The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 580. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 1872. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

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

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

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

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

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

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, and Staffordshire, 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 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

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

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

JAMES JOHNSON, FAMILY GROCER AND TEA DEALER. Teas, Coffees, and Spices of the Choicest Quality. Good Useful Teas from 2s. per pound. Coffees 1s. per pound. Household Soaps from 3d. per pound. All kinds of Drysaltery Goods cheap and of the best Quality. Hotels and families supplied at wholesale prices.
TERMS—CASH. 879a

Business Announcements.

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS.
JOHN WILSON AND SON,
WORSTED AND YARN MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE HOSIERS, AND HABERDASHERS, BLANKET AND FLANNEL MERCHANTS,
35, DEAN STREET, AND 14 & 16, ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCHYARD,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 704

A WORD ABOUT INDIAN TEA.

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

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

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS

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

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

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

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

W AYNSLEY
Grocer,
CONSETT

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

	Gallons
W & A Gilbey	670,904
Sandeman, Sons & Co	154,622
E Hooper & Sons	139,655
Dingwall, Portal & Co	137,307
H R Williams & Co	132,616
F W Cosens	115,814
Boyes & Beckwith	113,476
Lightly & Simon	99,008
Cunliffe & Co	93,285
Tod-Heatley & Co	83,674
Litre Bottle Wine Co	82,551
J Allnutt & Co	82,264
Dent, Urwick & Co	78,884
Bond, Forbes & Co	77,277
D Taylor & Sons	71,843
Max Greger	71,475
Secretan, Campbell & Co	67,969
Boord & Son	67,587
Findlater & Co	66,243
Polak Bros & Co	66,074
Brooks & Oldham	63,899
C Kinloch & Co	60,683
Robertson Bros	59,347
Lemon Hart & Son	59,213
Domecq & Co	58,109

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

	Gallons
Twiss & Brownings	242,436
W & A Gilbey	231,354
J & W Nicholson	165,605
D Taylor & Sons	144,608
Trower & Lawson	121,512
Dingwall, Portal & Co	110,263
R Hooper & Sons	106,043
Bond, Forbes & Co	95,855
Senger & Evans	87,328
Boord & Son	86,200
C Webb	73,947
Burnell & Co	64,910
E S Pick	60,255
Lemon Hart & Son	58,594
Bishop & Son	56,933
Bowerbank & Son	50,180
J Allnutt & Co	49,245
Orme & Co	48,541
J & J Vickers & Co	48,357
Wills & Underwood	47,638
Marshall & Elvey	45,568
J H Furze	45,342
E Field & Sons	40,667
Ormond & Co	38,302
Pickford & Co	38,460

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

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

For full description of each see Book of Prices

MARSALA SHERRIES *from Sicily*			Per Bottle	Per Doz.	Page
Castle VM	*Gold*	MARSALA	1/4	16/	17
Castle A	*Pale*	MARSALA	1/6	18/	17
Castle C	*Pale*	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	1/3	15/	9
SHERRIES *from Spain*					
Castle 1A	*Pale*	SHERRY	1/6	18/	11
Castle 2A	*Gold*	SHERRY	1/6	18/	11
Castle 3A	*Brown*	SHERRY	1/6	18/	11
Castle A	*Pale*	SHERRY	1/10	22/	11
Castle AA	*Gold*	SHERRY	1/10	22/	11
Castle B	*Brown*	SHERRY	1/10	22/	11
Castle C	*Pale*	SHERRY	2/4	28/	11
Castle CC	*Gold*	SHERRY	2/4	28/	11
Castle D	*Brown*	SHERRY	2/4	28/	11
Castle G	*Pale*	SHERRY	2/10	34/	11
Castle E	*Gold*	SHERRY	2/10	34/	11
Castle F	*Brown*	SHERRY	2/10	34/	11
Castle I	*Pale*	SHERRY	3/6	42/	12
Castle H	*Gold*	SHERRY	3/6	42/	12
Castle J	*Brown*	SHERRY	3/6	42/	12
PORTS *from Spain*					
Castle 1		SPANISH PORT	1/3	15/	13
Castle 2		SPANISH PORT	1/6	18/	13
Castle 3		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	*8 years in wood*	2/4	28/	14
Castle C	PORT *Fruity*	*11 years in wood*	2/10	34/	14
Castle D	PORT *Dry*	*11 years in wood*	2/10	34/	14
Castle E	PORT *Fruity*	*15 years in wood*	3/4	40/	14
Castle F	PORT *Dry*	*15 years in wood*	3/4	40/	14
Castle G	PORT *Fruity*	*very old in wood*	4/0	48/	14
Castle H	PORT *Dry*	*very old in wood*	4/0	48/	14
Castle 1867	PORT *for laying down*		2/10	34/	14

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

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

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

Business Announcements.

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

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

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 30 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 3s., 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. 2d., 1s. 4½d., 1s. 6d. per yard.
KERSEYS, SERGES, SCOURERS.
SCOTCH and LANCASHIRE WINCEYS.—3,000 yards, special lot, 3½d., 4½d., 6½d. per yard.
1,000 yards of Real ABERDEEN WINCEY, 8½d., 10½d., 1s., 1s. 2½d., 1s. 6d. per yard. 554b

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

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

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

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

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

Poetry: Original and Select.

JARROW THAT'S BUILT ON THE TYNE.

TUNE—"The Meeting of the Waters."

There is not in this shire a place half so fine
As the sweet town of Jarrow that's built on the Tyne.
Oh 'tis here that the girls look canny and neat,
As with light feet they trip down the great Ormonde Street.

And here too the boys are light hearted and gay,
And the town they enliven when comes Saturday,
For oh, it is then that their money goes free,
And like sons of Bacchus, all get on the spree.

'Tis here that the poor man employment may find,
If honest and willing to work he's a mind.
Here's the great Palmer's works with A. Leslie and Co.,
And others too numerous to mention I trow.

'Tis not for its beauty that Jarrow I praise,
Nor is it to spend all the rest of my days;
But when its bright shore I landed first on,
I found it the home of the poor working man.

J. DUNDON.

Jarrow, January, 1872.

OUR NATIONAL EMBLEMS.

The bright, dear rose of England,
Growing sweet upon its stem
Is the queen of flowers the fairest
The nation's brightest gem.
'Tis the emblem of the country,
Defend it he who can,
'Tis the banner, pride, and glory
Of the true born Englishman.

The thistle of old Scotland
So united to the rose
Is the emblem of St. Andrew,
Tho' commonly it grows
On hill-top, glen, and heather,
You'll see it peep and rise,
'Tis the dear old plant of Scotland
Which the highland laddies prize.

The tre-foil leaf of Erin
Unfaded ever grows,
May long it be united
To the dear old English rose.
'Tis the emblem of old Ireland;
'Tis a plant that's always green,
May it with rose and thistle
Defend our gracious queen.

Then hurrah for rose and thistle,
The little shamrock green.
May the three unite and flourish,
And prove loyal to their Queen.

J. DUNDON.

Jarrow, January, 1872.

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

PLATONIC POLITICS.—Plato gives the best reason why Woman's Rights should be conceded, and Women be admitted to power. Listen, dears, "Rulers should have personal beauty." Kiss ums own old *Punch*.

"CONSERVATION OF TISSUE."—"Well, Tommy, you see I'm back; are you ready? What have I to pay for, Miss?" *Miss.* "The buns, four sponge cakes, two Sandwiches, one jelly, five tarts, and——" *Uncle.* "Good gracious, boy! Are you not ill?" *Tommy.* "No, Uncle; but I'm thirsty."

GENEROSITY.—*Noble Lord* (whose rifle has brought to a scarcely untimely end a very consumptive looking fallow deer). "Tut—t, t, t, t, tut! O, I say Stubbs!—(to his keeper)—you should'nt have let me kill such a poor, little, sickly, scraggy thing as this, you know! It positively isn't fit for human food! Ah! look here, now! I'll tell you what. You and McFarlin may have this buck between you!!!"

Extracts from JUDY.

Flash language.—Telegrams.

The general of the day.—General deluge.

A pledge of real love—Popping the question.

If a horse says neigh to oats don't believe him.

By a bachelor—The worst lock out—Wed-lock.

A square-built prize-fighter is good for any number of rounds.

Judy's shop-boy won't get up in the morning—He says it's sleep year.

You never hear of a policeman being run over; they are never in the way.

An old miser, going down his cellar-steps the other day, fell against his will.

If a termagant wife cuts her nails every Monday it is lucky—for her husband.

Curious fact.—If you cut off an elephant's head, it does not follow that it should be separated from the trunk.

There is a hot-tempered trumpeter at the Charing Cross Barracks who blows up the Regiment every morning.

NAUTICAL CON.—Why is a ship called "she"?—Why, because the *rigging* costs more than the hull.

Said a nice old lady the other day to a morning caller,—Pray make yourself at home; I'm at home myself, *and wish you were* too."

Extracts from FUN.

The persection of City swelldom.—The Corporation purse.

Sentiment for the U. K. A.—A bow should not be always bent—particularly an el-bow.

MUSCULAR CHRISTIANITY.—*First Black-countryman.* "'Ast a seen t'new pa'ason, afoor, Bill?" *Second ditto.* "Noa! A'ant worth much! Feightin' weight aboot nine stun foor!"

DRY HUMOUR.—The *Railway News* mentions a project for throwing a viaduct five miles in length across the river between Lytham and Southport. We dont know whether this is intended as a jest, but we suspect the engineers would be glad of a timely Ribble-dry.

THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH, AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH.—Since the extinction of the P.R. there has been, happily, far less "fibbing" in the world.

VERY DRY!—*Swell.* "The, aw, Captain in, aw?" *Soldier Servant.* "Yessir! But you 'adn't better see 'im, sir. Come home *very* late las' night, sir, and lef' 'is boots in 'is trousers—*an' he's drunk his barth!*"

NAILS V. CLAWS.—We see that a strike is meditated in the "nail" trade. If by this is meant the trade of those who make it a business to "nail" with or without voilence, we trust the strike will take the form of the cat, so efficiently wielded at Newgate under the inspection of sheriff Bennett. We will back claws against nails.

TIZZYN'T TRUE.—The *Leisure Hour* recently gave us a learned disquisition of "the long reigns of English sovereigns." We are in a position to contradict a rumour, which has not reached us, that the article will be followed by a paper from Colonel Tomline, M.P., on "The protracted wear of British Sixpences."

THE RULING PASSION.—*Sick Brother.* "Harry! I want to whisper! Pa has given me sixpence for taking my medicine. On your way from school buy me a pennyworth of hardbake—a pennyworth of toffy—a pennyworth of almond rock—a pennyworth of honey drops—and a penny stick of spanish liquorice—and we'll keep the other penny for to-morrow."

SILENCE GIVES CONSENT.—A contemporary has had a posing question submitted to it.—"A young lady wants to know whether a girl may be sure a man loves her unutterably when he sits in her presence for an hour without speaking."—As our contemporary, like the party alluded to, says nothing about the question we will advise the young lady:—we never could see a female in distress without offering assistance. Our advice to her is to marry the man at once, as there are not many who let their wives have all the talking to themselves.

THE COUNTESS OF DERWENTWATER.

PROPOSED ACTION AGAINST THE CROWN.—It is said somewhat authoritatively that there is imminent another *cause célèbre* which may possibly go near to rival the Tichbourne case in interest and duration, for the lady who made herself so notorious as claiming the forfeited estates of the Earl of Derwentwater, who was executed and attainted for joining in the first expedition to England of the Pretender, has, it is said, not only certified her pedigree, but has obtained pecuniary means to carry on actions of ejectment to establish her claim. As a great part of the estates were long ago assigned to Greenwich Hospital, the Government will be the defendants.—*London Correspondent of the Scotsman.*

The so-called "Countess of Derwentwater" is sojourning at Newlands Farm, near Shotley Bridge. I am informed, on the best authority, that the "Countess" will be locked up if she makes any attempt to seize.—*Correspondent to the Shields Daily News.*

MINERS' MASS MEETING AT CROOK.

Another of the series of mass meetings held throughout the county of Durham, under the auspices of the Durham Miners' Association, took place on Monday at Crook. Although no public announcement by placard or advertisement had been made, the object of the meeting appeared to find warm sympathies amongst the miners of the surrounding collieries, and long lines of miners, in many instances headed by bands and accompanied by wives and sisters, marched in procession from Tow Law, from Sunniside, and from all the collieries comprised in Pease's West group, and wended their way to Crook. It was at first intended to hold two meetings—one in the spacious hall of the Mechanics' Institute and another in the long room of the Crown Hotel. The number of people who had assembled in the town to take part in the demonstration, however, rendered this plan of operations impracticable, and at the last moment it was resolved to hold the meeting in the Market Place. The proceedings commenced at twelve o'clock, when Mr. Foreman, of Roddymoor, as chairman of the gathering, mounted a waggon drawn up near the British Schools. He was supported by a number of brother miners from the neighbouring collieries, while on the Green in front about four thousand workers in the pits and about one thousand of their female relatives and acquaintances assembled. The Chairman briefly opened the meeting, and although labouring under indisposition, he expressed his intention to maintain his post during the proceedings, and to do his best.—W. H. Patterson, miner's agent, was the first speaker, and in addressing the meeting he referred to the yearly bindings, which would take place in March next, and denounced the system, as opposed to the common sense and reason of this enlightened period.—A miner from Stanley Colliery read a paper in which he denounced the system of paying a premium to the men for working twelve days a fortnight, which he termed "blood money."—Mr. Crawford, miner's agent, also joined with his colleague, Mr. Patterson, in denouncing the yearly bond as being wrong in principle and erroneous in practice; and in conclusion he denounced the bond as a source of tyranny.—Mr. T. Ramsay, miner's agent, touched upon the general condition of the miners in the county of Durham, in the course of a most amusing speech, which elicited frequent bursts of applause and hearty laughter.—A workman from Job's Hill Colliery stepped forward and delivered a recitation (his own composition) on "Union;" while another workman, employed at Wooley Colliery, recited a piece of composition he had made, the subject being "The Union Corn Crake," i.e., the call to a Union meeting, and both pieces were received with great applause.—On the motion of Mr. Patterson, three hearty cheers were given for the chairman, and the other speakers, and the proceedings then terminated.

"ELFIN" ON JARROW.

The above gossiper has the following remarks regarding our town in Monday's *Chronicle*:—The town of Jarrow continues to increase very much westward, and the bulk of the population apparently will settle upon the Ellison estate. Up towards the southwest a large number of excellent self-contained workmen's residences have been erected, and I believe that most of them are the property of the workmen themselves. Everywhere the streets are broad, ample, and well-paved, and the sanitary condition of the town, as far as I can judge, appears to have improved every time that I visit it. There is one drawback, however, to any great improvement in the health of Jarrow, namely, the existence of a considerable number of old pit cottages whose floors are below the level of the street. Their occupants are chiefly Irish and their interiors have anything but a prepossessing look. I observed in my walks through the streets, as I did on a previous visit to the town, that a number of dirty ragged children are allowed to run about uneducated, which is far from creditable to Jarrow in its present flourishing circumstances. The noble looking new United Presbyterian Church will be opened in three weeks it is anticipated. Now when the interior is nearly finished, I am warranted in repeating an observation I made some three or four months ago, that it is the finest structure belonging to the denomination in the county. Externally, with its lofty steeple and harmonious and noble proportions, it is very pleasing; and the interior arrangements are quite satisfactory. The east and west windows are of stained glass, and are perfect specimens of artistic taste. The seats on the ground floor are open, and the pillars and gallery have a singularly light and pleasing appearance to the eye. I have not the good fortune to remember the name of the architect, but it will be made known when the chapel is opened. Mr. Farlam, the builder, has performed his contract in a conscientious and thoroughly workmanlike style. The large new Wesleyan chapel that is just about being completed in Jarrow strikes one as being rather inartistic and somewhat mean in its proportion. It is too much cast in the style of the Brunswick chapels of the period when good old George was king. The approaches to this chapel were being made as I passed it, and very fairly illustrated Lord Palmerston's remark about disease being caused by dirt being put in the wrong place; for, as we say in the north, "clarts," or road sweepings, were being tilted over to make the road in question. I see that some of the little old chapels which were large enough for the population during the pit period are being turned into commercial academies. There seems to be a nest of nuisances consisting of pigstyes, &c., congregated about the old pit shaft which will not diffuse the perfumes of Araby the blest throughout the town in certain directions of the wind, and there is also a sort of gipsy settlement of broken down caravans in the same neighbourhood, which might be profitably looked to, I think, by the Inspector of Nuisances. Work is extremely plentiful in Jarrow. From the abundance of it I should say an idle man would be a curiosity in such a busy place. If the stamina of Englishmen has its origin, as some say, in beer, many of the Jarrow folks will be very strong, as I never go into the town but I see long strings of brewers' drays carrying great loads of barrels of beer or in taking empty barrels out. The chemical works at Jarrow are extending, and in addition to the very large amount of work on hand at Messrs. Palmers, in iron shipbuilding, a deal of iron shiprepairing and lengthening is going on.

BREAKFAST. — EPPS'S COCOA. — GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service. Gazette* Made simply with boiling water or milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London." Also makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk). 449b

LITERARY SELECTIONS.

Though health may be enjoyed without gratitude, it cannot be sported with without loss, or retained by courage.

Sound logic is the sinews of eloquence. Without solid argument, oratory is empty noise, and the orator is a declaimer or sophist.

Nothing makes a man so miserable as having nothing to do. No men are more to be pitied than those who have their time on their hands, and no employment.

Disinterestedness is the very soul of virtue. To build up that strength of mind, which apprehends and clings to great universal truths, is the highest intellectual culture.

SELF RELIANCE.—Do not lean upon others. It seldom answers. Energetic men do not care to aid a man who never tries to help himself. It is absurd for any man to call himself unfortunate who has done nothing but depend upon others, when he might have cut out a way to honour and fortune for himself.

