the late order of the Irish Inspectors re.ulating the open season on this river gave rise some short time since to an appeal to the Lord Lieutenant in Dublin, and has, moreover, we regret to learn, created not only angry discussion, but great distraction amongst the fishing community. Their interests, it is contended, will suffer considerably if January fishing is permitted.

WAR OFFICE.—The War office has directed the confidential publication of the Reports prepared by Col. C. C. Chesney, R.E., upon the Inundations occupying some three or six months, which he spent in gathering information for the Government on the various military questions—engineering and other —arising out of the late war. The report is illustrated by means of buckets of water.—The prisoner stated to the Court that the fire was the consequence of an accident, and he took the child away from it himself.

PROPOSED TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL.—A vigorous effort is being made to establish a Temperance Hospital in London, and the promoters of the scheme state it is believed that a hospital in London for the treatment of inebriates would be largely supported by the public. Experience has proved that the administration of alcoholic liquors, "would be characterised by economy, a reduced rate of mortality, and a more rapid recovery of the patient, and would thus prove a signal advantage to temperance reform." As at present arranged, it is proposed to open a hospital with 200 beds, annual subscriptions, for at least three years.

A BOY STRIKE.—At the London Mansion House, on Monday, John Edwards, a boy, was summoned on an assault, to which he pleaded "Guilty." It appeared that the Machine lads in the employment of Messrs. Cowan and Sheldon, Victoria Works, refused to work on the Wednesday in the Christmas week, after the usual holidays; that ten of them, including the defendant, left the premises immediately after dinner that day, and did not reappear till the next morning; and that for this act of misconduct the employers had to pay a fine for leaving the workshops the defendant set upon a lad named Collier, who with seven others had refused to join the strike, and kicked him. The employers declared that they would make up the fines for the ten absentees to the boy declined, and the defendant then struck him in the face with his fist. The cause of the strike had been a loss of several pounds to Messrs. Unwin. The defendant said the strike had been suggested by the boys themselves, and that it was by agreement that those who did not stop out were to have a "punching." Sir Thomas Gabriel, after hearing the defendant's statement, fined him 5s, being the cost of the summons.

HOME RULE IN IRELAND.—The O'Donoghue, M.P., in addressing his constituents at Tralee, declares himself opposed to Home Rule, and argues that there is no longer any ground for agitation there. In the course of his remarks he observes, he appears to have the roughest work. Towards Nynahbaw there is a tract of land in the Glenflesk jungle. The elephants could not move until the Goorkhas had cleared the way. The police corps are placed under the General, and he marches throughout the district as to prevent a surprise. Mr. Edger, the Commissioner, had sent messages to the friendly chiefs, who pledged their word to the Sylco country, and would then probably turn round from west to unite with General Bourchier, The only trouble appears to have been that "of no lies by cholera, for which the Bengal Government is liable to be penable, 800 having been embarked without medical comforts on board ship. It is time we ordered for the accommodation of more than half the number. The original estimate of £100,000 as the cost of the expedition has already risen to the one of £200,000 or £250,000.—*Homeward Mail*.

SENSATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.—The sight of a man supposed to be mauled to death by lions at one of the lions, which has just been witnessed at Bolton, will, it is to be hoped, satisfy that portion of the public who are in the habit of attending such exhibitions of this nature. The principal witness at the inquest held on the body of the unfortunate lion-tamer on Thursday was Mr. Enoch Banks, who appeared to have had experience in lion taming; for, according to his evidence, he remarked to some gentlemen present that he was accustomed to the cage upon the people." Perhaps he observed the Rev. Enoch Franks and the other gentlemen present, but at all events he commenced a kind of lion taming. The spectators were unable to help him; and when at last, but irons having been procured, the lions were driven from their prey, it was a mangled, dying man who was dragged out of the den. "Wealthe exhibition worth a shilling?—*Fall Mail, Gazette*.

COTTON STATISTICS.—Cotton in stock on Dec. 31st, 80,621 bales; imported during the first eleven months of last year, 4,466,601 bales; exported, 507,889 bales.

The latest advice respecting Mazzini's health is as follows: "Began ar and continuous progress is being made towards recovery. Sleep is longer, and tranquil." Advices of the 29th ult. are to the same effect, but are even more satisfactory.

The following is a return of the number of officers of different rank in the Royal Navy who have retired during the past year in accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd of December, 1870, and dated by Mr. Childers:—Admirals, 2; vice admirals, 3; rear admirals, 2; captains, 12; commanders, 25; lieutenants, 30; staff commanders, 3; navigating lieutenants, 9; chi-f engineers, 11; chaplains, 7; naval instructors, 2; inspector generals of hospitals, 1; staff surgeons, 2; surgeons, 4; assistant surgeons, 15; paymasters, 14; assistant paymasters, 21.

SERIOUS OFFENCE BY A CONFECTIONER.—At the Staplybridge Borough Court on Monday, Samuel Parkinson, confectioner, High-street, was charged with exposing for sale confectionery bearing offensive marks in the Victoria Market on Saturday the 6th inst.—Mr. Charles Buckley defended.—Police Inspector Bottoms said he went to the prisoner's stall to purchase some lozenges. He observed a number of pieces of boiled sugar on which were stamped certain figures, which led him to obtain a warrant on which prisoner was apprehended. Upon the prisoner's house being searched a number of moulds were found representing immoral subjects.—The Chief Constable said he was aware that the prisoner was in the habit of selling such goods, and he was sorry to say they were retailed to mere children. The prisoner was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

THE SANITARY STATE OF WATERING-PLACES.—One of the best and most ventilated of our sea-side places now is Hastings-with-St.-Leonard's. By the system of intercepting tanks, discharged every 12 hours, the influence of tidal pressure on the sewers is overcome. The sewers are ventilated at every street junction, at the extreme end of every drain, and at various intermediate distances. Especial provision is made for the ventilation of the tank by 24 openings, and of the intercepting sewers by 10 ventilating shafts. The horizontal channel traps at Eastbourne were, as we have had occasion to point out, failures the deposit dirt of the ronds soon stank them impervious, and practically they blocked the passage of the sewer gas which they were intended to filter and deodorise, and drove it back into the houses. At Hastings, Mr. Andrews adopted the excellent plan of placing the charcoal ventilator in the upright position, through the sewer gas through the six inches of charcoal and so to a sufficient height escaping air. The charcoal is changed once in twelve months. We are glad to learn that since we drew attention to the defective ventilation of the tanks enough sewers the town officials have applied for sketches of the Hastings plan, and we believe that Windsor, Torquay, and Cambridge have also during the past week being supplied, on request, with similar information.—*The Lancet*.

JAPANESE PAPER. — Upwards of 250 distinct species of paper are manufactured in Japan. Many kinds made in Europe are unknown, and are imported to a distinct process in Yeddo, and each kind has its distinctive name. Specimens of all these have been deposited in the office of the Foreign Office, at the South Kensington Museum. We have little doubt that the manufacture of paper in this country will be found to be greatly improved by this valuable knowledge as the mode of preparation of the article very superior to our own. The point most against the introduction of the fibre is that *Broussonetia* to our mills is, that it is not until the fifth year that the stools or shoots of the tree, resembling the willow, are fit for use. English Coppices are available for bark. The importation of Tyre cloth will probably be attempted. The substitution of a finer vegetable pulp for any coarse and inferior size is no doubt one great cause of the superiority of the Japanese paper. The Tororo root would probably serve in England as well as the fibres. If perfectly clean and pure fibres and roots were produced, and Japanese workmen induced to show the process employed, the loss to the foreman of one of our mills, there seems little reason to doubt that with the aid of our excellent machinery, we should soon produce such articles as the paper we had has never yet seen.—*Art-Journal*.