THE PURE LITERATURE SOCIETY.—This society has the distinctive feature that it does not edit or print either books or periodicals, but it selects, recommends, and circulates periodicals and books, besides cottage pictures, school cards, texts, diagrams, maps, and broadsheets. From these, subscribers of a guinea may have a shilling parcel sent free every month, and may purchase boooks at reduced prices, and may recommend grants of libraries of £10 value at half-price. 2,400 libraries have been granted thus to associations, schools, village committees, hotels, workhouses, gaols, hospitals, etc., in all parts of the world; as well as to ships, which have now 600 libraries afloat. Aid and instruction is given in the formation of "periodical-selling" committees of teachers or scholars in Sunday schools, and auxiliaries of the society with branch depots in county towns, stalls at markets and fairs, book-hawking associations; and some thousand newsvendors' shops have been visited in seaport towns and low neighbourhoods, inducing them to put good publications in their windows by grants at first, or on the system of "sale or return." The society is recognised as a friend of all good publications and a rival to none; so that an occasional hint of remonstrance from the committee is received with attention, and the society has steadily advanced in usefulness, popularity and influence, increasing every year.—*Leisure Hour.*

A MARRIAGE AT EL-KESAR.—El-Kesar contains about 9,000 inhabitants, a large portion of whom are Jews. The town was in a state of great commotion when we arrived, as a few days previously a member of the large family of the Shereefs, or soi-disant descendants of the Prophet, had arrived from Fez for the purpose of marrying the daughter of a man of the town. The inhabitants of the neighbouring hills, a rather simple and primitive people, unfortunately having heard of the forthcoming event, arranged to offer some presents, consisting of a few sheep and cattle to the Shereef These they sent by the hands of chosen deputies to the number of 2,000 selected chiefly from the youths of the tribe, who in due time arrived at El-Kessar with the offerings, having also brought their arms in case of accidents. On entering the town the mountaineers proceeded to the house of the Shereef, and duly presented their gifts, which were received with thanks and a highly complimentary speech. The worthy fellows then commenced to make themselves at home. One party repaired to the gate of the town, where a kind of tax is collected in the form of duty levied on every camel or mule load passing in or out of the gate-way. They entered the custom-house established here, told the officials and soldiers in charge that their services were dispensed with, and allowed them to take their daparture, after having been rather roughly handled. They then proceeded to plunder the treasury of any ready cash they found there, which they divided among themselves, after which they established on their own account a gate duty like the former one, charging however, only half the amount per load. Another and much larger party at the same time made a raid on the market-place, which they at once looted, thrashing severely any of the owners of the merchandise who resisted them. After this they repaired to the Jews' quarter, beat and otherwise maltreated any of that most unfortunate race whom they chanced to meet, burst open the houses, robbed the contents, and fired volleys in through the various windows, wounding several of the inmates, apparently out of pure recklessness and love of mischief. Matters had at last assumed so serious an aspect that the Pasha was obliged to send a message inviting these interesting children of nature to leave the town and go to their camping-ground outside the walls. This proposal they were good enough to accede to, and passed out through the gates (which were at once closed) without doing any further mischief.—*With the American Embassy from Tangiers to Fez.*

THE BOURBONS AND THE BORDELAIS.—The enemies of the Bourbons have said over and over again, and still say, that these princes returned, in 1814, along with the foreigners' baggage, according to the general expression. So little was it the case that they returned in this miserable manner, that the Duke of Wellington refused to see the Duke d'Angouleme at Bordeaux, when he had thrown himself into that city, with more courage than prudence; and when the magistrates consulted the English general on the line of conduct they ought to adopt towards the prince, the Duke of Wellington replied that he did not think it prudent to make any venture with the Duke d'Angouleme, while negotations were still going on at Chatillon with the pleni-potentiaries of the Emperor Napoleon. At the same time Monsieur was passing timidly through the towns of Lorraine, even more anxious to avoid the Austrian generals than the officials of the country. He was very far from making any application to the foreign powers for support, and would not have been successful had he done so. He had taken refuge at Vesoul, where he was visited by a few gentlemen of the neighbourhood, and avoided by the larger number, The Emperor of Russia declared, in a proclamation on the 31st March, that the sovereigns would only recognise and guarantee such constitution as the French nation should itself constitute; and in reply to a deputation of the Senate, on the 2nd of April following, the same prince thus expressed himself—'It is wise and just to give strong and liberal institutions to France, in agreement with existing lights; my allies and I only come to secure the liberty of your decisions." It was not till four days later that the Senate had in the exercise of its constitutional powers called Louis of XVIII. of France to the throne, that these princes were recognised in the places where they chanced to be. Before that time they had passed an unknown and hazardous existence, though France was covered with two hundred thousand foreigners. I was then sufficiently informed of the councils of the foreign princes. During my stay in Germany, I had enjoyed opportunities of personal acquaintance with some of their chief ministers. I had possessed better means than any of thoroughly knowing the dispositions of the courts, and I feel quite certain that, if the Senate had called a different family from that of the Bourbons to the throne of France, it would have been accepted by Europe, I will not say without hesitation, but with a kind of complaisance, so much prejudice was there in the minds of the sovereigns, and so great was the influence of that prediction of Alexander, that the princes of the house of Bourbon would find great difficulties in their establishment in France. What took place at Bordeaux does not at all detract from these assertions, for the enthusiasm of the Bordelais was entirely founded on their accumulated wine casks, and they would have welcomed not only the Duke of Angouleme, but any prince who brought with him peace and the means to dispose of the produce of five vintages under which they were crushed.—*Life of Count Beugnot.*

The *Observer* believes no decision was arrived at in the Cabinet Council, held on Friday last, with reference to the course to be pursued by Government in the event of the attention of Parliament being called to Sir Robert Collier's appointment.

FESTIVITIES IN BERLIN. — The *Times* Prussian correspondent gives the programme of the festivities which have just commenced at the Court of His Imperial and Royal Majesty: Thursday, January 18, Chapter of the Order of the Black Eagle; Sunday, January 21, Coronation and Order Festival (*Kronungs and Ordensfest*); Thursday, Januray 25, reception and concert in the Royal Castle; Friday, January 26, subscription ball in the Opera; Thursday February 1, ball and supper in the Castle; Saturday Febuary 3, ball in the Palace of Prince Charles in honour of the birthday of Princess Charles; Monday Febuary 5, ball in the Palace of Prince Frederick Charles; Thursday, Febuary 7, ball and supper in the Palace of their Majesties; Monday, Febuary 12, ball in Prince Charles's Palace; Tuesday, Febuary 13, Carnival-ball and supper in the Castle. On the 13th and 20th of January *soirees* were held in the Palace of the Crown Prince, in which Prince Arthur of England is at present staying, as well as Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt.

REPAIRS AFTER THE WAR.—The Vienna *Presse* has received the following from Berlin:—"The re-establishment of the German army may be considered, in all essential points, complete. Ten months had sufficed to replace what a seven months' war had consumed. The uniforms of the soldiers had suffered so severely in the fatigues of the campaign that new ones had to be forwarded to France before there was any prospect of concluding peace. Mantles, tunics, pantaloons, boots, helmets—everything had to be renewed. The military equipage had no less suffered. The transport waggons, new at the opening of the campaign, were mere wrecks. It is computed that about 6,000 waggons of every description followed the army, and the condition of most of them had become very bad. The artillery, too, stood in need of a complete renovation. The pieces which had seen most service were found to be quite worthless. The soldiers' knapsacks had held out very fairly, but required to be newly varnished, as well as the belts and saddles. As to the horses, those killed in battle were replaced tenfold by the animals captured from the enemy, so that this loss was easily repaired. The horses which have returned from France since the close of the war are in capital condition; the mildness of the climate has invigorated them, and they have thriven on the excellent French oats. When the army was demobilised the horses sold by the German military administration brought very high prices, higher even than those paid for the animals at the time of the mobilisation of the troops. They have been resold at an average price of about 200 thalers."

LOSS BY WAR.—General Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the United States Census of 1870, has prepared a report to be prefixed to the first or population volume, explaining the manner in which the enumeration was made, and discussing some questions relating to the number of the population of the United States. The population enumerated proved to be rather less than 39,000,000; it had been expected that it would be found to be about 41,500,000. The report notices four causes connected with the civil war as sufficient to account for the difference. These are—first, the retardment of increase, in the coloured population, which is only 438,179, against 1,000,000, which might have been expected; second, the direct loss from wounds and disease, which, it is claimed a moderate estimate makes 500,000 in the United States armies; the Confederate loss is also estimated at 350,000; third, the indirect loss by the war, from the withdrawal of a body of men averaging 1,500,000 in number, between the ages of 18 and 45, from domestic life, and the consequent decrease in the number of marriages formed and children begotten; the loss by this cause must have been very great, but no numerical estimate is given; fourth, the indirect loss occasioned by the check given to immigration, which is reckoned at 353,000. The notorious falling off in the number of children born to American parents in the Middle and Eastern States, since the early days of the country, is alluded to as a fifth cause. The superintendent asserts the substantial correctness of the census, but recommends that in future it should be taken in a single day instead of being spread over months, and as he says, "loosely taken."

OUTRAGE BY INDIANS IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The *River Plate Mail* says that its letters from Buenos Ayres gives a highly satisfactory account of the position and prospects of the Argentine Republic, with this drawback—and it is a serious one—that the Indians had invaded the settled districts of Cordova, penetrating as far as Frayle Muerto and Villa Nueva, at both of which are stations of the Central Argentine Railway. We are glad to be able to state that no damage has been sustained to the permanent way, but the telegraph wires were partially destroyed by the savages, who made a clean sweep of flocks and herds from the more exposed estancias and cattle farms. It is said that they succeeded in carrying off 20,000 head of cattle and some twenty prisoners, including four British subjects. Several of our countrymen have suffered serious loss in consequence of this unfortunate raid, and it is to be deplored, in the interests of the Argentine people, that more effective means have not been adopted to protect the frontier against the incursions of the unsubdued aboriginal inhabitants. The English settlers at Frayle Muerto turned out for self-defence, and pursued the Indian depredators for a considerable distance, recovering a portion of the stolen property; but they complain most bitterly of the inefficiency of the military commandant there, who, indeed, would appear to be totally wanting in energy and pluck, and who, in fact, did absolutely nothing to resist the invasion of the savages. This subject was attracting much attention at Buenos Ayres, and Governor Castro had addressed a vigorous protest to the Minister of War with respect to the inadequacy of the frontier defence.

CENSUS OF GIBRALTAR.—The returns of the census, taken on the 2nd of April last, of the civil and military population of the city garrison, and territory of Gibraltar, which have just been published for general information, show an increase, as compared with the census of November, 1868, of 632 as regards the civil and 153 in the military population, the numbers being:—1868.—Civil, 18,063; military, 6,368; total, 24,431.—1871.—Civil, 18,695; military, 6,521; total, 25,216. The increase in the civil population (says the *Chronicle* of the 16th inst.) may be partially accounted for by the arrival of 275 convicts and 46 natives of Malta, who have of necessity or by choice taken up their residence here since the 11th of November, 1868. The births during the period from this last-mentioned date to the 2nd of April, 1871, were 1,112, and the deaths 1,198. The natives of the United Kingdom number 1,816, or 50 less than in 1868; the native of Malta are 223, and their issue, born in Gibraltar, 102; the natives of Gibraltar, their offspring, and the native offspring of aliens amount to 12,537, of whom 7,750 own native, and 4,787 alien fathers. Of the present civil population—18,694—8,967 are males, divided into 5,810 single, 2,783 married, and 374 widowers, and 9,728 are females—viz., 5,848 single, 2,618 married, and 1,262 widows. Again subdividing these totals according to their creeds, we find the following result:—Protestants—males, 1,092; females, 698; total, 1,790. Roman Catholics—males, 7,144; females, 8,198; total, 15,342. Hebrews—males, 767; females, 766; total, 1,533. Mahomedans—males, 26; females, 2; total, 28. Greek Church—females, 2. Besides these there are in Gibraltar on an average every day about 750 market people who, as they leave the Garrison before first evening gun fires, are not included in the census.

Markets.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of wheat from the country, but a fair quantity coastwise, and a moderate arrival from abroad. The trade ruled dull, and where business was done a decline of 1s per qr. had to be submitted to. Malting barley, although not brisk in demand, was rather dearer. Malt unchanged. Beans and peas rather lower. Oats found buyers at previous terms. Flour met a slow sale, but without any change in value.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKET, Saturday—The following were the prices current at this market this day:—Oats, 5s 0d to 7s 3d per boll. Beef, 8d to 10½d; mutton, 8d to 10½d; veal, 9½d to 10d; pork, 8½d to 9½d per lb. Chickens, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; ducks, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; hens, 1s 0d to 1s 9d; turkeys, 6s 9d to 10s 0d; geese, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; hares, 3s 3d to 4s 0d each. Pigeons, 1s 0d to 1s 3d; rabbits, 2s 6d to 2s 8d per couple. Butter, 1s 8d to 1s 9d per lb. Eggs, 8 to 10 for 1s Apples, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; onions, 10d to 1s 0d per peck; Potatoes, 8d to 9d per stone.

DARLINGTON CORN MARKET, Monday.—Red wheat, 13s 6d to 14s 6d; white ditto, 14s 0d to 15s 9d; barley, 8s 6d to 9s 6d; grinding qualities, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per boll; long oats, 2s 9d to 3s 0d; short ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 9d per bushel. There was a fair show of wheat and a dull sale at prices which had a downward tendency.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Moderate attendance, and trade slow at Monday's quotations. English and foreign wheat quiet at late values. Flour unchanged. Oats steady. Barley unaltered. Maize, beans, and peas quiet.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 81 beasts, but a decline of 130 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was fully an average, while sheep were only middling. The supply of beef comprised 1,402 head. The beef trade, generally speaking, ruled slow, and prices receded about 6d per stone from the rates of this day se'nnight. There was a good attendance of both local and distant buyers, with a fair clearance at the close. The number of sheep was 3,910. The mutton trade varied a little to-day. The better class of Leicester Cheviots sold freely at full rates, while hoggets (last year's lambs) brought high prices. It therefore may be termed a dear slow selling market, and all sold. Pigs—1,061 were shown. The pork trade ruled steady at previous rates.

Prices:—Beasts, prime heifer, 9s 3d to 9s 6d; secondary sorts, 7s 9d to 8s 6d; inferior sorts, 5s 3d to 6s 9d; first-class oxen, 9s 0d to 9s 3d; middling, 7s 3d to 8s 3d; cows, 5s 9d to 6s 9d; pork, large, 4s 0d to 6s 0d; small, 6s 6d to 7s 0d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep, good vendable mutton, 10½d to 10½d; middling, 8½d to 9½d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 9½d to 10d per lb., sinking offal.

DURHAM CATTLE MARKET, Monday.—Prime beef, 8s 6d to 9s 6d per stone; mutton, 9½d to 10d per lb. Cows, £12 to £22; store cattle, £10 to £10 10s each.

WAKEFIELD CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—There was a large stock of remarkably prime fat beasts on offer, and although the weather was extremely unfavourable, they met with a good demand, the best quality making 8d per lb. Mutton still continues very dear, prime small sheep being disposed of at 10½d per lb. There was a very poor inquiry for pigs and store cattle.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—There were 124 carts of hay, and 25 carts of straw in the market. Prices: old land hay, £4 0s 0d to £5 3s 0d; new land hay, £4 5s 0d to £5 10s 0d; clover hay, £3 0s 0d to £4 10s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; barley straw, 2s 2d to 2s 6d; and oat straw, 2s 0d to 2s 9d per thrave.

MIDDLESBOROUGH IRON MARKET, Tuesday.—To-day there was an average attendance on 'Change. There was a good deal of inquiry for all kinds of iron, and more business was done than has been transacted on the two last market days. Nearly all the pigmakers are working as hard as possible to get through their heavy contracts, most of which were booked when prices ranged from 43s to 46s per ton for No. 3. At present buyers are very numerous, and although No. 3 is now quoted at 70s per ton, contracts of thousands of tons are eagerly made, intending purchasers feeling satisfied that prices will be further advanced. The supply of fuel is more satisfactory. There is great demand for bars, and every description of finished iron. Prices are still stiffening.

PRESENTATION TO A CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. H. Barrett recently resigned the office of vicar of Pelton, after an incumbency extending over nearly thirty years. In recognition of his long service, his late parishioners and many friends in the neighbourhood of Chester-le-Street have joined in presenting to him a very handsome testimonial. Messrs. Lister and Sons, who supplied the tea and coffee service presented to the reverend gentleman in February, 1842, on his leaving Gateshead, were again commissioned, and have furnished a richly embossed and very elegant silver claret jug, with two silver claret cups to match. The claret jug represents "The Seasons," and bears the following inscription:—"Presented, together with two silver claret cups, to the Rev. Henry Barrett, M.A., late Vicar of Pelton, Durham, and J.P. for that country, from his parishioners and friends, in recognition of the able and faithful discharge of his duties amongst them for nearly thirty years."

NIGHT ON THE MATTERHORN.—Time sped away unregarded, and the little birds which had built their nests on the neighbouring cliffs had begun to chirp their evening hymn before I thought of returning. Half mechanically I turned to the tent, unrolled it, and put it up. The sun was setting, and its rosy rays, blending with the snowy blue, had thrown a pale, pure violet far as the eye could see; the valleys were drowned in purple gloom, whilst the summits shone with unnatural brightness; and as I sat at the door of the tent, and watched the twilight change to darkness, the earth seemed to become less earthy, and almost sublime; the world seemed dead, and I its only inhabitant. By and by the moon, as it rose, brought the hill again into sight, and by a judicious repression of detail rendered the view yet more magnificent. Something in the south hung like a great glow-worm in the air; It was too large for a star and too steady for a meteor; and it was long before I could realise the incredible fact that it was the moonlight glittering on the great snow-slope on the north side of the Monte Uiso, at a distance, as the crow flies, of 98 miles.—*Ed. Whymper's "Scrambles Amongst the Alps."*

OUR COAL SUPPLY.—We are in a position now to state (says the *Builder*) that the available quantity of coal on which we can with any prudence depend must be very far less than the 146,000 millions of tons which the report of the commissioners stated "may be reasonable expected to be availed for use." Instead of calculating the contents of a zone of 4,000 feet in depth, we are only justified in expecting to penetrate (with our present experience, and at anything like our present cost) to a depth of some 2,700 feet, which is 32 feet deeper than our present deepest shafts. At, or even above, this depth the soil is of the heat of the blood, and the rapid heating of the air, according to our present best methods of ventilation, would be such as to render workings, of a length at all proportionate to the expense of the shaft, quite intolerable for human labour. . . No engineer, with all the latitude of estimate with which the profession are sometimes reproached, could be justified, on the evidence adduced, in making the probable quantity of available coal in the coal field of the United Kingdom reach the amount of 100,000 millions of tons. The 110 years which Professor Jevens allows for final exhaustion must be, in common prudence, proportionately diminished in duration. The check upon consumption that will be effected by a rise in price is another of those essential elements of the question which are ignored by the report. But from a hint on page 18 it would seem as if the commissioners were not aware that such a commercial question had any existence. This hint only makes the neglect still more glaring. There are many reasons to lead us to expect an immediate increase in the price of coal.

LOSS OF AN AFRICAN M

A brief telegram was on T
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however, no particulars have
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At the time of the disaster th
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A CLERGYMAN COMMITTE

At the Penrith (Cumberland)
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of the parish church of Penrith.
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of Bolton, in Westmorland.
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clergymen at Kendal. A week l
arrived at Bolton. Subsequen
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and other things; and one morn
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my fault, not yours. I'm off ag
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was next heard of at at Kirby T
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Rev. Mr. Gem from whom, by
letters, and upon the pretence
of Bolton, he received 10s.
thither. He however remained
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charge the prisoner said, "I did no
under false pretences. I was c
the time I obtained it."—Prisoner
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SUSPECTED WIFE MURI
MINGHAM.

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9, St. Luke-street, Birmingham,
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The father gave the son the key,
that he was going out to get ha
penny, and went away. The
house, and on going into the b
mother, Sarah Picking, about s
lying on the floor, her head on a s
body covered with old coats. He f
dead; her face was cold, but her bo
He sent for Mr. Bracey, surgeo
attended, and reported that the
The cause of death was difficult t
time, as there were no external
save a bruise on the right wrist
the upper lip. The son also co
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and Superintendent Spear inve
Up to two o'clock on Tuesday mo
was not known in what way the
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murder. The husband of the dece
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and he said nothing to his son a
not since been heard of. He is a
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and his wife led a wretched life,
threatened to murder her and the
The missing man is named Thom
is five feet eight inches in height
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dark trousers, double-breasted
billycock hat, and lace up boots.
was a farmer in Shropshire, but,
earned his living as a labourer.
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labourer.—*Birmingham Post.*

SUICIDE OF THE MUR

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A respite has been forwarded
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John Selby Watson, with a view
tion of the capital sentence passe
penal servitude for life. This c
taken on the recommendation of th
before whom the prisoner was tr
Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench
recommendation.

LOSS OF AN AFRICAN MAIL STEAMER.

A brief telegram was on Tuesday received in Liverpool, from Lloyds' agent at Lisbon, to the effect that the African Steamship Company's royal mail steamer Macgregor Laird had been totally wrecked in Corisco Bay, on the 13th of December, whilst on the outward voyage from Liverpool to the west and south coasts of Africa. The telegram states that the officers and crew, passengers, mails, and specie were saved, but the steamer, cargo, and baggage were a complete loss. Beyond the above, however, no particulars have been forwarded as to the disaster, and we must wait the arrival of the next homeward African mail for further details. Corisco Bay is on the South African coast, about 15 miles from the islands at the mouth of the Munda, and extends 32 miles north and south between Capé Esterias and Cape St. John. The bay is studded with numerous small islands including one of the same name lying in latitude 0 deg. 55 N., lon. 9 deg. 38 E.; and it is supposed that it was upon this island that the Macgregor Laird struck, for although it is of considerable extent, it rises but little above the level of the sea, and in thick weather is very dangerous to navigation. The Macgregor Laird was built at Govan, in 1862, by Messrs. John Elder and Co., and was originally 291 feet in length; but last year she was placed in the yard of Messrs. Laird Brothers, Birkenhead, and lengthened 40 feet, under the immediate supervision of the Admiralty surveyor. She was 30ft. breadth of beam, 19ft. depth of hold, 820 net, and 1,311 gross tonnage, and was propelled by engines of 200 nominal horse power. At the time of the disaster the Macgregor Laird was under command of Captain Wharton, a gentleman who has had great experience on the West Coast of Africa.