THE LOSHAI EXPEDITION.—It is necessary to keep up the stream of news received by mail of the progress of the two columns advancing against the Loosais, though the telegraph give us the result of their movements much later date. The latest mail news is that both columns were pushing on successfully, but the road-making was very heavy work, and the rear columns impeded by it. We left or Cachar Column, under General Bourchier, appears to have the roughest work. Towards Nynahbaw there is a tract of land in the Glenflesk jungle. The elephants could not move until the Goorkhas had cleared the way. The police corps are placed under the General, and he marches throughout the district as to prevent a surprise. Mr. Edger, the Commissioner, had sent messages to the friendly chiefs, who pledged their word to the Sylco country, and would then probably turn round from west to unite with General Bourchier, The only trouble appears to have been that "of no lies by cholera, for which the Bengal Government is liable to be penable, 800 having been embarked without medical comforts on board ship. It is time we ordered for the accommodation of more than half the number. The original estimate of £100,000 as the cost of the expedition has already risen to the one of £200,000 or £250,000.—*Homeward Mail*.

SENSATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.—The sight of a man supposed to be mauled to death by lions at one of the lions, which has just been witnessed at Bolton, will, it is to be hoped, satisfy that portion of the public who are in the habit of attending such exhibitions of this nature. The principal witness at the inquest held on the body of the unfortunate lion-tamer on Thursday was Mr. Enoch Banks, who appeared to have had experience in lion taming; for, according to his evidence, he remarked to some gentlemen present that he was accustomed to the cage upon the people." Perhaps he observed the Rev. Enoch Franks and the other gentlemen present, but at all events he commenced a kind of lion taming. The spectators were unable to help him; and when at last, but irons having been procured, the lions were driven from their prey, it was a mangled, dying man who was dragged out of the den. "Wealthe exhibition worth a shilling?—*Fall Mail, Gazette*.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR

John Lord, a coachman, of his possession a number of l he could not give a satisfa brought upon remand on S took the bones in a parcel t a retired surgeon, in Brecht to deliver them to Sarah Pe Mr. Pays examined as a wi the prisoner came to his ho and threatened he would p for a month if he was not. On the 27th of Dec and rung witness's bell, a he again said he wished to c in the presence of witness remonstrating with him, he her, as she had had four chi men, whom he named. statement was utterly in having lived 12 years in condnct during that time. Prisoner then replied, in a you don't let me see her, court affair." He then wa witness's gate for some time bell. Two policemen then the prisoner's house, and Sarah, and on her coming paper parcel from him to the table. "The Witness opened it and saw decayed bones of a child. received the parcel from ye years ago, and buried it, no terms with Sarah for many witness was aware that the prisoner terms with Sarah for many bring the bones. Dr. Earle stated that it was impossible were the bones of a child th they might be those of an by 10 ventilators in the roof. The horizontal channel traps at Eastbourne were, as we have had occasion to point out, failures the deposit dirt of the ronds soon stank them impervious, and practically they blocked the passage of the sewer gas which they were intended to filter and deodorise, and drove it back into the houses. At Hastings, Mr. Andrews adopted the excellent plan of placing the charcoal ventilator in the upright position, through the sewer gas through the six inches of charcoal and so to a sufficient height escaping air. The charcoal is changed once in twelve months. We are glad to learn that since we drew attention to the defective ventilation of the tanks enough sewers the town officials have applied for sketches of the Hastings plan, and we believe that Windsor, Torquay, and Cambridge have also during the past week being supplied, on request, with similar information.—*The Lancet*.

JAPANESE PAPER. — Upwards of 250 distinct species of paper are manufactured in Japan. Many kinds made in Europe are unknown, and are imported to a distinct process in Yeddo, and each kind has its distinctive name. Specimens of all these have been deposited in the office of the Foreign Office, at the South Kensington Museum. We have little doubt that the manufacture of paper in this country will be found to be greatly improved by this valuable knowledge as the mode of preparation of the article very superior to our own. The point most against the introduction of the fibre is that *Broussonetia* to our mills is, that it is not until the fifth year that the stools or shoots of the tree, resembling the willow, are fit for use. English Coppices are available for bark. The importation of Tyre cloth will probably be attempted. The substitution of a finer vegetable pulp for any coarse and inferior size is no doubt one great cause of the superiority of the Japanese paper. The Tororo root would probably serve in England as well as the fibres. If perfectly clean and pure fibres and roots were produced, and Japanese workmen induced to show the process employed, the loss to the foreman of one of our mills, there seems little reason to doubt that with the aid of our excellent machinery, we should soon produce such articles as the paper we had has never yet seen.—*Art-Journal*.

THE LOSHAI EXPEDITION.—It is necessary to keep up the stream of news received by mail of the progress of the two columns advancing against the Loosais, though the telegraph give us the result of their movements much later date. The latest mail news is that both columns were pushing on successfully, but the road-making was very heavy work, and the rear columns impeded by it. We left or Cachar Column, under General Bourchier, appears to have the roughest work. Towards Nynahbaw there is a tract of land in the Glenflesk jungle. The elephants could not move until the Goorkhas had cleared the way. The police corps are placed under the General, and he marches throughout the district as to prevent a surprise. Mr. Edger, the Commissioner, had sent messages to the friendly chiefs, who pledged their word to the Sylco country, and would then probably turn round from west to unite with General Bourchier, The only trouble appears to have been that "of no lies by cholera, for which the Bengal Government is liable to be penable, 800 having been embarked without medical comforts on board ship. It is time we ordered for the accommodation of more than half the number. The original estimate of £100,000 as the cost of the expedition has already risen to the one of £200,000 or £250,000.—*Homeward Mail*.

FUNERAL OF HER MA
Saturday, in the midst of
Park remained in a state
huntsman, were interred in
yard of Sunninghill, Berks
consisting of the Royal Bu
a number of private carria
the deceased at the Royal
quarter of a mile from the
Sunninghill Church. And
Sir. A. Cooper, Bart., and
of the Queen's Buckhounds
roe, Mr. Hodgens, Sam
Mr. J. Watson, Mr. Wood
Highness the Prince of W
Wing, Mr. Hodgens, Sam
T. Way, Sir. Percy Shelley
Matthews, Gough, and m
lowers of the Royal hunt.
the service was performed
the corpse was met by the
of Sunninghill, and the
bent of Sir. Cooper, Mr. Ja
and Maidgpet, the whippe
and gold liveries, and we
hatband, a large pall
borne into the church, at
Christmas garnishing of
the pulpit and reading des
L

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR AT BRENTFORD.

John Lord, a coachman, charged with having in his possession a number of human bones of which he could not give a satisfactory account, was again brought up on remand on Saturday. The prisoner took the bones in a parcel to the house of Mr. Pays, a retired surgeon, in Brentford, and said he wished to deliver them to Sarah Penton, the servant there. Mr. Pays examined as a witness on Saturday, said the prisoner came to his house on the 26th of Dec. and threatened he would pull the bell every night for a month if he was not allowed to see the servant. On the 27th of December he came again and rung witness's bell, and on his going to him he again said he wished to deliver a parcel to Sarah in the presence of witness and his wife; on his remonstrating with him, he said he wished to see her, as she had had four children by four different men, whom he named. Witness said his statement was utterly impossible, his servant having lived 12 years in his house, and her conduct during that time had been uniformly good. Prisoner then replied, in an excited manner, "If you don't let me see her, I will make it a police-court affair." He then walked up and down past witness's gate for some time, and kept pulling the bell. Two policemen then came up, and they and the prisoner came into the hall. Witness called Sarah, and on her coming up prisoner pulled a paper parcel from his coat pocket and laid it on the table, saying, "That belongs to Sarah." Witness opened it and saw it contained the decayed bones of a fœtus. Prisoner then said "I recieved the parcel from your servant Sarah four years ago, and buried it, not knowing what it contained." In reply to the chairman, witness said he was aware that the prisoner had been on friendly terms with Sarah for many years and was on visiting terms; but in July last he objected to his coming to see her, as he was a married man. In cross-examination, witness said the reason he refused to allow prisoner to see his servant at first was in consequence of her telling him she was afraid he would stab her. His servant told him on the 27th of December that she had received a message by the news boy that prisoner was coming that day to bring the bones. Dr. Earle, the divisional surgeon, stated that it was impossible to say whether they were the bones of a child that had lived or not, as they might be those of an infant born dead. Inspector Tarling told the chairman that he had communicated with Dr. Diplock, the coroner, and had sent police-constable Phillips to tell him all about the case, but the coroner declined to hold an inquest stating that it was a case for the magistrates to proceed with, and not for a coroner's court. The magistrates, after retiring for about a quarter of an hour, returned into court and discharged the prisoner, the chairman stated that it was quite possible, and perhaps very probable, that a much more serious charge might arise out of it, and at any time the prisoner, who was well known, could be re-arrested.