A CLERGYMAN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

At the Penrith (Cumberland) Police Court, on Monday, the Rev. John Jennings, a middle-aged man, was brought up, on remand, charged with having obtained by false pretences the sum of 10s. with intent to defraud the Rev. C. H. Gem, curate of the parish church of Penrith. The prisoner, it appeared had obtained an appointment to the curacy of Bolton, in Westmorland. On his way from Shrewsbury to Bolton he obtained money from clergymen at Kendal. A week behind his time, he arrived at Bolton. Subsequently he borrowed money, and negotiated bills for beer, groceries, and other things; and one morning he left in an abrupt manner, having previously sent a letter to the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, in which he said:—"All is over! Pray forgive! And don't, my dear sir, put your pen to paper respecting me but what you are obliged to do. Jacob got his brother's birthright; but how? By fr—. He kept it. I don't. It was my fault, not yours. I'm off again—a waif astray upon the tide of time. I don't know where to go. Perhaps to Whitehaven, as I know many there. I could not face you to-day, so I left. I did not sleep all last night. My conversation with you yesterday decided me to leave this morning." The prisoner was next heard of at at Kirby Thore, a village not far from Bolton. On the evening of the same day he arrived at Penrith, where he had been ever since. Here he visited the residence of the Rev. Mr. Gem from whom, by means of several letters, and upon the pretence that he was curate of Bolton, he received 10s. to pay his fare thither. He however remained in Penrith, where he was apprehended by the police. In reply to the charge the prisoner said, "I did not obtain the money under false pretences. I was curate at Bolton at the time I obtained it."—Prisoner (to Mr. Gem): Are you the prosecutor in this case?—Mr. Gem: I am.—According to the vows you took at your ordination, was it not your duty to have communicated with your bishop before you preferred such a serious charge against a brother clergyman?—Mr. Gem: I really cannot say. When the police communicated with me I imagined the whole thing was an imposition from beginning to end.—The prisoner, who is said to have been for some time curate of Rhyl, desired to have the case summarily disposed of, but the magistrates declined to take this course, and committed him for trial at the assizes.

SUSPECTED WIFE MURDER IN BIRMINGHAM.

On Monday night, about half-past nine o'clock, William Picking, 28 years of age, residing at No. 9, St. Luke-street, Birmingham, was about to enter his house, when he met his father coming out, with the key in his hand, as if to lock the door. The father gave the son the key, merely observing that he was going out to get half a pint of fourpenny, and went away. The son entered the house, and on going into the back room saw his mother, Sarah Picking, about sixty years of age, lying on the floor, her head on a sofa pillow, and her body covered with old coats. He found that she was dead; her face was cold, but her body was still warm. He sent for Mr. Bracey, surgeon, who promptly attended, and reported that the woman was dead. The cause of death was difficult to ascertain at the time, as there were no external marks of violence save a bruise on the right wrist and a scratch on the upper lip. The son also communicated with the police at the Divisional Station, Alcester-street and Superintendent Spear investigated the case. Up to two o'clock on Tuesday morning, however, it was not known in what way the woman came by her death. The circumstances point strongly to murder. The husband of the deceased woman was as we have said, about to leave the house locked up, and he said nothing to his son about her. He has not since been heard of. He is a man of drunken habits, and has latterly been drinking heavily. He and his wife led a wretched life, and he has often threatened to murder her and then commit suicide. The missing man is named Thomas Picking. He is five feet eight inches in height, has grey hair, and whiskers meeting under the chin; and was dressed in black coat, with pockets on the hips, dark trousers, double-breasted waistcoat, black billycock hat, and lace up boots. Earlier in life he was a farmer in Shropshire, but, becoming reduced, earned his living as a labourer. He has lived in Birmingham about seven years, working as a general labourer.—*Birmingham Post.*

SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER.

Superintendent Spear, of the Bradford-street division of police, on hearing of the occurrence, investigated the affair, and, by his directions, inquiries were made at the railway station as to whether the missing man had started for Shropshire, where he has friends. All was fruitless, however, until about nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, when information was received at Alcester-street police station that he had been found by a railway official hung on a lamp post on the Midland Railway near to the station at Montpelier-place, and was quite dead. He was about a hundred and fifty yards out of the borough, and had hung himself with a leathern stap which he usually wore round his waist. In his hat the following communication was found written with ink on a dirty piece of blue paper:—"My names Thomas Picken, please right to my brother John Picken, coppice green, near Shifnall, Shropshire. I am in a club there." Some railings were near, on which he must have mounted, in order to accomplish his purpose.

A respite has been forwarded to the Surrey County Prison for staying the execution of the Rev. John Selby Watson, with a view to a commutation of the capital sentence passed upon him to penal servitude for life. This course has been taken on the recommendation of the learned Judge before whom the prisoner was tried. The Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench concurred in the recommendation.

THE MANCHESTER DIVORCE CASE.

MILNE, v. MILNE AND FOWLER.

On Friday morning, in the Divorce Court, before the full court—the Judge-Ordinary (Lord Penzance), Mr. Justice Mellor, and Mr. Justice Brett—the case of Milne v. Milne and Fowler was heard It was a suit in which Mr. Alfred Milne, who was formerly chairman of the Salford Quarter Sessions brought a suit for a dissolution of his marriage with his wife, one of the daughters of the late Samuel Brooks, banker, of Manchester, with Mr. Robinson Fowler, formerly Stipendiary magistrate at Manchester. The case was heard on the 8th of December last, before Lord Penzance and a special jury, and resulted in a verdict for the petitioner, with £1,500 damages against the co-respondent. On that Lord Penzance made a decree *nisi*, and condemned the respondent in costs, observing in the course of the judgment that the petitioner was free from blame, and the respondent without excuse. A motion was then made upon an application to vary the settlements, and that she should out of the net annual income arising from the property devised and bequeathed to the trustees of the father's will and codicils, and which should become payable to her under and in virtue of the trusts of that will, legally settle and secure an annual payment of £500 for the benefit of the petitioner. Sir John Karslake, Q.C., (with him Mr. Southgate. Q.C., of the Chancery Bar, and Mr. George Browne), appealed against that part of the order. In the course of the argument Mr. Browne handed up a letter from Mrs. Milne, in which she stated that she was quite willing to obey the order of the Court if she could, and was desirous to deal liberally with her late husband. On this, at the suggestion of the Court, it was arranged that the case should stand over generally, with leave to apply to the Court in the event of Mrs. Milne not paying over the amount of £500 a year when she has received her income from the trustees.

FEARFUL GALE ON THE NORTH-WEST COAST.

BARROW, Jan. 20th.—The Gale which has been raging in this district, with more or less violence, since last Saturday evening reached its greatest height on Friday morning. Its full force has been felt on the shores of Morecambe Bay; a very heavy sea is running and the list of casualities at present reported may be expected to be considerably extended. The Superior, a Norwegian ship, of Thonisberg, Capt. Rod, left Barrow on the 12th inst. for Pensacola, but has been compelled to lay at the Peel anchorage ever since; and about five o'clock on Friday she snapped a cable and a 13-inch hawser, and drifted ashore on Fowlney Island, where she is now lying. It is not expected that she has sustained any very great amount of damage, and should the weather become more favourable she will be got off without much additional injury. The effects of the gale have also been most severely felt on the West Cumberland coast. It is even stated that Thursday morning's gale was the heaviest experienced there for some time past. The barque Bannockburn, Captain Fry, which left Barrow on Tuesday night, ballast-laden with pig iron, in tow of a Liverpool tug, for that port, went ashore on Friday morning, about seven o'clock, at Nethertown, near Whitehaven, and is likely to become a total wreck. The crew fortunately succeeded in effecting their escape. It is reported that the sea was running so high that the tug was unable to stay by the vessel, or else the immense strain on the tow rope caused it to break, and the vessel drifted up the channel and stranded, as stated above. A schooner bound from the Duddon, for Birkenhead, with iron ore, is also ashore at Ravenglass, a few miles from Nethertown, and it is very probable she will break up. At Whitehaven, on Friday, the barometer registered 28·63, with the thermometer at 44. In other parts of Cumberland, Westmorland, and the Furness district the storm has left unmistakeable traces.

MURDEROUS ATTACK UPON THE PROPRIETRESS OF A BOARDING SCHOOL.

On Saturday afternoon an attack of a most extraordinary and ferocious description was perpetrated at Hawsker, a small agricultural village on the Whitby and Scarbro' turnpike-road. Miss Phœbe Mary Burnsides occupies what is known as Hawsker Hall, and carries on a well-known boarding school for young ladies there. For the last two years she has had in her service an elderly man named George Smith, a native of High Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire. Nothing has transpired since he went to live with her to lead to the supposition that he was a violent or dangerous character, he being a man of quiet and unassuming appearance. On Saturday afternoon he went home from Whitby market apparently a little worse for drink. When he got home Miss Burnsides asked him if she might prepare his dinner. He sullenly refused, whereupon she recommended him to lay down for a short time and rest himself and he would then probably be ready for his dinner. Instead of doing so he went out, but returned almost immediately, and proceeded to fasten both the outer and inner doors. Miss Burnsides was quite unsuspicious that the man was meditating any injury to her, and having occasion to attend to something on the fire, she turned her back to him. She had not been in that position for many seconds when she felt a heavy blow on her head, and on turning round she saw Smith with a hedging-bill in his hand, which he had uplifted as if he meant to deal another blow. She, however, made her escape from the house before he could repeat the blow, and took refuge in the house of Mr. Russell, an adjoining farmer. She was then bleeding fearfully from the wound on her head, and soon afterwards she fell down in a fainting state. Smith, whose conduct throughout the affair was most extraordinary and unaccountable, immediately proceeded to Mr. Russell's, and inquired if Miss Burnsides was there. Not getting a reply which satisfied him, he then proceeded to the residence of the Parish Constable, related what he had done, and said he would go and have a glass of beer at the adjacent public-house, while the constable was getting ready to take him to Whitby. Information of the occurrence was communicated to Mr. Superintendent Clarkson, of the Whitby force, and he despatched Sergeant Park to Hawsker to apprehend Smith. The sergeant found him in the parish constable's custody, and brought him to the Whitby police station. He was quite calm and collected, and so far as can be learnt he could have no motive for the crime. The only explanation he volunteered was that he had not been provided with sufficient food. Miss Burnsides is under the care of Dr. Sherwood, of Whitby. The wound on the scalp is a very severe one, and we regret to say that the inquiries made on Sunday indicate that she is very far from being out of danger, and her condition is certainly precarious. The instrument with which the wound was inflicted is a very formidable one, the edges of the weapon being sharp. It was afterward found in an outhouse, which Smith was seen to enter after the occurrence.

The 140 engineers who are locked out at Hammersmith have last week received 6s each, and 6d for each child.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., Secretary to the Admiralty, contradicts the rumour that the Government intended to dispose of the Victory. No such idea, he says, had ever been entertained.

The Atlantic Cables of 1865 and 1866 show a considerable decrease in their insulation, although not to such an extent as to interfere with their use for the transmission of messages. This is, however, a matter of considerable moment, and the directors of the Anglo American Telegraph Company have adopted the best means for ascertaining the exact condition of those cables.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S ART COLLECTION.

The following correspondence between his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and the Marquis of Ripon, the Lord President of the Council, refers to the collections of art and science which the Prince has lent for exhibition to the public:—

Clarence-house, 1st December, 1871.

My dear Lord Ripon,—In the course of my various cruises and travels in different parts of the world during my command of H.M.S. Galatea, it has been my good fortune to enjoy unusual opportunities of bringing together a collection of objects of various descriptions, specimens of Oriental art, such as bronzes, porcelain, and brocades, of arms of different nations, and of natural history. At the same time I have become possessed of a series of most interesting water-colour drawings by Messrs. Brierly and Chevalier. The collection is hardly unpacked as yet, but it has occurred to me that before arranging it at Clarence-house it might interest many (whether from what it contains of artistic merit or not), if I were to send it, or at all events a selection from it, to the South Kensington Museum, for exhibition to the public. Under these circumstances I make the offer to you, and if you think it desirable to accept it, the collection is at your disposal as soon as you choose to have it.—I remain yours very truly. ALFRED.

South Kensington Museum, 22nd, December, 1871.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Royal Highness's letter containing the handsome offer to allow the interesting and valuable collection of objects of various descriptions made by your Royal Highness during your travels in different parts of the world to be exhibited to the public at the South Kensington Museum before they are finally arranged at Clarence-House. I beg to offer to your Royal Highness my best thanks for the loan of these objects, which will be full of interest to the visitors to the South Kensington Museum; and to assure you that I am most grateful for the proof, which is thus afforded, for the appreciation which your Royal Highness feels for that useful institution.—I have the honour to be, Sir, with the highest respect, your Royal Highness's most faithful and obedient servant, RIPON.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., &c., Clarence-house.

THANKSGIVING DAY AT SANDRINGHAM

Sunday night.—The convalescence of the Prince continues to progress in a most satisfactory manner, and should the weather be as propitious as the progress of the patient no long time will elapse before his Royal Highness is enabled to extend the circuit of his daily exercise beyond the walls of Sandringham House. The staff of professional attendance is still further reduced, only one of the nurses remaining. Dr. Lowe continues his visits to Sandringham, but there is no longer need of a resident physician or surgeon. Dr. Gull arrived at Sandringham on Saturday afternoon and remains over to-night, in order to ascertain personally the exact details of the Prince's condition, and we understand the result of his investigation was entirely in accordance with the above. Her Majesty the Queen will, it is expected, shortly revisit the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham. This morning her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, with the Hon. Mrs. Gray, Sir William Knollys, Colonel Teesdale, Mr. Francis Knollys, Mr. Holzman, and Dr. Gull, attended divine service in the parish church of St. Mary. Her Royal Highness, who was looking much improved in health, drove to and from the church in a brougham. There was a numerous congregation. The church was filled with the Royal household, the tenantry, and the villagers, and an air of cheerfulness strikingly prevailed in full accordance with the spirit of thanksgiving called forth and expressed in the form of prayer provided for the day. The service was performed by the Rev. W. Lake Onslow, the responses being choral according to Tallis's festal use, and the hymns selected were the 299th and 324th, from *Hymns, Ancient and Modern*. The prayers of the congregation for the continued recovery of the Prince of Wales asked in the Litany and the Archbishop of Canterbury's form of prayer for the day were impressively read and responded to.

The sermon was preached by the Rector from Psalm cxvi., 7th verse:—"Return unto thy rest, O my soul; for the Lord hath dealt bountifully with thee." The preacher, with deep emotion, expatiated on the feeling of gratitude for deliverance from trouble and danger expressed by the Psalmist, and the lesson to be drawn both from the trials of this life and from the mercies vouchsafed by the bounty of Providence. It is one thing, he observed, to receive that bounty and another to discern the hand that bestows every good and perfect gift, to be sensible of the absolute and constant dependence of every being upon God for life and breath, and all things. The Almighty frequently marks the bounty of his dealings with the favoured souls in the means which he employs, and in results which appear extraordinary and far beyond the reach of human wisdom, thus leading his children to see the power of the Creator to grant deliverance, in order that their escape may be more signal, and may more evidently point out the finger of God. He proceeded thence to illustrate the acknowledgement which such divine dealings demand and made a special allusion to the mercy for which they were that day returning thanks.—*Times.*

THE BRIGHTON POISONER.—At an influential meeting of the clergy, magistrates, and principal inhabitants of Margate, on Monday, it was resolved to petition the Queen, praying for a respite for Christiana Edmonds, the Brighton poisoner.

LOSS OF A NEW STEAMER.—We are sorry to announce the loss of the fine new steamer Francisco Calderon, she having foundered when off the Lizard in the heavy gales on Thursday. She was bound from Shields to Hong Kong on her maiden voyage. She was a vessel of 1,256 tons, and had been built by Simpson, of Dundee.

TWO CASES OF DROWNING IN LEEDS OWING TO THE FOG.—The body found in the Aire on Sunday morning has been identified as that of Joseph Child, aged twenty-one, a glass blower, who resided with his mother, at 28, Saynor-lane, Hunslet. The deceased left home about six o'clock on Saturday night, in company with a young woman, named Mary Ann Cousins, who, it appears, also lived with Mrs. Child. They intended to go to the theatre, but they were seen at half-past seven o'clock in Vicar's-croft, by a brother of Child. It is supposed that they subsequently went to visit a Mrs. Mead, Child's sister, who resides near the Suspension Bridge. About half-past eight o'clock a man, called Henry Austin, heard what he believed to be the screams of a woman coming from the river, about 50 yards above the Suspension Bridge, and he ran in the direction indicated by the sound. He could, however, see no one, the fog being impenetrably dense, and then he gave the alarm at the police-office near at hand. Grappling irons were made use of to drag the river, but the searchers had to desist from their operations, owing to the difficulty of distinguishing the water from the land, and the consequent danger of accident. On Sunday morning the search was renewed, and in little more than an hour the body of the Child was recovered. The young woman Cousins has not returned home, and it is supposed that she has also been drowned. The river is, therefore, being dragged for her body. At an inquest held on Monday by Mr. Emsley, a verdict of "Accidentally drowned" in the case of Child.—David West, captain of a barge, and residing at Skipton, was drowned on Saturday night near Kirkstall, while on his way to Skipton with his boat. He had gone to open a lock, and in the dense fog he missed his footing and fell into the water. The mate of the barge rendered all the assistance in his power, but even when touching the water with his hands it is said he was unable to see it. The body was not recovered until two hours had elapsed.

THE WILL OF ROGER CHARLES TICHBORNE.

The will of Roger Charles Tichborne, Esq., H.M., 6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, now (1852) stationed at Southampton, dated June 16, 1852, and who is stated officially, at the foot thereof, to have died on or about April 26, 1854, was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on July 17, 1855, by the joint acting executors, Vincent Gosford, of Cheriton, Southampton, gentleman, and Edward Slaughter, of Duchess-street, Portland-place, London, gentleman. The testator's signature is written at full length at the foot of the last page, the will being written on thirty sheets of brief, containing 150 Chancery folios. The same was duly executed in the presence of the attesting witnesses, Charles Slaughter, 56, Sydney-street, Brompton, gentleman, and James Gibbs, his clerk.

The will commences with reference to indentures dated May 8 and 10, 1850, executed by the testator shortly after his coming of age, whereas he became seized in fee simple and absolutely of certain estates described as the Doughty estates, situated in the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Lincoln, and Bucks, and the Upton estates in Dorsetshire, subject and without prejudice to the successive life interests therein of his uncle, Sir Edward Doughty, Baronet, and his father, James Francis Tichborne, and to various charges, one £10,000, another of £100,000, and other incumbrances and portions, as well as to the Upton estate with the sum of £13,700, for which he (the testator) was personally liable. The testator was also seized as to the ultimate remainder in fee simple expectant on the deceases of his said uncle and father in certain estates, including freeholds at Hawkley, West Tisted, and Whitears, and the farms of Old Court, Burfield, and Speering.

The charge of £100,000 on the Doughty estates is stated to have been made to free the Tichborne estates, in which the testator had a life interest; the residue from the £100,000, after the payment of such charges, he directs to be laid out in the purchase of other estates.

By virtue of the same indentures his brother, Alfred Joseph Tichborne, is to have power of appointing in favour of his wife a jointure of £800 a year, and a sum of £12,000 for their younger children.

After the decease of his uncle, Sir Edward, and his father, the furniture and effects at Tichborne House were to be the property of the testator absolutely.

He devises all his estates to trustees, upon trust after his decease to permit his cousin, Catherine Doughty, so long as she shall remain single to occupy Upton House; and that his trustees are to pay £500 a year to the guardians of his brother Alfred (then thirteen), and when of age to pay to his said brother £2,000 a year and, if married, £3,000 a year for his life; and should his wife survive him, to pay her £1,000 a year for her life, to be paid in full and free of duty. The estates are not at any time subject or liable to the payment of money for portions exceeding in the whole £45,000.

The testator leaves the Doughty estates, after paying incumbrances, to his brother, Alfred Joseph Tichborne, for his life; and after his brother's decease, as to such estates as are in Middlesex, he leaves them to the eldest son of his said brother; and such estates as are in Lincoln, Bucks, and Dorset, he leaves to the second son of his said brother. The person in possession of the Doughty estates (other than his brother Alfred) shall assume and bear the surname and arms of "Doughty" only, in exclusion of any other surname and arms, to be obtained by Royal license.

He devises and bequeaths the remainder in fee simple, by virtue of the before-mentioned indentures, and the surplus residue from the £100,000, after satisfying charges, to the use of his cousin, James Dormer, second son of Elizabeth Anne, wife of Joseph Thaddeus Lord Dormer, and the heirs male of the said James Dormer, and that the person in possession of these estates shall take and use the surname of Tichborne only.

The residue of the personal estate, after payment of debts and legacies, he leaves to his brother Alfred Joseph Tichborne, absolutely, and also devises to him all the real estate not by him specifically disposed of.

He bequeaths to each of his executors a legacy of £500 (free), and states that it shall be lawful for the executors or trustees of his personal estate to settle compromise or compound, as they shall think fit, any transactions which, at the time of his decease shall be depending or in dispute between him and any other person, or which may after his decease be subsisting in like manner, and to take any composition for debts owing to him; and as his executors being respectively a solicitor and land agent, they shall be entitled to undertake any professional buisness for his estates, or for the purposes of his will, and shall receive the usual charges, emoluments and compensation for so doing.—*Illustrated London News.*

The *London Mirror* says the contributions to charities during the past week amount to nearly £34,000.

SALE OF A DEER FOREST.—The deer forest of Bachnagairn has been purchased, we understand at the price of £45,000 by Messrs. Todds, Murray, and Jamieson, W.S., and Mr. J. Mackenzie, of Kintail and Glenmuick.—*Scotsman.*

At a meeting of the Common Council of London, it was stated that the city had never been so badly lighted as at the present time, the gas, although cheaper, containing in every hundred cubic feet no less than 50 grains of sulphur, and this in spite of recent amalgamations and so-called improvement. Another fact cropped out—viz., that nine of the principal and 19 of the minor sewers of the City continue to empty themselves into the Thames.

A Russian correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* states that the Emperor of Russia lately escaped from great danger by his own *sang froid* and presence of mind. His Majesty was attacked by a bear during a bear hunt, and his life was in great peril until he succeeded in shooting the dangerous animal. The Emperor of Austria warmly congratulated the Czar by telegraph on his escape and the courage which he had displayed in freeing himself from the danger which beset him.

The Home Secretary has replied to the memorial recently forwarded to Mr. Gladstone, by "widows and unmarried ladies who are householders," praying to be relieved from the payment of the rate now being levied to pay the expenses of the Bridgewater Election Inquiry Committee. The Home Secretary expresses the regret of the Premier that the malpractices of a "portion of the inhabitants of the borough should have necessitated the imposition of the discredit and expense of the Royal Commission," but it is not in the power of the Secretary of State to exempt women owning or occupying property from the local and imperial taxation to which the property is liable.

THE TERRIBLE AFFAIR IN MANDERS' MENAGERIE.—DEATH OF ONE OF THE LIONS.—When the den of lions in Manders' managerie was opened for public exhibition at Preston, on Friday evening, one of the lions was found dead at the bottom of the cage. The animal is one of a pair of black-maned African lions which have become so notorious of late. During the dreadful butchery of Massarti's body by lions, the deceased animal was stabbed several times. Mortification of the wounded parts set in, and the death of the animal has been daily expected. It is a full-grown animal, seven years of age, and was brought from the forest when six months old. It was formerly under the care of Maccomo, Massarti's predecessor, and was always secretly dreaded by him. Massarti was always wont to watch it with a suspicious eye, and his suspicions were proved by the horrible affair already detailed. Nevertheless, it was his favourite animal, and was one over which he exercised much control when performing with the group.

M. THIERS' RESIGNATION.

PARIS, Jan. 21st.—M. Thiers, replying to yesterday's deputation, said he was worn out and discouraged by these incessant struggles, and that the vivacity with which he defended his opinions should only be regarded as a proof of the energy of his convictions. His opinions have been too long fixed to change. Similar conflicts were likely soon to recur relative to the military reorganization and compulsory instruction, and the end must come sooner or later; perhaps it would be better at once. But since the Assembly appealed to his patriotism he would resume the direction of affairs, and try yet again with the assistance of the Ministers.

Marshal Mac-Mahon visited M. Thiers yesterday, and solicited the withdrawal of his resignation in the name of the Army, which would respect the orders of the majority of the Assembly, but would not obey dictatorship.

The Princesses of Orleans were present in the gallery of the Assembly yesterday.

PARIS, Jan 21, Evening.—The journals unanimously deprecate the constant participation of M. Thiers in the debates of the Assembly.

Official placards announcing the vote of the Assembly and the withdrawal of the resignation of M. Thiers have been posted in Paris to-day.

M. Leon Say, Prefect of the Seine, has withdrawn his resignation.

Meetings of members of all sides of the Chamber are being held. It is thought that the Chamber, distinguishing the political question from the economical question, will reply to M. Thiers by a vote of confidence, and will thus avert the crisis with which the country is menaced.

A FEARFUL STORY OF THE SEA.

One of the most dismal stories on record is that in connection with the wreck of the Shelehoff, which was found floating waterlogged near the Sandwich Islands a few weeks ago. The wreck was seen one morning by the look-out on board the steamship Moses Taylor, whilst on the voyage from Japan to San Francisco. A solitary man was taken off the wreck, the only survivor of her crew and passengers. He was the captain of the vessel, and although he was in a most exhausted condition he gave the following particulars of the disaster: The Shelehoff sailed from San Francisco for Callao on the 22nd of June last with a cargo of timber, under command of Captain Hopken. She had a crew consisting of first and second mates and 14 seamen, together with four passengers. The weather was rather rough at the commencement of the passage, but on the first of July there was a dead calm. On the third, however, the ship was overtaken by heavy squalls, and the vessel was compelled to run under bare poles. The wind and sea continued to increase, and it soon became evident that the ship was caught in a cyclone; and on the morning of the 4th instant she was on her beam ends, the sea making a clean breach over her; and in order to keep her from foundering the masts were cut away, and the vessel partially righted. The cargo in the 'tween decks in the meantime got loose and carried away the skylights, wheel-house, companion way and jammed up the entrance to the cabin. It was found that this was immovable, and that it was impossible to get at either provisions or water; and the vessel soon filled with the sea. The stem where there was less cargo, settled deeply, and was completely washed by every wave. In this desperate condition, without food or drink or control over their vessel, and out of the track of any probable passing sail, the unfortunate crew thought their case hopeless. They succeeded in getting a barrel of tongues, two half barrels of salmon, and a box of starch, but the water butts were stove in, and not a drop could be had from them. A sail was, however, rigged in such a way as to catch some rain water. The cargo now began to press the deck and sides asunder, and it was feared the vessel would go to pieces. The hawsers were got out and lashed around the entire hull of the ship, but though the crew were for a time safe from drowning, they were tormented by thirst, and it was in vain the captain begged them not to drink salt water. They, however, drank it, great boils burst out all over their bodies; they were attacked with dysentery, and soon afterwards died in raging madness. In spite of all the privations endured, it was not until the 17th of October, nearly four months from the time the Shelehoff was thrown on her beam ends, that the last survivor, except the captain, died. After his death the captain gave up all hopes and lay down. Nine days after this he was picked up in an insensible condition by the Moses Taylor.

In consequence of the death of a relative and the illness of a member of his family, Mr. W. Chappell, will not be able to produce till the autumn Part I. of the second volume of his edition of the Roxburghe Ballads for the Ballad Society. The Society's first issue for this year will be the second and concluding part of Mr. Furnivall's Ballads from MSS. illustrating the social condition of Tudor England.

A meeting of the friends of the Permissive Bill was held on Friday night at Huddersfield. The proceedings were most disgraceful, and ended in great disorder. Mr. Carter, M.P., Mr. Raper, the Rev. R. Skinner, and other gentlemen attempted to speak, but scarcely a word was heard for the noise.

THE COLLIERY STRIKE IN BELGIUM.—The *Daily News'* correspondent writes from Brussels, Jan. 18. In the coal-pits on the left bank of the Sambre the strike is now complete, while on the right bank it is only partial. The three battalions of carabineers despatched from Brussels, have arrived, and been garrisoned in the localities near Charleroi, and all the necessary precautions have been taken to crush any violent outbreak at the very beginning. In the meantime the burgomasters of all the communes affected by the strike endeavour to bring back the miners to a better appreciation of their position. the fact is that the men are only serving the interests of the pit-owners. The war and its consequences, and English competition, have greatly checked the consumption of Belgian coal in France. Enormous stocks have accumulated at the mines and a good long strike would just afford the opportunity to clear them off. This explains in part the decision taken unanimously by the proprietors of the coalpits not to yield on any point to the demands of the men already on strike. Many of them are also reported to be disheartened, and their courage is kept up only by the childish reasoning that the leaders of the International would never have induced them to strike if they did not possess the means to pull them through. The miners are under the impression that they will receive two francs a day assistance during the strike. Should the International not be able to come up to their expectations, it may safely be predicted that its influence in the Belgian coal districts will henceforth be null; for the Belgian coal-miners are owing to their want of instruction, or perhaps rather because their natural faculties have not been spoiled by a sort of semi-instruction—very positive fellows and not to be led astray by more or less fine phrases and specious reasoning. At yesterday's sitting of the Chamber of representatives, M. Vleminckx brought in a bill excluding from mining work males under 14 and females under 15 years of age. It would be better if the latter were excluded altogether. The moral reasons for such a measure are too obvious to require explanation; but from a material point of view also, the families of miners could only be gainers by it, as, owing to the working of the women in the mines, housekeeping is not only neglected but never even learned. The consequences are badly-cooked and dearly-purchased food, waste of all kinds, and an amount of dirt and discomfort at home which adds to the already too many attractions of the public-house.

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 immediately, a Female FARM SERVANT.—Apply to ROBERT ANDERSON, Mosswood, near Allansford. 832b

WANTED immediately, a middle-aged person to act as Working Housekeeper and Sewing Mistress to the Master of the Shotley Grove School, Shotley Bridge. 819b

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

TO COAL HEWERS.

WANTED, at VICTORIA, GARESFIELD COLLIERY, (Lintz Green Station) COAL HEWERS. Steady men will meet with constant employment.—Apply to Mr. JOS. BARRON, Chopwell. 758b

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

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a Double-leaf Mahogany DINING TABLE.—Apply to Mr. SEWELL, bellman, 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

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

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

FOR SALE, all that substantially-built FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE and SHOP, situate in DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL, occupied by Mr. BELL, grocer. If required, good part of the purchase money can remain on as mortgage.—Apply to W. J. SCOTT, Consett. 793b

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

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

Contracts.

TO MASONS.

TO LET, BY CONTRACT, the BUILDING of Boundary Walls, and other works, at the New Wesleyan Chapel, Blackhill.

Drawings and Specifications may be seen at the Office of the Architect, by whom Tenders, sealed and endorsed, will be received till the 29th day of January, 1872.

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

JOHN SMITH, Architect.

Shotley Bridge, January 19th, 1872. 821b

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

TO CARTMEN.

TO LET, BY CONTRACT, the CARTING of Limestone from Carr House Depot, on to the several roads in the Benfieldside Local Board District.

Specifications may be seen and form of Tender obtained, on and after the 24th inst., on application at the Office of the SURVEYOR, Shotley Bridge.

Tenders sealed and endorsed, will be received by the SURVEYOR, till the 7th day of February, 1872.

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

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Surveyor.

Shotley Bridge, January 19th, 1872. 822b

DURHAM COUNTY BRIDGES.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS, ROAD SURVEYORS, LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, TURNPIKE TRUSTS, AND HIGHWAY BOARDS.

THE Magistrates acting in and for the County of Durham are desirous of receiving Tenders for the KEEPING IN REPAIR THE ROADWAYS of the several County Bridges, for a term of Three or Six years, from the 13th day of May next.

The Specification and Schedule may be had by sending a 1d postage stamp, and applying to WILLIAM CROZIER, Esq., M.I.C.E., the County Bridge Surveyor, at his office Assize Courts, Durham, to whom Tenders (sealed and endorsed "Bridge Tender,") are to be sent or delivered, on or before SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March next.

The Magistrates do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
RALPH PARK PHILIPSON,
825b Clerk of the Peace.

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.

STRAYED on the 11th January to WOODLANDS, a CHEVIOT EWE. The Owner may have it again by giving a proper description and paying expenses.—Apply to GEORGE WILSON, Woodlands, by Consett. 831b

Found.

TAKEN UP in November last a stray Black-faced WEDDER SHEEP. If not claimed in the course of Fourteen days will be sold to pay expences.—Apply to JOSEPH BARKER, Edmondbyers.
January 22nd, 1872. 828b

To Let.

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

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 BALLENY, 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

Public Notices.

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, TRAFALGAR 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

CONCERT IN THE BROOMS SCHOOL.

A GRAND CONCERT will be given in the above SCHOOL, on MONDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., by the following Ladies and Gentlemen:—Miss RICHARDSON, Miss THOMPSON, Miss SHERRITT, Dr. GEO. RENTON, Mr. W. SWANSTON, Mr. W. DICKINSON, Mr. JOHN DIXON, and Mr. N. C. SIDDLE.

Pianist . . . Mr. MOORHOUSE.

Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight.

ADMISSION:—Front Seats, 1s. 6d.; Middle Seats, 1s.; Back Seats, 6d. 823b

SHOTLEY GROVE SCHOOL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

MR. J. COLLINSON,
CERTIFICATED TEACHER,

BEGS respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Shotley Bridge and neighbourhood that he intends to open the above School for the admission of Boys and Girls, from Three years old and upwards, on MONDAY, January 29th, 1872.

The Girls will be taught Needlework by an efficient Mistress.

Terms, quarterly, from 4s. 4d. upwards. 818b

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, 250 yards or thereabouts in length, leading from the village of Ebchester, in the said County of Durham, to Ebchester Hill, in the said County, shall be stopped up, turned and diverted along an existing Carriage Road leading from the said village of Ebchester to Ebchester Hill, aforesaid, for a distance of 203 yards, or thereabouts, and that such Highway, so diverted as aforesaid, from the said village of Ebchester to Ebchester Hill aforesaid, along the said existing Carriage Road, shall be substituted for the Highway to be stopped up, and that the Certificate of Two Justices, having viewed the same, together with proof of the publication of the necessary notices, and with plan of the old and proposed new Highway will be lodged with the Clerk of the Peace for the said County, on the 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, Tapicoa, Sago, Rice, Spices, and every other article of the Grocery Department.

Public Notices.

£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

WESLEYAN METHODIST BAZAAR, CONSETT.

A BAZAAR in aid of the Building Fund will be held in the NEW CHAPAL, CONSETT, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, March 12th, 13th, and 14th, 1872, when a great variety of USEFUL and ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES will be offered for Sale.

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

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

EARLY CLOSING.

WE, the undersigned Tradesmen of Dipton respectfully intimate that we have commenced to CLOSE our various places of Business at Seven p.m., FRIDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS excepted, and we particularly request and urge our various Customers and Patrons to get their shopping business done before that time, as we are all most anxious to adhere strictly to the above resolution.

Signed,

JOHN URWIN,	CHRISTOPHER CALVERT,
JOHN MADDISON,	ROBERT THOMPSON,
WILLIAM BATSON,	GEORGE BELL,
JOHN THIRLWELL,	ROBERT BEATTIE,
JOSEPH URWIN,	ANTHONY RAMSEY,
JOSEPH A. CURRY,	JOHN BUTTERWICK,
ROBERT RAMSEY,	JOHN BELL,
SAMUEL SWALWELL,	JOHN BULLERWELL. 826b

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Joseph Oley.

COPYHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE AT LANCHESTER.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, Mr. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer, at the house of Mr. GEO. WHINNEY, BLACK BULL INN, LANCHESTER, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of February next at Three o'clock, p.m.

LOT 1 containing about 1,240 Yards, with COTTAGE thereon.

LOT 2 containing about 510 Yards, with COTTAGE thereon.

The above Lots are close to the Lanchester Railway Station, and suitable for Building purposes.

The above will be offered in one Lot, and if not sold in one Lot will be put up separately.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Clerk to the Guardians.

By order,
W. W. THOMPSON,
Clerk to the Guardians.

Lanchester, January 18th, 1872. 827b

Business Announcements.

PIANOFORTES.—First-class Pianos from the best London Makers may be had of E. MOORHOUSE, 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

VALENTINES!

VALENTINES!!

VALENTINES!!!

St. Valentine comes but once a year,
The hearts of each and all to cheer;
Then each and all due homage pay,
And make no hearts sad on Valentine Day.

OBSERVE—

VALENTINES, beautiful and attractive, at One Penny each.

Valentines, at Twopence, Threepence, Fourpence, and Sixpence, of great choice and designs, in endless variety.

Scented Satchets, richly perfumed, with choice love verses, a great selection of designs, from Fourpence upwards.

Comic Valentines from One Halfpenny, immense variety.

A beautiful selection of Valentines, from 1s. to 5s. each, fitted separately in a box, useful for sending by post.

CALL EARLY AT

S. WALKER'S,
No. 1, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL. 820b

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

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 Shillling in the pound on all Purchases of Five Shillings and upwards.

An early call is requested. 784b

MOWERS AND REAPERS by HORNSBY, BURGESS & KEY, WOOD, and others. HAYMAKERS AND HORSE RAKES by HOWARD, NICHOLSON, and ASHBY & Co.

Agricultural and Domestic Machinery of all kinds on hand or to order. Particulars and Prices on application to

HOBSON & LIDDELL,
HARPERLEY MILLS, and 5, RYEHILL STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. Town Warehouse:—RAILWAY YARD, CATTLE MARKET WEST.

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

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. 571b

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 ugo 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 ONE 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 3s. 11d.

ROBERT HEDLEY & Co,
BLACKHILL. 575

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

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 OR CONTRACTED FOR. 685b

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

NOTICE.

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

JOSEPH H. BELL, Secretary.

August 5th, 1870. 775a

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 22s., warranted.
Sold by J. 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 STEAM & WATER CORN MILL,
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,

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

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

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

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., now; 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

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

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

MRIE,
STREET, CONSETT,
nd a fresh and well-assorted
GS from the best houses. A
f Perfumery, Hair and Tooth
every requisite for the toilet
nes.

Announcements.

WO SHILLINGS,
ER COMMON ACT, reprinted
al Copy.—Apply to Mr. John
errace, Consett. 471b

ABBITS!! RABBITS!!!

S twice a week at SPOUSE'S
H and OYSTER SHOP, 8,
Blackhill. OYSTERS, fine,
d. Finest Scotch POTATOES
786b

BAKER & CONFECTIONER
TE AND CONSETT.
—orders to be left at Victoria St.

Tea Parties Supplied or
ntracted for. 685b

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

OTICE.

RDENERS, and others may be
GAS LIME on easy terms, at
and Consett District Gas
Shotley Bridge.
OSEPH H. BELL, Secretary.
775a

IAM BORROW,
COOPER,
STREET, CONSETT,
hand CHURNS, BUTTER
POSS-TUBS, WASH-TUBS,
Tubs repaired on the shortest
341b

CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!
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AR STREET CONSETT.
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ENVELOPES!!
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t Jackson, Bookseller, Derwent

ORGE HOBSON,
E & RETAIL MILLER, and
SEEDSMAN,
ER, & PROVISION MERCHANT
Steam & Water Corn Mill,
r Annfield Plain,
nd a large STOCK of Pure Linseed
; Indian Meal; Pea Meal; Barley
harps, and Bran; Oats whole and
ng stuffs of every description.
e of Permanent Clover and Grass
ted and approved by the leading
the District upwards of Twenty
s, Spring Tares, Seed Barley
145b

ERE! LOOK HERE!!

E!
CHEESE!!
CHEESE!!!
d buy your CHEESE at the
y-Money Tea Shop, where
Quality and Quantity. Fine
eshire and Derbyshire Cheese
esire to make a discount and
ought to remember that a ½d.
ry four-penny article is equal
d of 2s. 6d. in the pound.

TS! FRUITS!!
t Loaves, 6d. per lb.; very fine
d.; Raisins, 4½d., now; Spices
iety.