ALARMING PREVALENCE OF SMALL-POX.

We are about to make a statement which, if it were not based upon stubborn, undeniable facts at this moment before us, we should certainly neither believe ourselves nor ask credence for in our pages, so lamentable is it and so discreditable to the intelligence of the people and rulers of this country. In the year 1870 there was registered in the seventeen principal cities and towns of England 1,259 deaths from smallpox; in the year just closed there have fallen victims to that disease in the same towns no less than 13,174 persons. The details for the several towns, have been derived from a collection of the weekly returns for 1871, and are as follows:—London 7,876 fatal cases, Portsmouth 39, Norwich 245, Bristol 45, Wolverhampton 284, Birmingham 61, Leicester 11, Nottingham 144, Liverpool 1,919, Manchester 267, Salford 227, Bradford 5, Leeds 43, Sheffield 406, Hull 57, Sunderland 850, Newcastle-on-Tyne 695. The proportion of fatal cases to the population of the 17 towns taken in the aggregate was 18 per 10,000; the ratio in London was 24, in Norwich 30, in Liverpool 39, in Wolverhampton 41, in Newcastle-on-Tyne 54, and in Sunderland 86. The highest smallpox mortality in London during the 31 years 1840-70 was in 1863, when 2,012 fatal cases were registered; in the subsequent seven years (1864-70) the annual deaths were successively 537, 646, 1,388, 1,332, 606, 273, and 958. Last year they rose to the unprecedented number of 7,876, whereof 2,400 occurred in the first, 3,241 in the second, 1,255 in the third, and 980 in the fourth quarters. This epidemic began in the latter weeks of 1870, and rose rapidly through the first quarter of 1871, until its maximum fatality was attained in the week ending 6th May, after which period it declined—at first steadily, but afterwards with considerable rapidity—to less than 100 deaths weekly in August, and the minimum of 51 deaths was touched in the last week of September. Since that time, and especially within the last month, there have been indications of recrudescence which demand the serious consideration of all who are intrusted with the care of the public health.—*Lancet.*

It is rumoured in Calcutta that Assam is to made Chief Commissionership.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A COALPIT.—On Friday, a collier named Thomas Cooper, 23 years of age, was killed in the Lime Hurst Coalpit, Waterloo, near Ashton-under-Lyne. While he was at work a tone fell from the roof, and, striking him on the head, injured him so much that he died shortly afterwards.

FUNERAL OF HER MAJESY'S HUNTSMAN.—On Saturday, in the midst of a storm of wind and rain the remains of Mr. Henry King, her Majesty's late huntsman, were interred in the picturesque churchyard of Sunninghill, Berks. The funeral procession consisting of a hearse, three mourning coaches, and a number of private carriages, left the residence of the deceased at the Royal Kennels, Ascot, about a quarter-past twelve o'clock, and proceeded to Sunninghill Church. Among those who followed were the Earl of Cork and Orrery, the noble Master of the Queen's Buckhounds; Lord Colville, of Culross, ex-Master; Mrs. King, widow of the deceased; Mr. J. King, formerly huntsman to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's Harriers; Messrs. Moon, Miles, Rodgers, Saunders, Kirby, Beckover, B. Way, Roberts, Walker, Holmes, Allnutt, Turrall, Matthews, Gough, and most of the principal followers of the Royal hunt. The cortege arrived at the entrance to the churchyard at one o'clock, when the corpse was met by the Rev. A. M. Wale, vicar of Sunninghill, and the Rev. Tidd Pratt, incumbent of Brecknell; Morris Hills, Bartlett, Edrupt, and Maidment, the whippers-in, clad in their scarlet and gold liveries, and wearing crape sashes and hatbands, acting as pall bearers. The body was borne into the church, still decorated with its Christmas garnishing of holly and flowers, and placed upon trestles, while the Earl of Cork and Lord Colville, the relatives, and mourners seated themselves in the pews, and listened attentively to the portion of the burial service appointed to be read within the sacred building. The corpse was then carried to the churchyard, and deposited in a new brick grave near the wall, beneath the branches of a weeping willow, only a few yards from the tomb of Mr. Charles Davis, the Royal huntsman before Mr. King, and who died in 1866. The rain and wind continued while the last part of the burial service was being read over the grave, the mourners standing under the shelter of umbrellas, and most of them drenched by the downpour. There was a last look at the coffin, which, on the name plate, bore the following inscription—"Henry King, died December 30, 1871, in the 58th year of his age," and then the crowd dispersed. It is understood that the post of Royal Huntsman, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Henry King, will not be filled immediately, but Morris Hills will hunt for the remainder of the present season.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE MORMON MURDERS.

We take the following despatches from the *New York Herald.*

Salt Lake City, Dec. 14th.—At the examination of the parties indicted for the murder of Dr. Robinson, in 1866, the court-room, Chief Justice M'Kean presiding, was densely crowded by an excited and interested audience of Gentiles and Mormons. The fourth prisoner, John Brensure, arrested yesterday at Rhodes's Flat, 40 miles distant from here, was in court. The testimony was startling and conclusive, as against three of the indicted parties. Blythe and Toms, who were in court, were positively identified by a Montana miner, who was passing through to Arizona, and who witnessed the bloody transaction. A third party, one Morris, not yet arrested, was fully described, and other witnesses will to-morrow identify the balance of the assassins. There is great excitement over the affair, and it is generally hoped that justice, at least, will be done in one of the most atrocious murders ever committed in Utah. All the accused are Mormons, and the victim was a Gentile, and a judicial determination will settle the question whether it was or was not a Church murder.

The determined efforts of the Mormons and their paid allies to bring Utah in as a State is arousing the indignation of the Gentiles of the Territory, and a concerted movement will soon be made to show to Congress that the Americans and loyal citizens of the Territory are opposed to the scheme, which must result most disastrously to the best interests of the Territory. With a Mormon and "Jack-Mormon" State Administration Utah would be a good deal too hot for Gentiles. Before Utah is admitted, the American portion of the population propose to be heard.

Salt Lake City, Dec. 19.—B. G. Hampton, a well-known Mormon policeman, was arrested here this morning, charged with participating in the murder of Dr. Robinson. The examination of the case was resumed to-day, when a new witness identified Burt as being among a number of others he saw running from the scene of the murder. He saw Hampton standing there a few minutes before the murder. Witness, on being asked why he did not tell what he knew of the tragedy before, replied that it would have cost him his life to have done so.—The prosecution rested, and the case was remanded until to-morrow.