EAS! TEAS!!
st importations; in fact, every-
lete for making merry all the

WAINSTON'S,
Y-MONEY TEA DEALER,
LE STREET, CONSETT. 751b

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m Beat, 'Netley,' Wick, North-East Coast
September, 1868.—Dear Sir,—Having had
and severe Cough, which caused me many
nd restless days, I was recommended by
Earl of Caithness, to try your most
of Aniseed, and I can assure you with the
immediate relief, even without having to
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therefore I have the greatest confidence in
ng it to the million. Most respectfully
H.M.G.B. 'Netley.'—To Mr. Powell."—
d by Thomas Powell, 16, Blackfriars Road,
old by Chemists and Medicine Vendors
orld. In Bottles only, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 3d.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed." 666b

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1872.

THE EDUCATION DIFFICULTIES.

The Education question is looming up in the shape of a two-headed monster. Ministers and ministerialists may deny that there is any education question beyond a moderate change in the system of primary education in Scotland, which has been promised for next session (though it is only a few years since Scotland had a bran-new Act on primary education), and beyond also some provision for the university education of Roman Catholics in Ireland, which has been hinted at. Ministers may say that a settlement, or at least a deliberate compromise, has been arrived at with regard to primary education in England, and that the system in vogue in Ireland requires no important amendment. But against such representations we have two recent facts to put, amongst many that have occurred in two agitations respectively being carried on in England and in Ireland, in respect to the matter of education. The Executive Committee of the National Education League at Birmingham, have passed a resolution at a recent meeting urging their branches to petition in favour of Mr. Dixon's motion, to be proposed early in the coming session; while in Dublin a great meeting, said to have been convened on the requisition of 30,000 signatures, has been held in the Roman Catholic Cathedral in favour of denominational education in Ireland. Well might ministers exclaim, "Save us from our friends!" Here are the Radical and political Dissenters (a far larger party than they used to be) clamouring for secular or at least for undenominational education; while, on the other side, the clerical party in Ireland are demanding the establishment in that country of denominational education. Both these parties have hitherto been supporters of the Government, and have been conciliated by its Irish policy. The Clericals and the Radicals were almost equally pleased with the disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Ireland and with the concession of tenant-right; but the English and the Irish faction which worked together so harmoniously on these items of Ministerial policy, are now at diametrical divergence on the subject of education. One party wishes the Government to withdraw all aid from denominational schools, notwithstanding that these have been long established to supply a national need, and are in great measure self-supporting; the other urges Ministers to set up and support from imperial taxation in Ireland a denominational, which is equivalent to saying a clerical system of education. Between these two stools it would not be very difficult to come to the ground. Between the Scylla of English and the Charybdis of Irish education, Ministers will have to steer very carefully if they wish to avoid shipwreck. If Ireland alone were to be dealt with, there can be no doubt that, as a matter of present expediency, it would be better to grant the demands of the clerical party in the matter of education. This party may be conciliated by a certain amount of concession (though it must probably be a large amount); but nothing will conciliate the National and Home Rule party. When the Government find the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry supporting Mr. Dean, a moderate Liberal, against Mr. Bleunerhassett, the Home Rule candidate for the vacant seat for Co. Clare, the idea of pacifying the Irish clergy must naturally occur; but this could only be done by exciting opposition in Ireland itself, extensive defection of Radicals and political Dissenters in England, and the secession of pretty well all Scotland from the Ministerial ranks; and there is little doubt, too, that the Conservatives as a body would be against the Ministry. On the other hand, if the Ministry, while standing by the existing system of national education in Ireland, attempted to introduce a similar system in England, they would be opposed not only by the Conservatives, but by the Irish Clerical party and a number of moderate Liberals. We cannot wonder, therefore, that Ministers have determined to do nothing, for thus they will be able to play off one section of their supporters against another, whether attacked by one or the other, they will be sure of Conservative aid. But this can be only a temporary resource. Before long our educational difficulties will have to be met, and settled on a definite principle.

LOCAL NOTES,

By "A Rambler."

The early closing movement has reached Dipton, and I understand the tradesmen of that place propose closing at seven o'clock each evening. I trust it is not too much to ask my neighbours at Dipton to assist them in this movement by "shopping" early.

There is an old saying that "changes are lightsome," and it appears that a portion of the Consett Iron Company's workmen believe in this, for they are going to change their physician—why, I have not yet been able to ascertain. Perhaps their present doctor's pills are not strong enough.

One of the most important duties of Local Boards is to see that efficient sanitary measures are carried out in their respective districts. The members of Local Boards have generally expressed themselves opposed to the removal of ashes and the emptying of ashpits at the public expense, assigning as their reason that to do this would be in opposition to law. Such a reason is now shown to be fallacious, as Mr. Glynn, one of the best authorities in the Local Government Act has, in answer to the ratepayers of Jarrow, stated that Local Boards were legally empowered to do so. Such a decision will remove the objections of many of the members of Local Boards in our district, and scavengers will be probably employed. Ashpits will then be properly attended to, and the danger arising from large accumulations of filth removed.

I believe that the members of the Benfieldside Local Board have become entangled in a net from which they are now eager to be extricated. From what I have heard, Mr. Lawson's drainage scheme is not at all likely so be carried out, the estimates brought forward by that gentleman being such as to completely "knock on the head" the whole affair. According to Mr. Lawson, were a system of irrigation adopted, it would require an acre of land for every forty of population, taking into account the refuse from the Paper Mills, which Mr. Lawson says is equivalent to 30,000 inhabitants. To meet this there is about thirteen acres in the Spa Ground, and a not much larger area on the Westwood estate, a little further down the Derwent. I have just been calculating the cost of the land that would be required for this great undertaking, exclusive of anything else, and I append the result:—35,000 inhabitants represent 875 acres, which, at £115 per acre (the price which I understand would be asked), would amount to £100,625! Of course, such a scheme as is now proposed can never be carried out, even though money could be procured for such a purpose, for where, between here and Tynemouth, could 875 acres of suitable land be found? As I have before remarked, the plan is not likely to be adopted, in fact several of the members of the Board—if not the majority—are directly opposed to the scheme as it now appears. In conclusion I will just give a short conversation I overheard between one of the members of the Board and another gentleman.—What is your opinion of the drainage scheme?—Member: It reminds me of a fond chap that went to London. He first broke a large square of glass in a shop window, and after putting his head through the hole he shouted to the astonished shopman, "Now, I *see through* my folly!"

Died, at its birthplace, on Saturday, January 6th 1872, a newspaper known as the *Shotley Bridge Times*. Defunct, shut-up, in fact dead at last, the great—I was going to say Conservative Organ; but the person who would have undertaken to properly define the precise line of politics advocated by the late *Shotley Bridge Times* would indeed have been a marvel as a penetrator of things unseen. For a year and a half this rag has trailed on a miserable existence, and despite all the efforts of the excellent managers it has had, it has at last succumbed to the direful malady of penury—in short, the demise of the *Times* can be attributed to nothing more or less than want of sufficient sustenance wherewith to carry it on, thus adding another victim to that worst of all scourges—starvation. I might, were I not too charitable, point out many of its weakest points, but will content myself by simply writing its epitaph:

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
THE SHOTLEY BRIDGE TIMES,
WHICH, AFTER A FITFUL AND LINGERING
EXISTENCE OF A YEAR AND A HALF, DURING WHICH
TIME IT WAS A SOURCE OF
ANNOYANCE AND DISGUST TO ITS PROMOTERS,
DEPARTED THIS LIFE, JAN. 6TH, 1872,
DEEPLY EXECRATED BY ALL WHO KNEW IT.
AGED 1½ YEAR.

REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

For a long time we have had no pageant so solemn and impressive as that in which the Queen will take part towards the end of next month. Her Majesty intends going in state to St. Paul's to return thanks for the recovery of the Prince of Wales. She will not go alone. If ever there was an occasion for public thanksgiving, this is assuredly one. The illness of the Prince revealed depths of sympathy with the sorrows of the reigning family previously undreamt of by the most devoted loyalists; his return to convalescence was hailed with a burst of loyalty that showed one may conclude—among other things, it is true—that should the time ever arrive for Englishmen to prove their love of country and Queen by fire and sword, they would, as of yore, not be found wanting. It is becoming that Her Majesty should return public thanks, and her advisers would do well to impress on her the desirability of making the occasion as *natural* as possible. Street traffic must be sacrificed for one day. It will be proper that the procession to or from St. Paul's be through the heart of the city, for the pageant will not be an idle and formal one. Were that so, the procession might be allowed to pass along the Thames Embankment without demur.

Judging from the speeches of Messrs. Roebuck, Horsman, and Fawcett, there are "breakers ahead" of the Government ship, especially a contingency not at all improbable if Mr. Roebuck gets back to St. Stephen's. His reckless daring would tell at the beginning of the session. It is conceivable that the licensed victuallers, on the look-out for malcontents of every pattern, may "run him" against a Liberal candidate one of these days. There are rumours of dissensions in the Cabinet; Mr. Lowe's hard-and-fast line with regard to the Victoria Park encroachments has not met with the perfect approval of his coadjutors; and there is a lack of unanimity as to the attitude the Ministry ought to assume when the appointment of Sir Robert Collier to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council contrary to the Act of Parliament is called into question. It is authoritatively announced that "the whole correspondence relating to the affair will be laid before the Cabinet at its next meeting, and a final resolution will then be adopted." Rough weather may be expected, and the Government have reason to be thankful that John Bright will "come abroad," and for the restored health of the Member for Pontefract, which will place another powerful hand on the quarter-deck. Meanwhile we have the Royal Proclamation announcing the opening of Parliament on the 6th of February, and appended to the usual circular issued by Mr. Gladstone we have the formal intimation of the retirement of the Speaker, Mr. Denison. The first work of the Session will therefore be to place Mr. Brand in the chair.

Mr. Bruce's position at the Home Office of late has been the reverse of pleasant. He has had to re-try the case of Edmunds and Watson. In the latter you will have seen how ostentatiously desirous he appears to have been to associate the name of the Lord Chief Justice of England with his decision. The public, however, generously approves that decision, for in Watson's case there were many "extenuating circumstances," sufficient to justify the jury's "strong recommendation to mercy," and sufficient to justify the Home Secretary in giving effect to that recommendation. To a man of Mr. Watson's intellectual acquirements the punishment of penal servitude for life would seem to be more dreadful than death itself!

The excitement which Sir Charles Dilke created by his Newcastle speech as long ago as the beginning of November last dies away but slowly. I was present at the meeting held at the Riding School, Chelsea, on the 16th, and no account that I have read describes in sufficiently strong terms the disgraceful scene. Sir Charles had promised to meet his constituents on the 19th in the Vestry Hall, Chelsea, and had, moreover, definitely promised in writing to pay for any damage that might be done to the hall. But being earnestly persuaded to postpone the meeting, he did so, and it is now arranged that he shall meet his constituents in the same hall on the 19th of February, his promise as to damage still holding good. Two facts in regard to the boisterous meeting last week have not been mentioned, and they deserve notice. There were about one hundred policemen outside and inside the Riding School, and yet the most disgraceful uproar and riot occurred. The other fact is that a private of the Coldstream Guards was marching about the "meeting," switching his cane, and evidently enjoying the uproar, which he did nothing to quell. Surely this ought not to be permitted at the next meeting, when most assuredly there will be an attempt at another riot.

Musical instruments will form one of the leading features of the next International Exhibition—not the sackbut, psaltery, and dulcimer, but all kinds of instruments, and it is reassuring, therefore, to hear that everybody will not be allowed to play at once. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of giving permission for "recitals" on the various instruments. What a recital may be I have not the remotest idea. I have heard what are called recitals on the pianoforte, but have not been able to ascertain the difference between these performances and pianoforte-playing. Of course, we shall have some curious musical instruments exhibited, but may we be in mercy spared from a volin and piano combined. I have horrid memories of this instrument of torture as exhibited in '51. But another infliction is to be prepared for us. The College Youths, whoever they may be, are to give us some change-ringing. It is hoped the Commissioners will carefully announce when these performances are to take place, so that people may know when to stop away. By the way, are these College Youths to be exhibited at supper on "leg of mutton and trimmings," which is always associated in my mind with these collegiate juveniles.

No less than £34,000 was contributed to the charities of London during last week. And yet the London charities, like the daughters of the horseleach, cry "Give, give!" What becomes of all the money? How much goes into the pockets of secretaries, officials, &c.? I wonder how much it costs to collect and expend £100. These are not wild and vague questions, put without any knowledge of the matter. I unhesitatingly assert that the waste and extravagance, the diversion and malversation of money collected and subscribed for London charities, are a scandal and a shame.

The gigantic speech of the Attorney-General is becoming rather wearisome, so much does it go into detail and analysis on every point of a complicated case, and we are now waiting rather impatiently for that evidence for the defence, much of which is foreshadowed in Sir John Coleridge's speech. I am told that "Tichborne bonds" have undergone a very large depreciation since the commencement of the speech, but I cannot personally answer for the truth of this. Neither do I see exactly why this should be the case, as very little new information has been given by the Attorney-General. The claimant seems to be in fair health and very good spirits. He was at Drury Lane Theatre the other evening, and laughed heartily at an allusion to his own case introduced into the pantomime; but he has absented himself from the court during the greater part of Sir John Coleridge's speech, and has therefore not heard much of the warm denunciation in which the latter has indulged. I don't think now there is any chance of the evidence for the defence being concluded much before Easter, and there must then be an adjournment for the final speeches, and for the jury to consider their verdict. The expense of the trial will be enormous of course, and there is just a possibility of all the money being thrown away through the jury not being able to agree. I don't say this is probable, but it is at least possible.

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

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children.—Should always be used when Children are cutting teeth; it relieves the little sufferers at once, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is perfectly harmless, and very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by thousands of Medicine dealers in all parts of the world at 1s. 1½d. per bottle, and Millions of Mothers can testify to its virtue.—Manufactory, 493, Oxford Street, London. 662b

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, January 22.—Before A. Town, and T. Wilson, Esqrs.

THE CUTTING AND WOUNDING CASE.

James Clark and *Patrick Woods*, were again brought up on remand charged with cutting and woundi[n]g Peter Cassidy at Blackhill, on the 6th inst.—Remanded to Lanchester on Thursday.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

Patrick Farley was charged by P.C. Farnaby with drunkenness on the 20th inst.—Fined 1s. and costs.

Terrance McCarthy was charged by Sergt. Forster with a similar offence at Consett, on the 21st inst.—Fined 2s. 6d., and costs.

Thomas Smith was charged by P.C. Greaves with a similar offence on the same day.—Fined 10s. and costs.

Thomas Barvey was charged by P.C. Farnaby with a similar offence on the same day.—Fined 2s. and costs.

William Robson was charged by P.C. Reay with a similar offence on the same day and fined 2s. and costs.

DRUNKENNESS.

Mary Roberts was charged by Sergt. Forster with the above offence at Consett, on the 21st inst.—Fined 2s. and costs.

Francis Pawsey was charged with a similar offence at Consett on the 20th inst.—Sergt. Forster proved the offence, and the defendant was fin[e]d 5s. and costs.

Joseph Bushby was charged by P.C. Reay with a similar offence on the 20th inst., and fined 5s. and costs.

TUESDAY January 23.—Before A. Town, Esq.

DRUNKENNESS.

William Campbell was charged by P.C. Reay with the above offence on Monday night.—Fined 5s. and costs.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, January 18th.—Before M. Kearney (chairman), A. H. Talmadge, E. T. Smith, and Henry Smith, Esqrs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

Charles McDonald, pitman, was charged by P.C. Simpson with the above offence at Leadgate, on the 31st December. The officer stated that he heard cries of murder, and on getting to the place found the defendant and another man named Martin kicking another man named Rogers, who was bleeding very much about the head.—Defendant called a witness who stated that Rogers had not a scratch on him.—The Chairman said the defendant wanted the bench to disbelieve the evidence of a most respectable policeman, but they had not the slightest doubt but that the defendant had acted in the manner described. He (the chairman) was only sorry they could not impose a higher penalty than 40s., and in default of payment, the defendant would be committed to prison for two months.

Thomas Martin, pitman, was charged by the same officer with a similar offence at the same time and place.—In imposing a similar fine to that of the last defendant the Chairman said they were determined to put a stop to the brutal behaviour which was growing so prevalent at Leadgate. Respectable men could not go about the streets of Leadgate without being assaulted by blackguards like him.

Thomas Maughan, cartman, was charged by P.C. Smith with a similar offence near Quebec, on the 13th inst. Defendant said there had been something amongst the drink he had taken.—The Chairman: I am afraid it was not the quality but the quantity that made you drunk.—Fined 5s. and costs.

REFUSING TO QUIT.

John Hays, pitman, Quebec, was charged by P.C. Smith with refusing to quit at Quebec, on the 13th inst.—Defendant: I have been afflicted with sun-stroke, and when I get a little drink it affects my head.—The Clerk: Have you ever been in trouble before?—Defendant: No.—The Clerk: Were you not fined 2s. 6d. and costs for some offence?—Defendant: How much, sir?—The Clerk: Two shillings and sixpence.—Defendant: Oh, yes.—The Clerk: Were you not committed to prison for three months also?—Defendant: That was for touching the police.—Fined 5s. and costs.

THEFT OF A MUFFLER AT CONSETT.

Peter Grant, puddler, Consett, was charged with stealing a muffler, the property of Thomas Smith, Blackhill, on the 7th inst.—Prosecutor said on the day in question he was in Michael McGurk's public-house at Consett, and while there he fell asleep. On awaking the muffler had been taken from him, and he saw no more of it until a week after, when prosecutor saw it round the prisoner's neck at Consett Ironworks. Prosecutor asked him for it, but the defendant said it was his own, his brother had brought it from Newcastle.—The Chairman: Did you see the prisoner in the house when you lost the muffler?—Prosecutor: No. I was asleep at the time.—P.C. Bolton proved finding the muffler in the prisoner's house, and also that the prisoner said it had been brought by his brother from Newcastle.—Elizabeth Howard, Blackhill identified the muffler as one that she had repaired for prosecutor.—Prisoner said the muffler had been sold to his wife by a man named Carroll.—Matthew Carroll stated that he went to get a quart of beer on Saturday night, the 30th of December, and on coming out of the public-house he found the muffler outside of the house. Witness sold the muffler to prisoner's wife for a shilling.—Mr. H. Smith: Do you lodge with the prisoner?—Witness: I did then.—The Clerk: Were you present when the prisoner said his brother brought it from Newcastle?—Witness: Yes.—The Clerk: Why didn't you contradict him?—Witness: I don't know.—The Chairman: According to your statement you found the muffler a week before it was lost.—John Hornsby stated he was along with the last witness whether the muffler was found.—The Clerk: When was it found?—Witness: On the 6th. The last witness asked the prisoner's wife to give him the price of half-a-gallon, which she did.—Patrick McDonald said he was in the prosecutor's company in McGurk's public-house. The prosecutor never missed his muffler until he got outside the house and had gone into another public-house.—Mr Talmadge said the prosecutor was evidently too confused to know where he had lost it.—The Chairman said the evidence was not strong enough to convict, although it was rather suspicious.—Discharged on account of the evidence not being quite clear.

HIGHWAY ACT.

Nicholas Moralee, labourer, belonging Esh, was charged with an offence under the Highway Act. Sergeant Cockerill stated that on the 16th inst. he found three cows belonging to the defendant straying on the highway.—Fined 15s. and costs.

Jacob Hopper, labourer, Esh, was charged by the same officer with a similar offence at the same time and place.—Fined 5s. and costs.

STRIKE AMONGST PIT BOYS.

George Harrison, *Joseph Houghton*, and *Thomas Pletts*, three boys, were charged with absenting themselves from the employment of J. R. McLean and Company, owners of the Lintz Colliery.—Mr. Reed, an agent, stated that the three defendants absented themselves from the colliery for one day, whereby the owners sustained loss to the amount of 10s. each, which amount the owners now claimed for. The defendant ought to have given twenty-eight days' notice. There was an agitation amongst the boys for an increase of wages, and also for a concession of hours.—The Chairman: Was there an agreement?—Mr. Reed: Yes, sir; a verbal agreement.—Mr. Talmadge: Which of them applied for more pay and less work?—Mr. Reed: The three defendants.—The Chairman: The three defendants amongst the rest?—Mr. Reed: Yes.—Mr. Talmadge: Did they go to the office in a body?—Mr. Reed: They came in a body to my house.—The father of one of the defendants here stated that Mr. Reed had turned his son away at a day's notice on a former occasion.—The Chairman: Do you mean Mr. Reed turned him off not to return again?—Father: Yes, sir. His brother had to get him on at another colliery.—The Chairman: If you turn a boy off at a day's notice, you cannot expect to get a month's notice.—Mr. Reed: He used one of the boys badly, and that was the reason I sent him off.—Mr. Henry Smith: Did you pay him his wages when you sent him off?—Mr. Reed: I paid him up to the time he worked.—Mr. Talmadge: I do not think that you acted wisely in so doing. Had you paid for twenty-eight days it would have been a different matter.—The Chairman: Have you ever been in the habit of turning boys off without giving the usual notice, and setting them off there and then for bad conduct?—Mr. Reed: I have done so.—The magistrates said there was no doubt but that the defendants were to blame, but at the same time they thought that Mr. Reed was not justified in discharging boys in the manner he had.—The defendants were then ordered to go back to their work and pay 9s. 6d. costs each.

THURSDAY, Jan. 25.—Before A. H. Talmadge, H. Smith, John Fawcett (Chairman), and E. T. Smith, Esqrs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

Thomas Maughan, cabman, was charged by Sergeant Cockerill with the above offence at Lanchester, on Thursday night last. From the statement of the officer it appeared that the defendant had been before the magistrates on that day for a similar offence to that which he was now charged with.—In answer to the bench the defendant stated that he only imbibed eight pints of beer and a bottle of lemonade during the afternoon. Fined 10s. and costs.

CARRYING FIREARMS WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Edward Hindes and *Henry Murphy* were charged with discharging a pistol on the highway on the 9th of October last. It appears that there had been a wedding at Consett, and on the evening of the 9th they were firing the pistols to celebrate the event.—Fined £2 10s. each or two months imprisonment.—The money was paid.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

Thomas Lawson, *Henry Armstrong*, *Thomas Davison*, *William Barrisford*, *William Hartley*, and *William Dunn*, pitmen, were charged by John Sowerby and Co., the owners of Burnhope Colliery, with a breach of contract, on the 8th inst.—Mr. Grey, an agent, said the case had been settled out of court, the men agreeing to pay the court expenses and fulfill their contract.

GAME TRESPASS.

Henry Brown and *Henry Walker* were charged by P.C. Stamper with the above offence, at Stanley, on the 21st inst.—Brown did not appear.—John Nicholson, a watcher, stated that on Sunday afternoon he was in a field belonging to Mr. Burns, coal owner, Stanley, when he observed Walker set a snare amongst the grass. They afterwards went into another field, where they set another snare in the fence. Witness gave chase and succeeded in apprehending Walker.—Walker said he never set a snare in his life, and the watcher was telling a falsehood.—P.C. Colley proved apprehending the other defendant a few minutes after the occurrence, and on returning to the hedge he found other two snares. The magistrates said the full penalty was £5, but they would only impose a penalty of £2 each and costs, £2 8s. in all.

KNOCKING A MAN'S EYE OUT WITH A POKER.

John Thompson, pitman, was charged with unlawfully wounding his son, William Thompson, at Burnhope, on the 24th of December.—The Clerk said this case had been adjourned from week to week in consequence of the prosecutor not being able to appear.—The prosecutor stated that he did not wish to press the case.—Hugh Hopper, surgeon, stated that he was called in and found that the man had received serious injury to the eye. The eye was burst, and he had lost his sight in consequence.—P.C. Foster said he charged the defendant with striking his son with the poker, and in reply he said that it was a bad job and he was very sorry.—The defendant's wife was then sworn, and stated that the prosecutor struck at her husband before the latter struck him with the poker.—Mr. Talmadge said when the summons was applied for no mention was made of the son striking the father.—Mr. Fawcett said it was a most unfortunate case, and they had been influenced by the son stating that his father had not done it intentionally, and they would therefore dismiss the case on payment of the expenses, £1 18s.—The defendant said he had not the money, but would pay it by instalments. They had been working under the restriction movement, and he had only been earning 2s. a day.—Mr. Fawcett said if the money was not paid they would be obliged to give the sentence of the court, and that was 5s. and expenses, £2 3s.—The defendant's wife enquired how much imprisonment her husband would get if the money was not forthcoming?—The Clerk: Two months.

VAGRANCY.

Michael Gill, labourer, was charged by P.C. Bolton with the above offence on Wednesday night. The officer stated that he found the defendant in one of the company's coke-ovens at Consett. There had been several complaints from the men about their "bates" having been taken away.—Supt. Oliver stated that he had known the defendant for the last two years, and during that time he believed the defendant had not worked any.—The Clerk said the defendant had been several times committed for a similar offence.—Mr. Fawcett: Why don't you work?—Defendant: I am too weak.—Mr. Fawcett: Did you do "shot-drill" when you were at Durham?—Defendant: No, sir; I was picking rope.—Mr. Smith: If we send him there again, he will perhaps be in a condition to work when he comes out.—The defendant was then committed for a month, Mr. Fawcett telling the defendant that he was a visiting justice and would remember his name.—The defendant thanked Mr. Fawcett, no doubt thinking that the latter meant to "speak a good word" for him.

DRUNKENNESS.

Henderson Bell and *William Hogarth*, pitmen, Stanley, were charged by P.C. Stamper with the above offence at Stanley, on the 15th inst.—Fined 5s. each and costs.

Correspondence.

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

THE ROADS AT SOUTHMOOR.

To the Editor of the Guardian.

Sir,—The colliery village of Southmoor has for the last 28 years been celebrated for certain peculiarities which other villages in the neighbourhood does not possess. At one time it was noted for having a large number of fighting men, so much so, that people were afraid to go into it. At another time it possessed a good deal of dog fanciers and bird breeders, and Sunday was generally occupied in trading in dogs and birds. At the present time, however, it has three very bad characteristics. It contains a class of men that are troubled with a very bad complaint—laziness. Those who are troubled with this complaint have generally two stomachs for meat and none for work. Up to the present time this disease has baffled the skill of medical science, and respectable tradesmen find this disease the great barrier to their carrying on a respectable business. Secondly—The village is composed of houses not of the highest order. They are hardly fit for any individual to live in. Thirdly—The road to the houses exceeds all that I ever witnessed, and should "Rambler" unfortunately stray down here he must be sure to provide himself with good boots and knickerbockers as he will find them indispensable. This village is often called the poorhouse, and no wonder, as the place is poor, the people are poor, but the roads are the poorest of any in the district. The road leading from the "Barracks" to Quaking House is really impassable. In conclusion, I hope the people will be richer, and the roads in a better state when I ramble over that district again.

A Pit Lad.

CRAWCROOK.

On Saturday last, Mr. J. A. Andrews, of Havanna, delivered an interesting lecture at Crawcrook, on "Why am I a Methodist." The chair was occupied by Mr. Thirlaway, and the lecturer was repeatedly applauded by an attentive audience. At the close votes of thanks to the lecturer and chairman.

MARLEY HILL.

Musical Entertainment.—On Monday evening a large audience assembled in the reading-room Marley Hill, where an excellent entertainment was given. The readings were given by the Rev. J. T. Matthews, Rev. S. White, and Mr. T. Bell. The songs were by Miss M. S. Thirlaway, Mr. J. Davidson, Mr. W. A. Bone, Mr. W. Hicks, Mr. J. R. Renwick, and Master S. Mills. Mr. J. Blackman presided at the pianoforte; and the chair was occupied by Mr. James Gilchrist. Votes of thanks to the chairman and also to those who had enabled the company to spend a pleasant evening were accorded with great enthusiasm, after which the meeting dispersed.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Chest Preservatives.—At all seasons of the year the rate of mortality from diseases of the lungs is very great. Holloway's Ointment well rubbed upon the chest, aided by his Pills, arrests all mischief. These cleansing medicaments exercise a most salutary and restorative influence over the entire contents of the pectoral cavity. Air tubes, nerves, bloodvessels, and all other tissues feel the wholesomely potent power, more particularly in their thoroughly purifying both venous and arterial blood by promoting the free circulation of air. Neither Ointment nor Pills contain any noxious ingrediment whatever, but their balsamic nature nourishes rather than irritates the system, and kindly subdues all untoward symptons, till all is well once more.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

The rule for a trial in the Firebrace divorce case has been refused.

It is stated that a branch of the International has been formed at Waterford.

Another victory has been gained by the French in Algeria, on the frontier of Morocco.

Mr. Ferguson, assistant surgeon to Dr. Allison, died suddenly at Barrow on Sunday, in the Welcome Inn.

The two men in custody charged with attempting to murder two bank officials near Nenagh have been committed for trial.

On Saturday, the Bonapartist papers in Paris hinted that the Duc d'Aumale was anxiously waiting to succeed M. Thiers.

The directors of the Freemason's Tavern Company have declined to permit the Dilke demonstration to be held in the hall.

Mr. Walker, the landlord of the Nag's Head Inn, between Grasmere and Keswick, was found drowned in the river Greta on Thursday.

The Leith steamer Magdala has been wrecked on the Northumberland coast. Together the vessel and cargo are valued at £48,000.

Baron Bunsen, German Envoy at Lima, is expected in Berlin, on business relating to complaints of German subjects in South America.

TWO CHILDREN KILLED.— Two children were killed at Newcastle, on Sunday afternoon, by the falling of a pile of timber on which they were playing.

Two of the three schemes for crossing the Severn at Sharpness are withdrawn, and the Severn Bridge Sharpness Company only remains in the field.

A collision took place on the Mersey, on Saturday morning, between the ferry steamer Prince and the steamer Bolivar. Several passengers were injured.

The returns of the collections in Liverpool on "Hospital Sunday" are nearly, if not quite, complete. The ascertained total is the handsome sum of £6,743.

The Regius Professorship of Physic at Cambridge University, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Bond has been accepted by Dr, Paget, brother of Sir J. Paget, Bart.

Shortly before the fall of Tweed, the chief of the Tammany Ring, he had his note paper and carriage doors emblasoned with the arms of the Marquis of Tweddale.

At a meeting of the Senate of Dublin University on Saturday, an address of congratulation to the Queen on the recovery of the Prince of Wales was adopted.

Lord Carew has received the ribbon of St. Patrick, which the death of Lord Dunraven left at the disposal of the Crown. Lord Carew's father was a knight of the same order.

Two more of her Majesty's ships are announced for sale, the paddle steamer Medusa, 889 tons, 312 horse-power, and the iron paddle steamer Triton, 654 tons, 260 horse-power.

Ground for the erection of additional premises for the Glasgow Eye Institution has been secured in the west end. The addition to the building is expected to cost about £8,000.

The Worcestershire Chamber of Agriculture has passed a resolution in favour of a moderate and equitable system of tenant right. Sir John Pakington spoke in favour of the resolution.

There is a denial that Mr. Scudamore has been appointed Director-General of Telegraphs, and it is still said to be highly probable that Mr. Scudamore's services will be lost to the Post Office.

On Saturday night, Mr. James Gamell, for nearly 30 years librarian of St. George's Hospital, London, dropped down dead while waiting for an omnibus in the Commercial-road. He was 60 years of age.

At Glasgow, on Thursday, a carter, with the appropriate name of Stout, was fined £5, and 10s. costs, for having sold a dozen pint bottles of porter on the public highway, without having a license.

THE RECORDERSHIP OF LINCOLN.—The Recordership of Lincoln has become vacant through the death of the Hon. G. C. Vernon. Mr. Vernon, who was in his 42nd year, was the second son of Lord Lyveden.

A man, named William Walker, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment at the Glasgow Sheriff Court for sending a threatening letter to his employers, Messrs. Steele and Dick, builders, Glasgow.

The strike of the Belgian colliers still continues. The miners are under the impression that they will receive two francs a day from the International as long as the strike lasts. There are enormous stocks of coal on hand.

The death is announced of Mr. Walter Samuel Emden, the actor, who many years ago served Madame Vestris as acting manager at Covent Garden, and was for some years partner with Mr. Robson at the Olympic.

An extensive fire occurred at Exeter, on Saturday morning, resulting in the destruction of the manufactory of Messrs. East. boot and shoe merchants. The premises were completely gutted soon after the fire broke out.

The South Staffordshire coalowners on Friday agreed to reduce the miners' hours from 66 per week to 58, and to raise coal 1s. per ton. These terms were accepted by the men at a mass meeting, and work will be resumed on Monday.

The Dutch Chamber has by 28 against 6 votes passed a bill for redeeming ten millions of the National Debt; and has adopted the treaties with England concerning Sumatra and the immigration of free Anglo-Indian labourers in Surinam.

The death is announced of Mr. John Alers Hankey, who has for many years past held a high position among commercial men in the city of London. He has been a governor of the Bank of England, and has held other important offices.

THE STOCK OF RUM AND BRANDY IN LIVERPOOL.—The total quantity of rum stored in the bonded warehouses of Liverpool. on the 31st December last was 1,118,827 gallons, and the total quantity of brandy in bond on the same date was 1,539,371 gallons.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have determined to negotiate with her Majesty's Government for the purchase of the land of Victoria Park about to be sold for building purposes, for the sum of £24,500, in order that the ground in question may be added to the Park.

ETIQUETTE IN THE EAST.—To the surprise and inconvenience of the public, the old etiquette of making horsemen dismount and lead their horses when passing the Sultan's palace at Dolmabaghtche has, within the last few days, been revived.—*Levant Herald*, Jan. 3.

There is a rumour that immediately on the opening of Parliament Mr. Bruce will lay on the table of the House of Commons the bill which he has based on the report of the Contagious Diseases Commissioners. The first clause of the bill will repeal all existing legislation.

At Liverpool, on Friday, a lad was sentenced to a month's imprisonment and five years' confinement in a reformatory for stealing fowls. His plan was to go about with a bag of peas saturated with whisky, feeding stray fowls, and, when they became "groggy," bagging them.

The *Civil Service Gazette* say the army estimates for 1872-3 show a reduction upon those of the current financial year. It is said that the question of a very considerable decrease is under consideration.

The Court of Exchequer Chamber has affirmed the conviction of two prisoners, named Holdsworth and Newboult, for arson at Bradford. A question had been raised at the trial as to the sufficiency of the evidence that the premises were insured.

Several accidents occurred during the fog at Dublin, on Sunday. The driver of a Hackney car ran into the canal, and was drowned. Mr. Hearn master of the brig Castle Eden, of Sunderland, also fell into the river, near the Custom House Dock, and was drowned.

Mr. Morrison, M.P. for Plymouth, addressed his constituents on Monday evening. He said the recent electoral defeats were a lesson to the Government and the whole Liberal party; the Nonconformists had not been well treated, and there would be no peace until the 25th Clause of the Education Act was repealed.

At the Liverpool Police-court on Monday, Messrs. Robertson Gladstone and Clint commenced a new system with the "drunken cases." In some cases heavy fines, varying from 60s to £5, were inflicted. Each person was asked his name, address, occupation, and employer, and these particulars are to be published in one of the local papers.

LONDON TRADESMEN AND THE EXHIBITION OF 1872.—A large meeting of London tradesmen was held at the Mansion House, on Monday, to denounce the contemplated scheme of converting the International Exhibition of 1872 into a gigantic bazaar. The Lord Mayor's emphatic condemnation of the attempt to make trade for the benefit of foreigners to the injury of English tradesmen was loudly applauded; and resolutions were passed pledging the meeting to use every legal means to defeat the scheme.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT HORWICH.—On Sunday morning, Thomas Howcroft, *alias* "Old Sailor," met with a shocking death at Horwich. He was assisting Mr. Kershaw, of the Sportsman's Arms, to cart some hay from a rick to the barn. Howcroft rode on the top of the hay, which, not being bound, began to slip off the cart. Deceased fell off with it, and a pike which he had in his hand ran into his chin, broke his bottom jaw, and entered the roof of his mouth, penetrating his head to the depth of five inches. The poor fellow died at 10 o'clock the same night. He was 55 years of age.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.—Speaking at the annual dinner of the Oddfellows' Society, at Reading on Monday night, Sir Francis Goldsmidt, M.P., referred to the subject of international arbitration of the principles of which he said he was much in favour, though he maintained it was necessary to keep the army and navy in such a state of efficiency that the United Kingdom could resist aggression from at least two countries like itself. The hon. member was of opinion that there would not be a general election at present. Mr. Shaw Lefevre was unable to be present at the banquet.

According to a note in the French *Journal Officiel* the Courts-martial, which have been trying the Communist prisoners, have now dealt with 18,551 of the accused, including those set at liberty without trial. The *Temps* points out that there are still from twelve to fourteen thousand in confinement, and it regrets that the continuance of the struggle on the financial question has hitherto prevented the Assembly from deciding upon the proposal which has been brought forward that every person who held no rank during the insurrection, and who is not charged with any crime, should at once be amnestied.

SUICIDE OF A PRISONER IN THE BIRMINGHAM LOCK-UP.—On Saturday night Thomas Carney, 25 years of age, of Buck-street, Birmingham, was taken to the lock-up by Police-constable Salmons, who charged him with drunkenness and disorderly conduct in Moor-street. He was put into a cell by himself. Next morning a police-constable took some breakfast to the prisoner, who spoke to the constable, and at that time nothing was the matter. About quarter of an hour afterwards the cell was again visited, and the prisoner was found to be dead, having strangled himself by means of his necktie, which he had attached to the grating in the door through which a short time before his food had been passed. A surgeon was immediately sent for, but life was extinct.

DEATH OF M. ARLES-DUFOUR. — A telegram through Mr. Reuter's office informs us of the death of M. Arles-Dufour. Few living Frenchmen were better known in England, especially among commercial men, and the regret at his death which will be felt in France will be shared in this country by very many. M. Jean-Barthelemy Arles was born at Lyons in 1805, and was consequently 67 years of age. He assumed the name of Dufour on his marriage with a lady of that name, belonging to a well-known mercantile family at Lyons. M. Arles-Dufour was attached to the juries at the International Exhibitions of Paris and London in 1849, 1851, and 1855. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honour in 1837, was made officer of the order in 1854, and commander in 1860. It need hardly be added that the deceased gentleman was an ardent supporter of free trade and of the English alliance.

THE POPE'S SOLDIERS.—Sir George Bowyer presided, at Willis's Rooms, on Saturday, at the first annual meeting of a society called "The League of St. Sebastian," many of the members of which belonged to the army of Pope Pius IX. The chairman pointed out to those present who might not be aware of the objects of the League, that it had been established for the purpose of endeavouring to cause the true state of Rome to be known to the rest of the world, and especially to England, where it was so difficult to get the real facts on that subject placed before the readers of the general press. He added, that the League, in its paper, "The Crusader," would give truthful details from correspondents in Rome to enlighten the people in England. The League would also work hard to endeavour to procure the restoration of the Pope by diplomatic action. Many of the leading Catholics of London were present, and addresses were delivered by clerical and lay speakers, who expressed themselves in hopeful language respecting the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope.

SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.—By decree issued on the 12th of December, the registration of all the slaves in the Empire is ordered to be made between the 1st of April and the 30th of September, 1872, after which last date registrations may still be made during the 12 months following on payment of the double fee, 1,000r. From the 30th of September, 1873, all slaves unregistered will be considered *ipso facto* free, unless the owners establish by a suit that the fault or omission was not theirs. After September 30, 1872, proof of registration will be requisite in every suit of transaction effecting slaves, including passports. Manumissions, departures from the municipality, transference of ownership, and deaths of slaves will have to be reported within three months, and will be noted in the register; and all changes of residence will have to be notified to the registrar of the new municipality. The same regulation provides for the registration of all the children of slave women, freeborn by virtue of the law of September 28, 1871. All born previous to the beginning of 1872 will have to be registered in May, 1872, and, after that date, within three months from birth. All deaths among them have also to be reported for registration. The provisions for the maintenance of a correct register are enforced by various penalties, from 10 dols. to 200 dols. each case of neglect or fraud, besides, in the latter case, the penalties for attempts to reduce a free person to slavery. On the 8th of December, the Carmelites of Rio freed all their slaves, with the exception of those whose services were subject to previous contracts.