By a letter recived at Washington from the new District Attorney in Utah, by the Attorney General it seems that the United States officials are having a hard time in getting money to carry on the court and prosecution of the Mormons there. He says:—"In the meantime let me advise you that the Marshal not only has not one cent of money to pay witnesses, jurors, and the entire expenses of the court, but he has already advanced several thousands of dollars for expenses heretofore incurred. How, then, is it possible for the United States officers here to bring into court the witnesses and jurors to properly prosecute these defendants, who are rich, combined, and able men? I pause for a reply. Brigham Young is rich. He has all the means to pay his witnesses, jurors, &c., but the United States authorities here are penniless, and a Mormon legislature will never appropriate a cent. It seems to me that Congress should be at once advised of the fact that there is not one dollar here in the hands of the Marshal to pay the jurors, clerks, witnesses, and the expenses of the great trials. Cannot some means be devised to put him in funds to meet Brigham Young in court with the necessary weapons to establish his guilt or to demonstrate his innocence? Please advise me how I am to secure the witnesses against him."

The Temperance party are endeavouring to introduce a Permissive Bill into the house of Keys for the Isle of Man.

It is stated that on some show of authority that Sir Salar Jung has postponed his visit to England owing to apprehensions of a famine in Hyderabad during the coming dry season.

The next examination of candidates for commission in the Medical Department of the army will be held in London on the 12th of Febuary. It is stated that there will be about twelve vacancies.

The *Observer* is informed that Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald will shortly retire from the Governorship of Bombay, and be succeeded by Sir Philip Wodehouse. Mr. W. H. Gregory, M.P., will proceed to Ceylon as Governor of the island, by the mail leaving Brindisi on the 21st inst.

The abrupt dismissal of Mr. Roberts, the Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, is causing very warm discussion. A memorial praying for his reinstatement has been numerously signed, and at a meeting of the Calcutta Bench of Justices on Monday last a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to him for his long and valuable services to the Municipality.

The *Times* makes the announcement that, of the whole of the annual sickness from typhoid fever, 100,000 cases at least may be fairly set down as preventible, and a very large proportion of the cases may be directly traced to the pollution of drinking water—in towns by the absorption of sewer gas, in villages by the percolation of sewage through the soil into surface wells.

MARRIAGE OF HINDOO WIDOWS.—Another widow-marriage is announced to have taken place at Bathra, in Cutch Mandvi. And it is added that a meeting of the Bhatia caste (to which the married couple belongs) which had been held to declare excommunication against these bold reformers turned out a total failure, by reason of the presence at the meeting of some champions of the marriage party. We shall watch with interest the further progress of this affair.—*Indu-Prakash.*

The *Civilian* says it having become known that the Civil Service Supply Association was in search of more extensive stores, a gentleman called upon Mr. Howard, the chairman of the committee, and offered him a bonus of £2,000 if he would accept a lease of certain premises of which his visitor had the disposal. £1,000 was to go to Mr. Howard personally, and £1,000 was to be spent on obtaining a majority of votes on the committee. Mr. Howard very properly at once informed his colleagues of the disinterested offer which had been made to him.

RAILWAYS IN ASIA MINOR.—The Minister of Public Works publishes in the Turkish papers the following official note on the subject of this enterprise:—"The railway in course of construction between Scutari and Ismidt is one of the numerous public benefits which do honour to the spirit of initiative of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan. His Majesty gratified at the progress made with this line, and acting upon the regenerating ideas with which he is ever animated, has further ordered the Minister of Public Works, through the G and Vizier, to establish a network of railways throughout the whole of Asia Minor by means of branches communicating with the Scutari and Ismidt line. In conformity with the Sultan's order, engineers have been sent to Ismidt to examine Mount Seugud and to make all necessary surveys with a view to the extension of the line to Eski-Sheir as a first instalment of His Majesty's splendid scheme. As the works on the Scutari to Ismidt line are comparatively far advanced, considering the time employed upon them, there is reason to believe that this section will be completed by next September, that the extention to Eski-Sheir will be in readiness during the following spring, and that both lines can then be joined. The important subject of the branch lines is now under earnest consideration at the Ministry of Public Works. These instances of solicitude on the part of our August Master for everything connected with the developement or the public resources clearly prove that his Majesty desires, by the construction of railways, to add to the illustrious titles he already possesses that of the true founder of the prosperity of the Empire; and we pray the Almighty to preserve his life to enable him to realise all his generous designs."—*Levant Herald.*

MEETING OF COLLIERY BRAKESMEN AT DURHAM.

A meeting of the brakesmen connected with the different collieries in the county was held on Saturday at the Half Moon Inn, New Elvet, Durham. Between twenty and thirty delegates, representing about 300 men, assembled. The chief business of the meeting was the reception of the reports from the various districts in the county. These reports were principally of a favourable nature, the men at the majority of places having received an advance in their rate of remuneration. The districts from which these reports were received were the following: Pelaw Main, Thornley, and Wheatley Hill, St. Helen's Auckland, Roughlee, Shildon, West Auckland, North Copland, Harperley, Byers Green, Newfield, Evenwood, Blackboy, Eldon, Shildon Lodge, Oxclose, Seaham, Trimdon, and Trimdon Grange, Marten, Silksworth, Hetton, Haswell, Shotton, North Brancepeth, North Hetton and Pittington, Beamish, Tudhoe, Newbottle, Broomside and the Grange, Waldridge Fell, &c.—The Thornley delegate read the following resolution agreed to at a meeting of the Durham Miners' Mutual Confident Association held at Thornley on the 3rd inst.: "We, the miners of the above colliery, sympathise with the brakesmen of Thornley, and will not rest satisfied until they get 4s. per day for eight-hour shifts, and we will not trust our lives under any other than our old hands should any emergency arise."—The reading of the above resolution evoked considerable applause, and a vote of thanks was passed to the Thornley miners for their expression of sympathy.—A formal resolution was then passed to the effect, that a County Protection Association be formed, and that it be based, for the present, on the rules of the Northumberland Association.—In the course of a subsequent discussion, the delegates were urged to strengthen the various branches as much as possible by the next meeting.—A proposition was afterwards made to bring to the county, for the purpose of advocating the cause of the society, and of visiting the various districts, Mr. Thomas Yates, of Bradford; but the delegates were of opinion that it would be permature at present to hire that gentleman's services.—It was afterwards agreed that the next meeting should be held that day three weeks, at which the question of the eight hours' movement will be thoroughly discussed, and steps taken to bring about its realisation.

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LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

The usual monthly meeting of the members of the Leadgate Local Board was held on Wednesday, in the Board-room, Leadgate, when there were present: Messrs. E. Charlton (presiding), J. Calvert, J. Bland, W. Cheesman, J. Thompson, J. Davison, W. H. Hedley, and H. Ritson.

The minutes of last meeting were read over by the CHAIRMAN, confirmed, and afterwards signed.

DAMAGE TO A HORSE.

The CLERK reported that he had written to Mr. Foreman, veterinary surgeon, to see Mr. Buckham's horse, and report upon the case. Mr. Foreman went to Mr. Buckham's immediately afterwards, and found the horse at work. The Clerk then placed in the hands of the Chairman a communication from the Rev. Canon Kearney, chairman of the Board, who was, by reason of other business, unable to be present, and who enclosed an account received by him from Mr. Buckham, of which the following is a copy:—

Seven weeks' loss of work	£21	0	0
Seven weeks' attendance	2	2	0
Depreciation in value	25	0	0
Veterinary surgeon's account	4	10	0
Total	£53	5	0

After the reading of this account, which excited a little amusement, the CHAIRMAN read several quotations from the *Justice of the Peace*, from which it appeared that the Board was not responsible for the damages claimed.

The CLERK said the Board had never admitted their liability for the damages.

The CHAIRMAN:—It is clearly a case that the Board has nothing to do with.

Mr. CALVERT, in answer to Mr. Bland, said that the Board was not liable for the actions of another person. A case in point read by the Clerk at the Consett Local Board decided that question; he therefore proposed that the account sent by Mr. Buckham be returned, and also that the Clerk forward a note at the same time stating that the Board did not consider itself liable for the damages claimed.