SLAVERY AT PORTO RICO AND CUBA.—A deputation waited on Earl Granville on Tuesday, from the Anti-slave-trade Association, to induce his Lordship to use his influence in favour of the abolition of slavery both at Porto Rico and Cuba. Earl Granville said there could be no doubt the Spanish Government had not acted up to the treaty, but it was a delicate matter for this country, or any other, to interfere in the affairs of a country which had an insurrection on its hands. He had had some discussion with his colleagues, but did not feel justified in making the result public.

We understand that his Grace the Duke of Marlborough has in the Clarendon Press, at Oxford, a catalogue of the celebrated Blenheim Library, famous for its early classical works and curiosities of foreign literature. The second volume of the "Calendar of the Clarendon State Papers" has just been completed, and will shortly be issued from the same office. The "Account of the Marlborough Gems" (being a collection of works in cameo and intaglio formed by George, third Duke of Marlborough) catalogued and described by Mr. H. Nevil Story Maskelyne, M.A., F.R.S., has been presented by the Duke of Marlborough to the Bodleian Library, at Oxford.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—At the City Coroner's Court, on Monday, an inquest was held on the body of a little girl named Annie Speckleton, daughter of James Speckleton, fustian cutter, Newberry-street. About eight o'clock on Thursday morning the deceased was run over by a cab in Windmill-street. The vehicle, which came round the corner of Mount-street, was being driven at a rapid pace. The child died on Monday at the Royal Infirmary. —The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and censured the driver of the cab, a youth, for his carelessness. Mr. W. Mee, of Whalley Range, owner of the cab, was also censured for employing so young a person as driver.

INSTRUCTION IN SCIENCE AND ART FOR WOMEN. —By permission of the Lord President of the Council a course of six lectures on the most celebrated and influential composers of Italy, France, England, and Germany for the clavecin and the pianoforte, in connection with the general history of music of the 18th and 19th century (illustrated by performances on the pianoforte), will be delivered on Monday afternoons, the 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th February, 4th and 11th March, by Mr. Ernst Pauer, in the Lecture Theatre, South Kensington Museum. These lectures have been prepared so as to be useful for educational purposes. Not only will the student become acquainted with the characteristic features of the life of each composer but also, with the position he holds in regard to the general history of music. The gradual development of pianoforte literature and pianoforte playing will be illustrated by many examples. The influence of one composer on those coming after him will be traced; all technical specialities will be explained, and the different schools classified.

ANOTHER MAN ATTACKED BY A LION AT MANDERS' MANAGERIE.—On Monday night, some excitement and alarm arose in Manders' menagerie, which is now being exhibited at Preston, in consequence of an attack made upon the man who was describing the animals. When he got to the den containing the lions, one of the silver-maned animals came close to the bars, which are moderately wide, and he began patting it through the bars. Directly afterwards he withdrew his arm, and the moment he said, "This is the animal which first attacked Massarti," the lion struck out its paw, hit him in the face, causing blood to flow, and then fastened its claws into his coat-collar, close to the side of his neck. With difficulty he managed to get clear when it struck its claws into the sleeve of his jacket, which it tore down, and it was with very considerable difficulty that he dragged himself from its grasp. There were several thousands of people in the place and great excitement prevailed. Some persons close so the man were so afraid that he would be drawn fast against the bars and mutilated by the lions, that they seized hold of him and helped to pull him away.

THE LATE MR. LOFTUS BLAND, Q.C.—The late Mr. Loftus H. Bland, Q.C., chairman of the Quarter Sessions for county Tyrone, was well known formerly in Irish legal circles. He was the third son of the late Mr. John Bland, of Blandsfor', Queen's County, by Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Robert Birch, of Turvey, county Dublin. He was born in the year 1805, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1825, and proceeded M.A. in 1828. In 1831 he was called to the Irish Bar at Dublin obtained silk in 1854, and was appointed to the chairmanship of the Quarter Sessions successively for county Cavan and county Longford, and finally, in 1869, for county Tyrone. He represented King's County in the Liberal interest in the two Parliaments of 1852-7 and 1857-9. He is described in *Dod's Parliamentary Companion* as having been "in favour of a modified tenant-right," and as having voted for the Ballot in 1853. Mr. Bland was twice married, firstly, in 1840, to Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of the late General the Hon. Arthur Grove-Annesley; his second wife, whom he married in 1843, was a daughter of Mr. John Prendergast Hackett.

THE LATE SIR R. MURCHISON.—The magnificent avanturine quartz vase, with its pedestal of polished gray perphyry, which was bequeathed by the late Sir Roderick Murchison to the Museum of Practical Geology, in Jermyn-street, has now been placed in that institution. The following description is taken from Bristow's *Glossary of Mineralogy*:—"By far the finest specimen of the Siberian variety (of avanturine) in this country is a highly polished vase, four feet high and six feet in circumference, which, with its pedestal of polished gray porphyry, was presented to Sir Roderick I. Murchison, as 'the explorer of the geology of Russia,' by the late Emperor Nicholas I. The prevailing tint of this magnificent work of art is French white or pearl gray, clouded with delicate rose-coloured tints, and it is equally remarkable for the beauty of the material and the elegance of its form as for its excessive rarity; the difficulty of procuring a stone of such large dimensions and of polishing so hard a substance being so great that only one other similar vase (presented to the late Baron Humboldt, and now in the Royal Museum, Berlin) has been made. The materials of the base and pedestal were obtained in the Kourgon Mountains, in the province of Tomsk, and were cut and polished in Siberia."

THE NEW IRISH JUDGE.—The Right Hon. Charles Robert Barry, late Attorney-General for Ireland, who has been appointed fourth Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin, in succession to the late Right Hon. John George, is the eldest son of the late Mr. James Barry, solicitor, of Limerick, by Ellen, daughter of Mr. John Purcell, of the same place. He was born in 1824, and received his education successively at Dalton's School, Limerick, at Middleton College, county of Cork, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained first honours in science, and graduated B.A. in 1845, taking the degree of M.A. in 1862. He was called to the Bar in Ireland in 1845, and was created a Queen's Counsel in 1859. He was first Crown Prosecutor for Dublin from 1859 till 1865, and Law Adviser from 1865 till July, 1866, when he retired from office with the Russell Administration. He was first returned to the House of Commons for Dungarvan at the general election in 1865, but was defeated at the general election in 1868, as our readers may remember, by Mr. Henry Matthews. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Administration, in December of that year, he was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland, and was promoted to the Attorney-Generalship in 1870, on Mr. Sullivan becoming Master of the Rolls. Mr. Justice Barry was married in 1855 to Kate, third daughter of the late Mr. John Fitzgerald, of Dublin, and sister of Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.—*Solicitors' Journal.*

THE LIABILITY OF LANDLORDS FOR INFECTED PREMISES.—At the Liverpool County Court an action was brought by a tenant of a house where there had previously occurred cases of small-pox, to recover damages from the landlord on account of his (plaintiff's) having caught infection in the premises.—The Judge (Mr. Serjeant Wheeler) gave the plaintiff a judgment covering medical and other expenses consequent upon his illness.

A sad accident occurred on January 15, to one of Captain le Patourel's sons, whilst duck-shooting from Mr. Freake's yacht in Holland, owing to the bursting of the large punt-gun, by which he suffered serious injury, a part of his lower jaw being broken, front teeth knocked out, and face dreadfully cut. Some members of the family immediately went over and found the unfortunate young gentlemen in a very precarious state, although perfectly sensible.

Intelligence from San Francisco, dated December 27, gives details of a severe rain storm, with a south-west gale, which set in on the previous night and up to the despatch of the news continued unabated. Among the vessels known to have gone down with all hands were the barque Live Yankee and the schooner Amada Ager. The whole of the tule country, opposite Sacramento, was flooded from the Sacramento river; and one half of Stockton, Gilroy, and San Jose were also inundated.

The official account of the sanitary state in Belgium at the close of the last year is most favourable. Catarrhs and rheumatisms predominated. Scarlatina, which had been reported in some districts, had abated, Tophoid fevers were very rare. Bronchitis and pneumonia, which had made some victims had diminished since the severe frost gave way to the comparative mild temperature lately experienced. The works recently executed in Brussels lead to the hope that the city will shortly become one of the healthiest capitals in Europe. Not a single case of cholera is reported in the kingdom.

A FEARFUL RIOT.—Rochester, in the western part of the State of New York, was the scene, on the 2nd inst., of a fearful riot, in which three men were killed outright and six or eight others wounded. Popular indignation had been much excited against a negro named Howard, who had so outraged and maltreated a little white girl that she died from her injuries. A mob surrounded the gaol in which the negro was confined, and the military were called out to preserve order and vindicate the law. Stones were thrown into the ranks of the soldiery, who fired into the crowd in an irregular manner, without orders, as in the New York riots of the 12th July last, with the result above given. For 48 hours there seemed danger of a sanguinary conflict between the populace and the troops, and cannon were planted in the principal streets; but the negro has been safely removed to the penitentiary at Auburn, under a sentence of 20 years, imprisonment, and tranquility has been restored to Rochester.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The mail from South Australia brings dates to December 6. The harvest was expected to be less than the average, red rust having done much damage in some parts. The reports from the pastoral districts were satisfactory, and great pleasure was felt at the high prices for wool both in America and England. Several changes had occurred upon the Hart Ministry having resigned. A new Cabinet had been formed by Mr. Blyth; but as the policy of the former Ministry had been adopted a vote of want of confidence was carried: thereupon a dissolution ensued. The election meetings were in full progress when the mail left upon a new programme, embracing a liberal Land Bill, an Amendment of the Education Act, and stamp, legacy, and succession duties as a means of replenishing the revenue. The overland telegraph was making slow progress, the line being inland only to the Mo'Donnell Ranges, although the vessels with the cable between Java and Australia had arrived at Port Darwin. Reinforcements of cattle and horses were required to expedite the northern portion of the line. The Board appointed to examine the subject of the renewal of the leases to the Walaroo Mines recommended that a fine of £18,000 should be exacted. Wheat was 4s. 7d. a bushel, flour £11 5s. per ton. The banks sold 60 days' sight drafts on London ¾ per cent. prem., and bought at 1¼ per cent. dis.

THE DUAL GOVERNMENT IN ROME.—The *Nasoine* of Florence publishes an interesting article on the "dualist" representation of foreign Powers at Rome. This dualism, it says, is rendered necessary by the King of Italy and the Pope both having the same capital. "The King is at the Quirinal, the Pope at the Vatican. There are two Courts, two societies, two diplomatic bodies, each with its own tendencies, passions, and interests. . . .The diplomatics accredited to the Vatican are often more Popish than the Pope; they imagine that they alone are the real representatives of their respective Governments, and look upon their colleagues who are accredited to the Italian Government almost in the light of usurpers." Among other instances of this, the *Nasoine* gives some curious revelations as to the policy of Count Arnim, the last Prussian representative at the Holy See, and now German envoy in Paris:—"When he first arrived at Rome, where he was accredited, on the 17th of December, 1864, Count Arnim showed anything but admiration for the policy of Italy, and he conveyed to Cardinal Antonelli, with the concurrence of M. de Bismark, assurances which were accepted in all seriousness by the Cardinal, and which, as they were not confirmed by events, placed the Count in a very unpleasant position. Before the war of 1870, it was the interest of Prussia to maintain friendly relations with Italy without alienating the Pope, and Count Arnim was, though perhaps without knowing it, a useful instrument of this necessity of Prussian policy. The object was completely attained, and Cardinal Antonelli placed such confidence in the Count's assurances that when the the war broke out he openly expressed his sympathy for Prussia. . . . The triumphs of Weissenburg, Worth, and Sedan were celebrated at the Vatican as the precursors of the reconquest of Umbria and the Marches—perhaps also of the Legations; it was cofidently believed that the victorious King William would hasten to come forward as the hero of legitimacy, and that he would replace the dispossessed Princes on their thrones, and humiliate Italian pride. Count Arnim left Rome a few days after the war broke out, but the relations between the Cafarelli Palace, where the Prussian embassy was quartered, and the Vatican, continued to be as intimate as ever. These illusions were soon dispelled when the Italian Government decided on the expedition to Rome. Count Arnim returned, and the Pope thought he was saved. But the Count did nothing to prevent General Cadorna from marching into the Holy City and occupying it on behalf of Italy. The Count's position then became intolerable, especially as he alone of all his colleagues was instructed to present himself at the Quirinal. The representation of Germany at the Vatican was then transferred provisionally to Count Tauffkirchen. His task was a difficult one; he had to maintain a friendly footing with Italy, and at the same time to be on good terms with the Holy See, while expressing to Cardinal Antonelli, the dissatisfaction of his Government at the conduct of Monsignor Megalia, the Papal Nuncio at Munich, in regard to the Old Catholic movement. Count Tauffkirchen did not succeed in his mission; perhaps this was not possible. He never set foot in the Quirinal, and in the Vatican he was received coldly. And now Count Brassier de St. Simon has been appointed permanent envoy of Germany to the Government of Victor Emmanuel. How will count Tauffkirchen conduct himself with regard to his colleague? It is said that he has asked for leave at Munich, which perhaps will not be refused him. To go away is certainly a means of avoiding the difficulty."

DEAN BOYD ON THE EDUCATION QUESTION.—Preaching on Sunday, at Exeter Cathedral, on behalf of voluntary schools, Dean Boyd said that the present system of education was being attacked because the Church of England was doing her work too well, because it was rapidly covering the country with schools.

CHILD BURNT TO DEATH AT MALTON. — On Friday Mr. John Ness, the North Riding Coroner, held an inquest at the Cross Key's Inn, Malton, touching the death of Mary Harrison Calvert, daughter of Mr. Wm. Calvert, tailor. The girl was left in the house alone, and, it appears, came downstairs in her night dress on Wednesday morning, and got on fire. The poor girl only living about five hours. The jury found a verdict of "Accidentally burnt to death."

A WIFE SAWN TO PIECES BY HER HUSBAND.—A man, named Casimir Vignal, has just been tried at the Loire Assizes, on a charge of murdering his wife, whose corpse he disposed of by sawing it in pieces, and throwing them into the river near Saint-Chamond. The murderer was formerly a member of a religious fraternity, which he quitted because he could not agree on some of the regulations. He afterwards married a young woman named Claudine Piret, of whom he entertained feelings of jealousy. She disappeared in Sept., 1870, at which time it is supposed the crime was committed. To the inquiries made concerning her, the murderer (who has confessed his crime) told two different stories; one being that she had gone into service at Lyons, and the other that she had probably followed the Mobiles who left that part of the country. The discovery of the murder was made as far back as January last. Some workmen employed at a woollen factory found the truck of a woman in the weir connected with the works. The head, arms, and legs were gone, having evidently been cut off with a saw. A search was made for the other portions of the body, and the river being dragged, the head and other portions were all found, and the corpse identified as that of Vignal's wife. In his defence, he pleaded that his victim was a liar, a glutton, and a thief, and unfaithful towards him. The tribunal found the prisoner guilty without premeditation, and he was sentenced to hard labour for life.

THE WIDOW OF A MILLIONAIRE.—In the First Division of the Court of Session on Friday, decision has been given on a petition at the instance of Mrs. Baird, widow of the late Mr. George Baird, of Strichen and Stichell, craving the Court to fix an allowance of £3,500 per annum for the maintainance and education of her son, George Alexander Baird, who was born in 1861. At his death in August, 1870, Mr. George Baird was possessed of landed property yielding a rental of about £15,000 per annum, and he left other property of the value of about £1,000,000, which at present yields an income of about £40,000 per annum. By trust disposition and settlement Mr. Baird conveyed to trustees his whole estates, with directions to pay his widow an annuity of £2,000 in addition to the sum of £1,500 per annum secured to her by their contract of marriage, and a further sum of £150 yearly towards the cost of keeping up the garden at Stichell in the event of her occupying the mansion house. Besides these provisions Mrs. Baird enjoys the income of £10,000 settled upon her in trust by her father at the time of her marriage. Mr. Baird left no issue except his son, the said George Alexander Baird, who is at present being educated in England, preparatory to his going to Eton, and his personal expenses, which during the past year amounted to about £500 will, it is said considerably increase. The trustees opposed the application on the ground that it was their intention to pay such sums as, in their opinion, might be suitable when it became necessary to provide him with an establishment; and they had already paid to Mrs. Baird, for her son's education and maintainance, £1,000 for the first year after his father's death, £1,500 for the current year, and were prepared to pay £2,000 yearly hereafter. The Court (Lord Deas dissenting) held that the petitioner was entitled to an allowance of £3,000 per annum in addition to her present income.

CHARGE OF ABDUCTION.—On Saturday John Ross, a young man of gentlemanly appearance, was brought up on a warrant, at the Ilford Petty Sessions, before Mr. John Gurney Fry, chairman, Major Stuart, and Mr. Andrew Johnston, M.P., charging him with having combined, confederated and agreed unlawfully with a person not in custody, to induce Catherine Mary Pusey to leave her home without her parent's consent, she being under the age of sixteen. Mr. West (from the firm of Messrs. Shaen, Roscoe, and Massey), conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Society for Suppression of Vice, whose officer, Mr. Thomas Moore, was present; and Mr. C. Wilson appeared for the defence. The prisoner was described as a traveller, and is said to be most respectably connected. Mr. West in opening the case, submitted to the bench, that inasmuch as the deposition would prove lengthy, only a few short notes of evidence should be taken sufficient to remand the case. The other man was not in custody, and the warrant against the prisoner had only been taken out and executed on the previous day. Mr. Wilson offered no objection, and the bench agreed to the application. Mr. West said the case against the prisoner presented features of a most extraordinary and flagrant character. The prosecutrix was a young girl of 15, whose parents resided in Constant-street, Silvertown, and were very respectable people. It would be proved that on the 5th of January last a boy was sent to the prosecutrix's residence by a man named Joseph Stevens, a gatekeeper in the employ of Messrs. Silver and Co., who have large works in that district, to say that he wanted to see her. She made an errand the excuse for going out, and saw Stevens, who said that he could get her a situation, about which she had previously spoken to him, and he introduced her to a gentleman. They went to a public-house near the station, where prosecutrix had a glass of wine, Stevens some beer, and the gentleman some gin. The gentleman then told her that he could put her in a situation at a refreshment bar in London, and asked her to meet him on the following Monday evening, the 8th inst., at 5 o'clock, which she consented to. On the Monday she met him outside the Railway Tavern, Silvertown, when he asked her to go with him to North Woolwich, and she did so, and they went to the Royal Pavilion Hotel, adjoining the North Woolwich gardens, where Stevens appeared upon the scene. They had refreshments, for which the prisoner paid. They then went to the station opposite, and Stevens and the prisoner left, the latter returning in a moment or so with two first-class tickets, and said he would take the prosecutrix to London, and obtain the situation he promised her. They proceeded to Fenchurch-street by the train, and had refreshments at the room adjoining the station, whence they proceeded to the Cannon-street station, and from there in a first-class carriage to Charing-cross. The prisoner then took the prosecutrix to what she describes as a theatre, but which is supposed to be Gatti's Music-hall, and after staying there until half-past ten he said it was then too late to go to the situation, and too late to go home, as there was no train, and took her to a coffee-house, where they slept together. In the morning they had breakfast, where he said that he must be at his office by nine o'clock, but he would be back in half an hour or so, and gave her 5s. to go and purchase some things in the Arcade, and he would meet her there. She went and waited some considerable time, but the prisoner did not return, and after wandering about the streets she took a cab at four o'clock, and was driven home to her stepfather's at Silvertown. The girl and her stepmother afterwards, from information received, went to the office where the prisoner was employed and she immediately identified him, and picked him out from the others. The prosecutrix confirmed the above statement, and added that she told the prisoner her age was 17. The bench remanded the case to the following Saturday, and refused bail.

THE STOCKWELL MURDER.