Mr. BLAND seconded the motion, which was carried.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The CHAIRMAN read the Medical Officer's report, as follows:—No special features have occurred to call in the record of disease in our district during the month that has just passed. Although we are in the midst of an epidemic of measles we have fortunately, so far, kept pretty clear of the more fatal forms of zymotic disease, as is evidenced by the low rate of mortality we are at present enjoying. Of small-pox, two cases have arisen—one of these is of a very virulent form. Of scarlet fever, three cases of a mild type. Of enteric fever, happily none. Of measles, thirty cases have come under my notice, none of which have proved fatal. Hooping cough and mumps are still epidemic in the place.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

This report was read over as follows:—Since the last monthly meeting I have inspected the whole of the district, and find that at Bantling Castle there are a few tons of ashes and refuse to be carted to one of the cottages, the same having been there for some weeks. Many of the ashpits in Leadgate are full of ashes and refuse matter again. At Post House there are four cottages without drainage. The sewer at Rodwell Hills is finished. The Medical Officer requests me to bring the outfall of Post House sewer before you. Some of the houses along Clay Bank are in a filthy state, and as there is a case of small-pox in one of the them, I would recommend that the Nuisance Committee, with your Medical Officer and Inspector, should visit them.

SMALL-POX AT EAST CASTLE COLLIERY.

The INSPECTOR said he had visited a house in which small-pox was raging at East Castle Colliery, and it was in a most disgraceful state.

The CHAIRMAN did not know whether they could interfere with cases where the nuisances existed inside the house.

The INSPECTOR then read a clause from the Sanitary Act which gave the Board power to act in the matter.

After a short conversation the Inspector was requested to call the Nuisance Committee together, to secure their approval in the steps to be taken to effect the object in view.

SEWERAGE NUISANCES.

The INSPECTOR reported to the Board that he had seen Messrs. Jonathan Richardson, John Dickinson, and Rev. F. B. Thompson, relative to drainage, and to him upon the serious nuisance arising from the discharge from the Mount Row sewer, which was found to be the property of the highway. He quite coincided in the expressions of these gentlemen; it was without doubt a very serious nuisance.

The CHAIRMAN: I am afraid we are scarcely prepared to go into such an expensive system of sewerage as the Benfieldside Board.

Mr. CALVERT: There is no doubt it is a very great nuisance.

Mr. RITSON did not know what they could do with it.

In answer to Mr. Ritson, the INSPECTOR said it would require 18 inch pipes to connect with the main; thought something should be done in the question, as the smell of the water could be traced as far down as Hamsterley Mill.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Nuisance Committee should inspect the place; also, Post Houses, where four old cottages were without drainage; and the cottages near East Castle Colliery, complained of by the Inspector.

The INSPECTOR: I served a notice upon Mr. Fenwick some three months ago, but it has not had the desired effect. He thought it was first necessary for Inspector by the Board, he visited the old cottages occupied by Messrs. Bainbridge's workmen. He found there were neither water closets, privies, nor ashpits to them. He served notices upon the parties, who had since put in pipes round the house, but up to the present time neither privies nor ashpits were erected.

Mr. CALVERT then proposed that if proper accommodation were not provided, they would give notice and have the houses closed.

Mr. CHEESMAN seconded the proposition, which was carried.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The CHAIRMAN read over the above report, thus:—Since the monthly meeting a very large amount of manual and team labour has been performed on your roads, about 300 tons of material having been applied to the same. The continued wet weather, and unsatisfactory state of the weather effects the surface of the roads very materially; some of which are subject to an enormous traffic. Having received an average number of labourers I look forward ere long to have the whole of the roads placed in as strong a state of repair. The contractor has finished the re-building of the wall in Burnhouse Lane, as shown in accompanying sketch-bill, and also has commenced the new £12 culvert, for extras, which will be a matter for your consideration and decision. Herewith I hand you monthly pay list, as under—

District highways	£18	4	11
Medomsley township	71	13	10
Total	£89	18	9

Mr. HEDLEY asked the Surveyor why the instructions in a footpath at Harewell Cottages had he had twice received from the Board had not been attended to? There had nothing at all been done in the matter, and he could not see the use of being done. In order to have this footpath completed the road to Medomsley had been left over. His idea was that attention should be first given to the roads, but that for the convenience of travellers the footpaths should also be attended to.

The SURVEYOR acknowledged that nothing had been done in the matter. The opinion of Mr. Hedley was similar to his own; the only reason he could give was that he had not been able to get sufficient hands to do the work.

Mr. HEDLEY said a few ashes would have been of some service, and on being asked by the Surveyor whether he could have any for the purpose, he replied in the affirmative. He could not, however, undertake to get them filled for the Surveyor, as he could not spare hands. (Laughter.)

The SURVEYOR then promised to attend to the matter as soon as possible, and if necessary would advertise for tenders for the same.

REPAIRS FOR NORTHROAD LANE CONTRACT.

On the account of Mr. Walker being presented for extras in the Birnhouse Lane contract, it appeared that the amount for the extras was larger than for the original contract.

Mr. RITSON said he was very desirous that the contractor should be properly remunerated, but a good foundation for the wall, but he had no idea that the extras would exceed the contract price.

Mr. CALVERT said he thought it was the duty of the Highway Committee to see that the specification was right before the contract was let.

Mr. HEDLEY: It was new all the whole Board.

The CHAIRMAN: It is a good strong job, and it is quite clear that there has been a great deal of extra work.

Mr. RITSON had no doubt that the work had been done; but it did not look well for the contract price to be £10 10s.; the extras to be £11 10s.; and the footings to be £1 12s. It looked as if they were all mere novices.

Mr. HEDLEY: It may have been an error of judgment, or it may have been a case that the Surveyor could not ascertain what depth the contractor should go until he cut on the foundation. He would have been better if the contract had stated a price for the work specified, and a certain sum per foot afterwards.

The SURVEYOR said the same was just such a case as Mr. Hedley had supposed; he was unable to ascertain what depth the cutting would be, although the foundation had not to be deeper than he expected.

The CHAIRMAN said the only steps they could take would be to arbitrate on the matter.

Mr. CHEESMAN: I suppose they could perhaps arrange amicably with the contractor, and on that gentleman presenting himself, an amicable arrangement was arrived at, and was afterwards confirmed by a Meeting of the extra work performed, by the contractor deducting a small amount off the account.

ACCOUNTS.

amounting to £23 2s. 2d.; district highway, £18 4s. 11d.; Medomsley township, £71 13s. 10d.; total, £113 0s. 11d., were then passed. Amount in bank, £113 0s. 11d.

A further sum of £10 was then allowed to the Surveyor to meet contingencies, after which the Board adjourned.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

The usual monthly meeting of this Board was held on Tuesday evening, the 2nd inst., at the Town Hall, inst. The following members were present—Mr. Edward Charlton, Mr. John Calvert, Mr. William Jenkins, Mr. T. Dunn, Q.C., Mr. Wm. Swinburn, Mr. Routledge, Mr. G. Wade, Mr. Hudson, Mr. John Dickinson, and the Rev. T. Smith.

DECLARATION OF A NEW MEMBER.

Mr. JENKINS: I call on Mr. Siddell to make his declaration as a new member of the Board. Mr. Bilmoth will you hand Mr. Siddell the paper to sign.

The CLERK: It is here.

Mr. Siddell having made the usual declaration he was declared duly elected.

THE ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

Mr. CHARLTON: The next business is the election of chairman.

Mr. DUNNE: I beg leave to propose that Mr. Jenkins be appointed chairman for the year.

Mr. SIDDELL: I have much pleasure in second this.

Mr. HUDSON: I beg to move as an amendment that Mr. Calvert be elected chairman.

Mr. WADE: I will second that.

Mr. JENKINS: If there is to be a chairman elected let us have one at once and not go home with it. I myself I may say that I have no desire to occupy the chair. Are you going to vote for yourself, Mr. Calvert, or I understand you do not last meeting, I would like to know if it is legal for a person to vote for himself?

The CLERK: If you have a mind.

Mr. JENKINS: I ask the Clerk what is the proper thing to do?

The CLERK: It is legal to vote.

Mr. CALVERT: I may say that I will not vote for myself.

The motion and the amendment were then put to the meeting, when there appeared, for Mr. Calvert, Messrs. Hudson, Wade, and Davison; and for Mr. Jenkins, the Messrs. Dunn, Siddell, Swinburn, and Smith. Mr. Jenkins was therefore duly elected chairman for the year.

Mr. JENKINS: I have not the slightest desire to occupy the chair. What I really wish to do is to represent the Consett Iron Company, and to propose by next duty is to do what I can for the interest of the ratepayers. I would have shrunk from coming before the public as a candidate for position; but looking at the fact that there was a little contest going on, I thought it would be weak on my part to stand back on the ground only hope that this year will not be countenanced with any more wrangling than the past. I wish you all a happy New Year, health and prosperity to you all.

Mr. CALVERT: We have been beaten, but I do not consider that we have been honourably beaten. In the Local Board Act which has never called upon any newly-appointed member to make his declaration before a chairman has been elected. In the next place I do not like to ask if the Consett Iron Company, of which I am a member as well as Mr. Jenkins—I would ask, I say, if any gentleman has been dealing with the Board as far as regards the Consett Iron Company. I had as little desire to sit in the chair as Mr. Jenkins, and I say this Board has not been dealt with fairly and straightforwardly.

Mr. CHARLTON: How? How?

Mr. JENKINS: I know nothing.

Mr. CALVERT: I had as little desire as you to sit in the chair, only you seemed so very anxious to get me. Siddell to make his declaration.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE: It was perfectly right to do so.

Mr. CALVERT: It is a precedent never before acted on by this Board.

Mr. JENKINS: We have come here as business men, and let us do our work like business men and not sit here wrangling all day. The subject then dropped.

OBSTRUCTION IN JOHN STREET.

With reference to Mr. Barron's obstruction in John Street, Mr. CALVERT moved that notices be served on him to remove the obstruction, and in default on doing so, that the Surveyor be instructed to remove it on behalf of the Board.

Mr. WADE seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

THE URINAL NEAR THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

The CHAIRMAN: I see the urinal is up, but it has been very roughly finished. There appears to have been broken right across, and then the stones tossed in again anyhow.

Mr. CALVERT: They call it a urinal, but I am afraid it will be used for something else.

Mr. DAVISON: I think there ought to be a light to the urinal.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE: There is a light not far off—on the opposite side of the street.

The subject was then dropped.

THE SEWERAGE IN CROSS STREET AND MIDDLE STREET.

On the motion of Mr. HUDSON, seconded by Mr. DAVISON, the sewerage in the above street was ordered to be proceeded with.

The CHAIRMAN stated that on Friday last he was at the funeral of the late Mr. Richardson, and had occasion to pass Belvue Lane. He observed a great 10-inch pipe pouring refuse from the houses into the highway, and he would like to know why this was permitted.

Mr. CALVERT replied that it was out of their district.

CLAIM FOR INJURY TO A HORSE.

A letter was read from Mr. Johnson, of Iveston, stating that one of his horses had sustained injuries through the defective state of the road near to Carr House depot, and intimating his intention to recover damages.

Mr. DICKINSON: I think the Consett Water Company are the parties to whom the claim ought to be made, as they took up the road at that spot, and neglected to put it in repair again.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE: We are in charge of the highway.

Mr. CALVERT: The Consett Water Company are a corporate body, and can open the roads out where they think proper, but at the same time they are liable for any damage that may be done by interfering with those roads.

Mr. CHARLTON: I saw the horse in the ditch by the side of the road immediately after the accident.

The CHAIRMAN: How did the horse get there?

Mr. CHARLTON: By the neglect of the Consett Water Company.

The CHAIRMAN: Who is liable, think you?

Mr. CHARLTON: We are, in the first instance.

The CLERK: I think not; I have a case before me which I think proves that mistakes are entertained on the subject of liabilities.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE: But we are surveyors of the highways, and must be liable for damages.

The CLERK: I think I can show that because we are surveyors we are not liable.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE: I have seen a case where a load of stones was left upon the highway, and the Local Board was convicted.

The CLERK: Yes; that was declared gross negligence; but the Court of Queen's Bench makes a difference between that and inconvenience arising from necessary work, and I should like to read the case.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE: Well, let us have it.

The CHAIRMAN: But if our Inspector was to cut a hole across the road and leave it open, and some one got lamed, surely we would be liable for damages.

The CLERK: That would be equivalent to leaving the load of stones on the road.

Mr. DAVISON: I am of opinion that the Water Company are liable, and it will be as well for Mr. Johnson to send in his claim to the company.

Mr. CALVERT: I also think the Water Company liable. They have a clause in their Act of Parliament for the special protection of the public in cases where they interfere with roads, and they are compelled to abide by the provisions of this clause.

The CHAIRMAN: Has the Water Company a right to open the road without giving any notice?

Mr. CALVERT: They have a special Act of Parliament to do so.

Mr. DUNN: It appears that wherever the Water Company want to open a road they have power to do so, but at the same time they are liable for accidents.

The CHAIRMAN: This being the case, the claim had better be referred to the Water Company.

The Clerk was accordingly ordered to act on this suggestion.

THE PASTURE DRIFT ROAD.

An amended plan of this road was submitted to the Board by the Road Committee.

Mr. DICKINSON: I think there was a minute entered at a previous meeting that the subject of the Pasture Drift Road was to be brought before the ratepayers, with power to hold a public meeting. Such being the case I am of opinion that it will be necessary to have that motion rescinded.

The CHAIRMAN: We have felt that we were acting in good faith to the ratepayers, and as we are their representatives, I think it scarcely necessary to bring it before them unless we like to do so.

Mr. CALVERT: So long as the motion stands on the book it is illegal, then.

Mr. SMITH: Has there been any special request to have this road?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes; there has been a petition presented by a great number of the inhabitants. Have you any doubts about the necessity of making this road, Mr. Dickinson?

Mr. DICKINSON: Oh, not at all, sir. On the contrary, I think it exceedingly necessary that there should be a road. What I say is that it would not be proper to have this minute rescinded, so that we may act in a proper manner.

The CLERK: To rescind a minute requires notice of motion.

Mr. DICKINSON: I think so.

The CLERK: And you move that motion.

Mr. DICKINSON: I simply ask the Chairman to have it done.

Some conversation then took place, after which Mr. DICKINSON gave notice that at next meeting he would move the rescinding of the minute.

The CHAIRMAN: As Mr. Gladstone is not here, I think it will perhaps be better for the Road Committee to wait until Mr. Gladstone can confer with them on the amended plan, as we must have a new specification for it.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE: In the meantime the Road Committee might have a specification made.

After a short discussion it was arranged that the amended plan prepared by the Road Committee should be accepted, and that a specification should be got up for it, and also that money be borrowed for the making of the road.

Cheques were then signed, and the Board separated.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Look to your health.

—Any abrupt change in the weather always causes much disordered action in the human body. It is a matter of primary importance to rectify every irregularity without delay. Holloway's is the remedy of every one to do by taking Holloway's Pills. These Pills are the best preventives of indigestion, and the mildest aperients ever prescribed. They purify and cool the blood, and equalise the circulation through the system, even to the minutest vessel of the skin. They act admirably on the liver and kidneys; by these salutary effects many ailments are averted, and more serious illness prevented. Persons subject to bilious attacks, flatulency, gout, rheumatism, and rheumatic gout, will be benefited by this treatment.

A PITMAN FINED FOR EXPOSING A NAKED LIGHT IN THROCKLEY COLLIERY.—On Saturday, a miner named John Gould was summoned at the Moot Hall Petty Sessions for having committed a breach of the rules in force at Throckley Colliery. Mr. Theodore Hoyle appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Cheeseman, viewer at the Isabella Pit, Throckley, was called to support the charge. He said that on the 21st December last, the defendant went into what is called a "broken" with a naked lighted candle. A fall of stone might at any time take place in the "broken" and cause a rush of gas which might lead to an explosion. On his way to the "broken" the defendant had to pass a board on which "danger" was distinctly painted. The rules of the colliery were posted both at bank and in the workings; every miner knew that it was against the rules to take a naked light into certain parts of the mine. A pit boy, named Francis M'Quiggan, supported Mr. Cheeseman's statement. Witness, as soon as he saw defendant in the "broken" looking for some "gear," with a naked licht in his hand, went and told the men in the workings of the circumstance. The defendant, in excuse said he had never seen the danger board, and added that the rules had been posted up only since the 21st December.—The bench were satisfied with the evidence, and inflicted the fine of 10s. and costs, in all, £1 2s. 8d.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

WILSON V. DIXON.

This was an action to recover the sum of £3 18s., the value of a suit supplied to the defendant by plaintiff.—The defendant denied ever receiving the clothes.—Plaintiff called a witness named Irwin, who stated that the defendant was in her house when the plaintiff measured him for the clothes, and that she was present when the clothes were delivered.—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs for one witness.

MURRAY V. WINTER AND ANOTHER.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover the sum of £6 for beer supplied to the defendants, who is a publican, living at Burnopfield, and who refused to pay for the beer on the ground that it was bad. Mr. Britton, of Newcastle, appeared on Etherington's behalf.—Robert Cole stated that he travelled for Mr. Murray, who was agent for the Burton ale. About the 20th of June witness received an order to send the defendant six barrels of Burton ale. On the 23rd June witness received an invoice stating that the brewery had sent the six barrels and on the 27th the defendant received the beer and signed the delivery of the six barrels, which witness now produced. About four months after the delivery a letter was received from the defendant asking witness to take three of the barrels away, as he had only ordered three barrels, but as the bill-heads specified that no beer would be returned after a period of six weeks had elapsed, witness refused to take it away.—His Honour: What is the general custom?—Witness: The custom with us is, that if a party wishes to send beer back they must do so within six weeks.—Mr. Britton: Why would you not take the beer back?—Witness: Because it was past the time, even supposing it had been bad. The defendant never complained about the beer, and I know few days within twelve months of the letter.—Mr. Britton: Has it not been the custom to send the defendant more beer than was ordered?—Witness: It is the general custom.—Mr. Britton: How soon after the beer was ordered did you go round again?—Witness: I go every month.—Mr. Britton: Did you use three in your house?—Witness: Yes.—Mr. Britton: What condition was the beer in?—Witness: It was very good.—Mr. Britton: Did you taste the beer?—Witness: Two men named Andrew Graham and Wm. McMaun.—Mr. Britton: Did the defendant not complain of the other three barrels being bad also?—Witness: No.—Mr. Britton: Did Mrs. Etherington?—Witness: I cannot say, but I think not. I believe I never saw her.—Defendant stated that when the last witness called upon him, Mr. Murray was present with two others. The plaintiff gave him an order for two barrels. The plaintiff was in the habit of sending witness more beer than he ordered.—When the beer was delivered witness objected to have it, but the plaintiff said witness would be compelled to keep it, and told witness to put one of the barrels down into the cellar and give it a try, which he accordingly did, and tasting it in the presence of Cole and other persons it was found to be so palatable that none of the men would drink it.—Mr. Britton: Did you not tell the plaintiff's agents you would have taken it?—Witness: Yes.—Plaintiff: Did I not call at your house and ask to be allowed to see the beer with you myself?—Defendant: You were very impertinent, or you would have seen it.—Mrs. Etherington said the plaintiff had left the ale with her before he got the letter. They could not sell the ale, as it was so bad; in fact, the first three barrels they sold nearly lost all their customers, and would not touch the beer.—The ale was sent in June, and witness complained to Cole in August. Witness had received an accident and was confined to bed, but she also had sent the servant girl down stairs asking Cole to go upstairs as she wanted to see him about the beer. He refused to go up. Witness was present when the ale was tried, and it had no taste.—Plaintiff: When did you first tell Cole about the beer?—His Honour (to Cole): Will you swear that she never sent for you?—Cole: I do not remember her ever sending for me.—Mr. Britton: Was you present when Cole was living there?—Cole: I cannot remember.—Mr. Britton: Do you remember the servant telling you that her mistress wanted to see you?—Cole: How can I remember what all the servants say to me. (Laughter.) Andrew Graham said he was present when the beer was sold to Cole.—His Honour: Was he present when Cole was neither Burton bitter or mild. Cole said it was as good beer as he ever tasted in his life.—His Honour: What did Cole say when the bill-heads were sent to you?—Witness: He said they would be sent to keep it, or else he was not going to spend good beer 200 miles.—Mr. Britton: Are you in the habit of taking beer?—Witness: If I couldn't get any better I would be compelled to take it, as I would be a teetotaler. (Laughter.)—Mr. Britton: What was the matter with the beer?—Witness: It had a nasty taste and was very smelly.—William McMaun also gave similar evidence as to the unpalatableness of the beer.—His Honour: Where is the servant girl that was present?—Witness: She is message for Cole?—Mrs. Etherington: She is not here.—His Honour: Is she living with you yet?—Mrs. Etherington: No, your honour.—His Honour: In this case must stand over for the servant girl to attend.

MILLER V. WINTER.

Thomas Miller sued Mrs. Winter for the sum of £3 5s., value of a quantity of wearing apparel that had been left in the defendant's possession by the plaintiff, and which she refused to deliver until the sum of £3 15s. 6d. was paid. Mr. Wm. Brignal, jun., of Durham, appeared for plaintiff. From the statement of the plaintiff, it appeared that he had previously lodged with the defendant. At that time, another lodger named Lishman also lodged with the defendant, and at the time he left he was indebted to the defendant in the sum of £1 17s. 6d. Plaintiff stated that after having Lishman's debt to pay Lishman's debt when the latter left. At the time plaintiff discontinued to lodge with the defendant he owed the defendant £1 13s. on the ground that his mother-in-law the defendant as payment, but the latter refused to receive the £1 13s. on the ground that it was insufficient—The defendant gave evidence to the effect that when Lishman left his lodgings, the plaintiff took upon himself the responsibility of paying Lishman's debt, and allowed him to leave his furniture, his clothes were allowed to remain as security for both his own bill and that of Lishman's, and also that if the money was not paid within three months the clothes were to be sold.—His Honour went through the accounts owing by the plaintiff, and found that he was indebted to the defendant in the sum of £1 18s., and as the plaintiff himself had stated that he only tendered £1 13s., he was therefore non-suited.

WINTER V. LISHMAN.

This was an action to recover the sum of £3 15s. 6d., being the amount of rent contracted by Miller and Lishman, and which plaintiff said the former had agreed to pay.—His Honour gave judgment for £1 18s., to be paid in fourteen days, his Honour remarking that the plaintiff could sue separately for Lishman's account at a future court.

WILSON V. MURRAY.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a draper at Consett, against Messrs. Murray and Jenkins, to recover the sum of £15, being part of a deposit arising out of the sale of some property belonging plaintiff. Plaintiff said he agreed to pay the defendants £15 for selling his property, which was sold jointly with other property, and also to bear his share of the expenses in advertising, &c. His property was sold, and a deposit of £20 was made, but plaintiff had not received the balance of the deposit, which he now sued for.—His Honour gave judgment for plaintiff for the sum of £1 11s. over and above £3 6s 9d. already paid into court.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, January 11th.—Before M. R. KEARNEY (chairman), A. H. TALMADGE, E. T. SMITH, and HENRY SMITH, Esqrs., and Lieut.-Col. JOICEY.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

Thomas Gardner, Joseph Waggott, and *John Young* were charged with having been drunk and riotous in the neighbourhood of South Moor.—P.C. Foster proved the case, and the defendants were fined 5s. and costs each.

John Mawhorne was charged by P.C. Morland with a similar offence at Dipton, on the 3rd inst., and also fined 5s. and costs.

Joseph Jaeger, pitman, Dipton, was also charged by P.C. Morland with a similar offence, and fined in the mitigated penalty of 2s. 6d. and costs.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

Thomas Taylor, William Carney, William Bell, and *John Boyd*, miners, Dipton, were charged with assaulting P.C. Morland at Dipton, on the 31st ult. Mr. Salkeld, of Durham, defended.—The officer stated that he was on duty at Dipton, about twenty minutes past twelve o'clock on the morning in question, and while crossing the road a stone struck him at the knee. The four defendants were at that time standing against a wall. Shortly after Bell and Taylor threw a stone at witness, but they did not hit him.—James McDermot stated that he was in a house of public-house when he heard a stone tossed against the door. Witness picked up the stone and gave it to Morland. He heard another stone strike near the door, and Morland was at that time standing within a couple of yards off the place at the time. Witness observed four men on the road, but he could not swear to the four defendants. Another witness who threw the stone.—John Hanns said he was at his own door when he heard the stone go up against the door. He could not say who the men were who tossed the stones, but he heard the volcos of two men, Curry and Taylor.—Mr. Salkeld said he would not deny that the men were there. If there was a stone thrown by any of the four men, he submitted that Morland could not have by any possible identification. Watson was drunk but the policeman, and the stones probably had only been thrown to frighten the policeman.—The magistrates were satisfied that the case had been satisfactorily proved, and as it was a serious case the defendants were fined 10s. and costs each, £1.

MASTER AND SERVANTS' ACT.

James Bullerwell, Thomas Taylor, John Cox, Francis Levell, John Tumilty, William Cox, and *Joseph Turner* were charged by Emerson Bainbridge and Co., with absenting themselves under Masters and Servants' Act, by non-fulfilment of contract. Mr. Patrick appeared on behalf of the company, and said the servants had agreed to return to the colliery, and they would therefore not proceed against them.—The Clerk: Who pays the costs?—Mr. Patrick: The colliery will pay the costs.

NUISANCE REMOVAL ACT.

S. Johnson and Co., the owners of the Hamsteels Colliery, were charged with a contravention of the above act, by neglecting to provide privy accomodation, &c., for their hands.—Mr. Patrick appeared on behalf of the owners of Hamsteels Colliery, and stated that the matter had been fully settled between Mr. Thompson and the owners of the colliery, the latter had agreed to make the place as clean as possible. With the permission of Mr. Thompson and Mr. Kearney he would ask to have the case adjourned for three months, and in the meantime they would use their best endeavours to abate the nuisance.—Mr. Kearney: What are the owners going to do?—Mr. Patrick: Put in drains.—Mr. Kearney: What about privy accommodation?—Mr. Patrick: They are going to have earth-boxes, and carry the night-soil away every morning.—The case was accordingly adjourned for three months.

CASE UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS' ACT.

David Scott, 13 years old, was charged by Supt. Oliver with not contributing 2s. towards the support of his son, who had been convicted, and was now on board the Wellesley Training Ship on the Tyne.—The Clerk: These proceedings were instituted by the Inspector of Industrial Schools, who gives Mr. Oliver power to summon this man to contribute to the support of his son.—Defendant: I did not know that my son was there.—Mr. Henry Smith: Did you not know that your boy was in prison?—Defendant: No, sir.—The Clerk: How was that?—Defendant: I do not live with my wife, and she had the children.—The Clerk: Although you did not live with your wife you will compel you to support your son.—Mr. Henry Smith: Are you willing to pay 2s. a week?—Defendant; No.—The Clerk: The defendant must be served an order, and if he refuses to pay, he will be summoned to show cause why he refuses to fulfil the order.—Defendant then left the court, saying that he would not support his son unless his wife consented to live with him, and also that his wife was to blame in being the cause of sending him on board the ship.

APPLICATION FOR A WARRANT.

Mr. Granger applied for a warrant against *James Milday*, on behalf of Mr. Moor, of Blackhill. Mr. Granger said Mr. Moor had obtained judgement against the defendant for possession of a house together with rent for the same. Judgment was given on the 16th October and Mr. Moor was to take possession on the 23rd of October. The defendant had removed his goods from the house to defraud Mr. Moor, and he now asked for a warrant to have him apprehended.—The Clerk: He had better issue a summons.—Mr. Granger: I cannot do that.—Mr. Granger: Not with intent to defraud. He removed it from the place altogether, and he had no right to do so. He had given Mr. Talmadge his instructions and Cole was in obedience to the judgment. The Clerk: If you can prove that he took the goods with the intention of defrauding Mr. Moor, then you can come upon him.—Mr. Kearney: Have you ascertained that you cannot find the goods?—Mr. Grainger: I have ascertained that he removed them to Jarrow.—Mr. Kearney: That is no evidence that he attempted to commit a felony. Clerk: Before you arrest a man on a warrant you must first ascertain that he took the goods away with intent to defraud.—Application refused.

EPPS'S CHOCOLATE.—*La Situation* (the Imperialist organ), in an article, entitled, France et Angleterre, says: "Nous n'avons à ajouter que cette seule usine ou la préparation du Cacao emploie un material et un personnel aussi considérables." Messrs. Epps's own words were as given in their advertisements, viz., "Cest une usine ou la préparation du cacao que cette fabrique." The wrapper of each cake of Chocolate prepared by this firm is labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Also makers of Epps's Milky Chocolate Chocolate and Essence of Coffee.

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Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

CONSETT—At 40, Sherburn Terrace, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Conway, of a son.

CATCHGATE, NEAR ANNF

At 13, Consett Terrace on the 11th inst., Mrs. Milburn of a son.

At 15, Middle Street, on the 6th inst., the wife of Mr. Robert English, draper, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BENFIELDSIDE CHURCH—On the 28th ult., Mr. Wm. Harrison, Hawker, Kyo, to Miss Mary Eltringham, Blackhill.

LANCHESTER—At the Wesleyan Chapel, on the 9th inst., Mr. Richard Middlemass, contractor, Berwick, to Mrs. Lumley, of Lanchester.

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING—On the 28th ult., Mr. Wm. Anderson, only son of Mr. William Anderson, engineer, Chilton Moor, to Alice, third daughter of Mr. Thos. Marshall, proprietor, Moor House.

DARLINGTON—On the 30th ult., Mr. Thomas Robson Richardson, of West Hartlepool, to Miss Mary Mann, of Darlington.

DEATHS.

CONSETT—At 13, Consett Terrace, on the 11th inst., aged 4 years, Joseph Milburn.

BLACKHILL—At 4, The Mill Street, on the 3rd inst., aged 1 year, Mary Ann Robson.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE—On the 8th inst., aged 4 days, Mary Elizabeth Forester.

LIMEKILNS, NEAR HEXHAM—On the 3rd inst., aged 55, Joseph Noble, farmer.

Printed and Published by ROBERT JACKSON, at the Steam Printing Works, 59, Front Street, Consett, SATURDAY, January 13th, 1872.

An ADVE

No. 579.

Business Annou

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