The High Sheriff of the county of Surrey, Money Wigram, Esq., has appointed Tuesday morning, the 30th instant, for the execution of the Rev. John Selby Watson, for the murder of his wife at Stockwell. He is closely watched night and day, and he passes his time principally in reading Latin and Greek works, and religious books, and he regularly attends chapel, and generally has a long conversation every day with the Rev. Mr. Jessop, the chaplain of the gaol. He has not been visited by a single person since his conviction. Ever since he has been under sentence the prisoner does not on any occasion appear to have made the slightest allusion to his crime. On Friday a long statement, drawn up by Mr. Fraser, the prisoner's solicitor, who defended him at the trial, was sent to the Home Office, in reference to the case, praying, in the first instance, for the commutation of the capital sentence but not upon the usual terms in such a case, that the prisoner should undergo the secondary punishment of penal servitude, but asking that the prisoner shall not be dealt with as a criminal at all. It may be stated as a fact that, although everything the unhappy old man possessed in the world in the shape of property has been sold, the amount was barely sufficient to cover the heavy expenses that were incurred in the preliminary inquiries, expenses of witnesses, and fees to counsel; and Mr. Fraser, his solicitor, has not received one farthing in the way of remuneration for his valuable services to the prisoner. Mr. Justice Byles, who tried the prisoner, has been communicated with by the Home Secretary in reference to the case, and the whole of the papers in reference to it have been sent to the learned judge, with a request for his opinion regarding the verdict, and generally upon the case, but no answer has yet been returned, and upon this answer probably the fate of the prisoner ultimately will depend.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

On Sunday forenoon, owing to a dense fog, a passenger train from Birmingham to Wolverhampton by the grand junction route ran into a goods train which, to make way for an express train had been shunted on to the line. The goods train was made up of about 30 laden trucks, and the passenger train had about 40 passengers, all of whom were considerably shaken.

NARROW ESCAPE OF AN EXPRESS TRAIN. — On Saturday night, the express train from Liverpool to Birmingham had a narrow escape, near Tipton. The wall supporting the embankment had given way, and the embankment had slipped to within two feet of the rails. The noise of the falling earth alarmed some navvies, and the signals were altered. The driver of the express saw the signals and pulled up within a few yards of the slip.

Two railway accidents occurred near Newark on Saturday night. The nine o'clock passenger train from Nottingham dashed through the Midland station during the fog, and struck a luggage train which was shunting, smashing three waggons. A number of passengers were shaken, but only one is thought to be seriously hurt. About an hour later a Midland luggage train came into collision with a Great Northern luggage train at the level crossing about half a mile north-east of Newark. Some damage was done to the line and waggons.

On Saturday night, an accident, resulting in the death of three men, occurred near the Harecastle Station of the North Staffordshire Railway. The engine of a goods train came into collision with another train during some shunting at Bidden and Elliott's siding. John Swinnerton, fireman, and a man named William Wade, who had no business on the engine, were killed on the spot. A third man, who was also unconnected with the railway, died on Sunday morning. The line was blocked both ways for several hours. The railway is worked on the "telegraphic block system."

On Saturday evening a serious railway collision occurred on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line at the Meadow Hall Station, about two and a half miles from Sheffield. Shortly after six o'clock a mineral train, consisting of an engine and 34 waggons, was being shunted off the Barnsley branch to the Rotherham line, in order to proceed to Mexbro'. Just as the train had got on to the Mexbro' line a passenger train, leaving Doncaster at 5 35, came up, and dashed into the engine of the goods train. The passenger train was going at the rate of 30 miles an hour at the time the collision occurred, and it sent the whole of the mineral waggons upwards of 30 yards along the line. The goods engine was thrown off the line, as were also several of the waggons, many of which were smashed almost to atoms. The driver and stoker were injured, but not seriously. The collision was very severely felt by the occupants of the passenger train, many of whom were so much injured as to need prompt medical attendance. The line was blocked for nearly six hours, during which time the traffic was despatched upon the up rails.

On Saturday evening, an alarming accident occurred at the Ravensthorpe Station of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. A thick fog prevailed in the valley of the Calder, and it was with great difficulty that railway traffic was carried on. A pick-up goods train which runs between Bradford and Wakefield on Saturday nights had arrived at the Ravensthorpe Station at about five minutes past seven o'clock, and was standing on the down line when the express which leaves Bradford at 6 30, and is due at Thornhill at 7 2, ran into its rear. The engine of the passenger train became wedged in the goods guard's van, breaking it into pieces. The engine was much damaged. A composite carriage for Wakefield, which was full of passengers, was lifted off its framework. The seats of this carriage was split into matchwood, and other serious damage was done. A guard's van was next to this, and it was shattered in a similar manner. When the guard received the danger signal from the driver of the train he fortunately applied the brake. The passenger train was going at express speed when at Bynge Mill crossing which is only a few hundred yards from where the collision occurred. The following are the names of the persons most seriously injured:—S. Wilkinson, shipping clerk, Bradford.—George Hutchinson, St. John-street, Bingley. S. Langfield, Princes-street, Bingley. George Fenny, Darfield-street, Bradford. P. Hutchinson, St. John-street, Bingley. George Sanderson, Beeston-street, Thornhill Lees. S. Milnes, Hanging Heaton, Dewsbury. W. Haley, Boothroyd Lane, Dewsbury; and two gentlemen from Burnley, whose names could not be ascertained. Those who were able to proceed on their journey were sent on to Thornhill. The guard of the goods train, John Armitage, of Wakefield, who kept to his brake, was severely shaken. The line was not cleared for traffic until midnight.

A Conservative banquet was held at Hull on Friday evening. Admiral Duncombe, who responded for the Navy, said it was now but a name. The material was good, but the management was wretched.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF PINTO, PEREZ, AND CO. —Mr. Commissioner Hazlitt, after hearing counsel, has granted an order to investigate certain accounts in connection with the liquidation of the affairs of Pinto, Perez, and Co. who failed just prior to Overend, Gurney, and Co. in 1866, with liabilities for about £800,000. The application was made by Mr. Eugenio Lopez, the London agent of Don Jose Campo, a well-known banker in the city of Madrid, who appears on the proceedings to be a creditor for no less than £197,205. It also appears on these proceedings that Overend, Gurney, and Co. are or were, creditors to the extent of over £278,000. It may be remembered (the *Financier* says) that shortly after Pinto, Perez, and Co. failed the directors of Overend, Gurney, and Co. announced, by a placard offering £100 reward, that one of the partners of Pinto, Perez, and Co. had defrauded them and absconded.

The Countess of Granard died on Monday afternoon, at Johnstown Castle, near Wexford. Her Ladyships decease was quite unexpected.

Mr. Plimsoll, the junior Member for Derby, who has been absent for some time on a tour in the United States, addressed his constituents in the Temperance Hall, Derby, on Friday night. There was a very large attendance, the body and gallery of the hall being densely crowded. The Mayor of Derby occupied the chair, and read a letter from Mr. Bass, M.P., regretting, through serious indisposition his inability to attend.—Mr. Mart proposed the first resolution, which was to the effect that this meeting welcomes Mr. Plimsoll on his return from Canada and the United States, and warmly sympathises with him in his late bereavement. Mr. Norman having second the resolution, it was carried unanimously.—Mr. Plimsoll replied, and addressed the meeting.—Mr. Walton proposed, and Mr. Hilliard seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Plimsoll for the address, and also a vote of confidence in

FROZEN TO DEATH.—The *St. Paul* (Minnesota) *Press* of the 24th of December has the following paragraph:—"The Press a few days ago gave the particulars of the freezing to death of a man at Holy Cross, in the Red River Valley, on Sunday, the 10th inst. From a gentleman who has just arrived from that section of the country further particulars are obtained. It was stated that deceased was a Canadian, which presumption was based on the fact that he had come to St. Paul from Toronto. It seems, however, that he was an English gentleman of wealth and distinction, named Miles Fletcher, who was formerly an officer in the Life Guards. Mr. Fletcher was a second cousin of the Marquis of Lorne, Queen Victoria's new son-in-law, and was widely-known and esteemed in England. He came to America in pursuit of health, and after travelling over this country and Canada he concluded to make his home in the Red River Valley, and had made up his mind to open up a large farm and build a fine residence in the vicinity of Holy Cross, on Red River, in Dakota Territory. The remains of Mr. Fletcher will be taken to England for burial, for which purpose a metallic coffin has been ordered from St. Paul, and as soon as the preparations are completed the young widow, so suddenly left alone in the wilderness of the West, thousands of miles from home and friends, will accompany the body of her husband to its last resting place in her native land."

COUNTY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS. — At a largely-attended meeting of the justices of the peace for Kent, held at Maidstone, Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., chairman of the justices for the west division of the county, observed that this matter of the provision of industrial schools had long been pressing on the attention of the country; but, for what reason he could not discover, there had always been a reluctance on the part of the Home Office to allow county justices to build industrial schools of their own. He had given notice in Parliament that at the beginning of the next session he should move for leave to bring in a bill giving county authorities the necessary power to deal with this subject. He mentioned the fact because unless a private member was supported by weighty public sympathy it was hopeless to expect that any bill which he might bring in would pass. He therefore asked the support of the country for what seemed to him a mere matter of common sense. If they were absolutely determined to deal effectually with the criminal classes, they must cut off crime at the fountain-head. And what was that fountain-head? The habit of training children in courses of crime; and of course they could only work against that mischief by bringing up children in habits of religion, industry, and study. The number of industrial schools in England was absurdly small. Every county and every borough ought to have one of its own, though even that would be found to be insufficient. What he asked was, not that every place should be bound to supply such an institution, but that every place should be provided with power and authority for doing so.

SIR JOHN ROSE CORMACK.—Sir John Rose Cormack has already received from the French Government the decoration of the Legion of Honour, in recognition of the skill and devotion he displayed on various battle fields, and as medical officer to the Ambulance Anglaise. For more than thirty years our profession has not had a more thorough hard-working member, nor one who has had a greater vicissitude of experience and fortune, than Sir John Rose Cormack. In 1843 he published an account of the fever which ravaged Edinburgh in that year. He had always had a prominent position in medical periodical literature, and after the cholera in 1854 wrote a good book on the pathology and treatment of that disease. After practising for a few years in Edinburgh, where he held the position of physician to the Royal Infirmary, he removed to Putney, and, after a few years, to Tours, in France. After a few more years, seeing an opening for an English physician in Paris, he boldly went to that capital, and, not content with a mere license to practice, entered the medical schools side by side with his own son, studied the most recent doctrines and modes of research, wrote a thesis in classical French, and passed the very arduous medical examination of the Paris Faculty. Then, when he was beginning to enjoy an increasing practice, came the first seige, then the second —bringing with them exposure on the battle-field and incessant toils among the wounded, together with something very like starvation, which he and his devoted wife and son endured during that terrible winter. No honour was ever better earned. But we may add our wonder why Drs. Gordon and Wyatt, the only two English officers who remained in Paris during the siege, have not received a like acknowledgement of their services.—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

PRINCE ARTHUR IN BERLIN.—At the grand celebration of the anniversary of the Black Eagle Order in Berlin. Prince Arthur was solemnly invested with the insignia of the order. Among those who figured in the assemblage were such men as Von Falckenstein, Herwath von Bittenfeld, who led up the valley of the Elbe in 1866, the right column of the Prussian army; Van Thile, the assiduous assistant of Bismarck at the Chancellery of Foreign Affairs; and Count Bernstorff, who has represented the Government of Berlin in London, for many years. The ceremony took place at half-past one in the afternoon. Prince Arthur drove to the scene, along with the Crown Prince and Prince Louis of Hesse, in a state carriage, wearing the full robes of the order. The assemblage in the Castle Chapter Room was most brilliant. After the investiture the Chapter was dissolved, and a grand banquet took place in the great hall of the Emperor's Palace, nearly 1,200 guests being present. These all being persons of distinction who have been invested with various orders for service to the State, their decorations and military uniforms presented an exceedingly fine appearance. A second ceremony of an impressive nature now took place, his Majesty embracing each of the new made Knights as they were presented to him by the youngest Ritters, while the oldest members of the order acted as godfathers to those who had just been installed. At a banquet in the evening, the Emperor-King spoke as follows: — "We celebrate to-day a double anniversary of the most important events of Prussian history. On this day 171 years ago the first King of Prussia was crowned; this day last year my acceptance of the Imperial German Crown, unanimously offered me by all the princes and free towns of Germany, was proclaimed. Consciously of the obligations I have assumed, I, on the anniversary of this great event, again express to the illustrious presenters of my new position, in presence of their representatives, my deeply felt thanks, hoping that by our united efforts we shall succeed in fulfilling the just hopes of Germany." The Bavarian Minister, in the name of the King of Bavaria and the Federate Allies in the Empire, proposed "the health of the German Emperor, William the Victorious."

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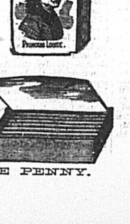
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"The Granville, St. Lawrence-on-Sea, Thanet, Oct. 12, 1871. "I have been in a great many baths both in this country and abroad, and I have never found any to compare with those at this hotel. The water apparatus for douches, &c., is unequalled, & the comfort of the Ozone Baths indescribable.—NEWCASTLE."

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Interest & Dividends (being £4 8s. 0d. per cent) ..£137,731.
FURTHER SECURITY—A Subscribed Capital of more than £1,500,000—The Expenses of Management are under 5 per cent.—NEXT DIVISION OF SURPLUS IN 1872.
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CHUBB's Patent SAFES & Strong-Room DOORS, to resist Wedges, Drills, and Fire. List of prices free.—CHUBB, and SON, Makers to the Bank of England, 57, St. Paul's, London, Manchester, Liverpool & Wolverhampton

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HIGNETT's "GOOD as GOLD." (Registered title). A combination of the finest full-flavoured TOBACCOS. This article will be found a luxury to old smokers. Sold only in Packets of 1, 2, and 4 ounces. HIGNETT, BROTHERS & Co., 66, Whitechapel, Liverpool.

SIX GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS (as sample) Post Free for Two Shillings, from GEORGE BOTTERILL & SONS, (Established 30 Years.) 83, Cheapside, London. A written guarantee on each packet.

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BORWICK's Gold Medal BAKING POWDER Makes nice Bread, Tea Cakes and Scones without Yeast.

CHOLERA, Diarrhœa, Small-Pox, Fevers, and Skin affections, the predisposition to, is prevented by LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE. Obtain and take it as directed.—Sold by Chemists everywhere, and the Maker, H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, HOLBORN, LONDON.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE GREAT REMEDY of the day for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS, and NEURALGIA,

a few doses will cure all incipient cases. Caution.—The extraordinary medical reports on the efficacy of Chlorodyne render it of vital importance that the public should obtain the *genuine,* which is now sold under the protection of Government authorising a stamp bearing the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," without which none is genuine. See decision of Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, the "Times," July 16, 1864. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d., by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-st., London, W.C.

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DR. LEVENSTON's African Rheumatic Oil for the Cure of Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, Pains in the Limbs. Price 4/6 per Bottle, duty included. The most effectual cure ever discovered. London Wholesale Agents Edwards, 38, Old Change; Butler and Co., 4, Cheapside; F. Newbery & Son, 37, Newgate Street; Barclay & Son, Farringdon Street; Sangers, 150, Oxford Street.

THE GALLOPING TORTOISE, price, 1/-, post free, 14 Stamps. Ready for delivery to the trade. Novel, amusing & lasting. JAMES REVELL, 166, Oxford-st, W.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS PRESENT. Carriage free to any part of England for ONE GUINEA. A polished wood case, with lock and key, containing an assortment of paper & envelopes elegantly stamped with monogram in colours, a collection of monograms & a great variety of useful Stationery. Complete list of contents with specimens of Stamping post free. BRITISH & FOREIGN STATIONERY COMPANY, 10 & 12, Garrick Street, Covent Garden, London.

MAGIC LANTERNS Slides & Dissolving Views at the lowest prices, Scientific Novelties adapted for prizes in boxes, 10/6 & 21/-. J. & W. E. Archbutt, Opticians, 11, Bridge St, Westminster. Illustrated Catalogues post free.

SHOCKING, BRILLIANT but HARMLESS. SCIENCE POPULARISED, the most entertaining Fun for Winter and Merry Christmas.—The Electric Wand can be had of Opticians and Fancy Stationers, and of the Patentees, O. & F. H. VARLEY, 11, Poultry, E.C. 2/6 & 5/- each.

TO CAPITALISTS, &c. The undersigned has several SHARES in screw steamships to Dispose of. Investments in Steamships are the most profitable of the day. Apply to B. R. Huntley & Co., steamship & share Brokers West Hartlepool.

DISTRICT MANAGERS and ASSURANCE AGENTS required. Apply to "Secretary," 56, Park Street, Bristol.

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THE DRYAD.—CAUTION.—The undersigned, having been informed that their invention is being copied, hereby announce their trade mark to be a ticket bearing the effigy of a heart coloured blue, and these words, "Patent sanitary cloth, shower, but not air proof, as exhibited in the Scientific Department of the London International Exhibition of 1871." Each shower-proof *gentleman's* paletot or Dryad (a name given to a *lady's* waterproof cloak), registered 6th and 7th Vic., cap. 65, has a separate number and due record is kept of the same, together with the names of the *Clothiers* and *Drapers* appointed to sell the same to the public in the metropolis and the country, the following address being that of the vendors in wholesale quantities— DONALD NICOLL & CO., 61, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

MAX GREGER's PURE HUNGARIAN WINES, 7, MINCING LANE, E.C. In order to facilitate the supply of these Wines now in great demand, AGENTS of high respectability will be appointed on application, from Towns yet vacant.

PROFESSIONAL AND GENERAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited) The Stores are now open, and an early inspection is invited. DEPARTMENTS.

Grocery	Wines and Spirits
Turnery and Brushes	Cigars and Tobacco
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SHARES 10/-. ANNUAL TICKETS 2/6 each. Members will find goods purchased at these Stores 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. under usual retail prices. CATALOGUES with the names of the Directors and the list of Traders associated with the Society may be obtained upon application to the SECRETARY at 459, 460 & 461 (New) OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.

AGRICULTURAL SALT for MANURE-MAKERS' and FARMERS' USE. Shipped by the Cargo at Liverpool and Runcorn; also delivered by the Truck-load at any Railway Station W. WORTHINGTON, Sen., NORTHWICH SALT WORKS. Established 1808.

Local and District News.

CONSETT.

ACCIDENT AT THE IRON WORKS.—Yesterday (Thursday) night, a platerollег named Patrick Cant received serious injuries to one of his feet by a plate falling on it.

SALE OF CONSETT WATER SHARES.—On Saturday evening Mr. W. Shadforth, auctioneer, of Durham, sold twenty shares (first issue) to Mr. Pickering, of Tudhoe, at £6 10s. each, and twenty shares (last issue) to Mr. Morson, of Durham, at £5 19s. each.

PRESENTATION.—On Saturday evening the teachers in connection with the Primitive Methodist Sunday School, held their annual meeting in the school-room of the chapel, the Rev. E. Rust presiding. Before going through the usual business, Mr. G. W. Bell, conductor of the choir in connection with their place of worship, was presented with a beautiful Bible and hymn-book, as an acknowledgement of services rendered by that gentleman, in training the children to sing their anniversary hymns last year.

BLACKHILL.

FRUIT BANQUET IN THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL.—On Saturday evening a fruit banquet was held in the above chapel in connection with the Derwent Valley Lodge of Good Templars. The attendance was large and Mr. J. Bushby, of Benfieldside occupied the chair. The chairman, in his opening remarks, apologized for the absence of the Revs. E. Rust and T. Hind, but said both gentlemen would endeavour to be present before the close of the meeting. He had great pleasure in calling upon a stranger, Mr. Stuart, of Newcastle, who, on rising, said he was glad to meet them on that occasion. The Good Templars originated in America, in the year 1871, and was started so that the different persons who signed the pledge might be banded together, as it was found that the old temperance societies could not keep their members as they got them. They were to teetotalers what the Knights Templars were to the pilgrims to the holy land, in the middle of the 12th century, from which it was said they took their origin. They had four lodges in Newcastle, and they hoped soon to have nine. During the festive season only three had broken their pledge, one had returned and he was in hopes that the other two would soon return. Joseph Mallins, who originated the movement in England, had done more good to his country than the men who joined England and America with the telegraph wires. The speaker then mentioned several places in Scotland where lodges had been started, and had proved a great blessing. In his own native place, Musselburg, which he visited a short time ago, among the fruits of the movement was a sweep, who had sunk to the very lowest dregs of society, but who had been reclaimed, and in passing through the streets, in company with him, they came to a corner where a band of idlers were congregated, who asked Jamie, for that was the sweep's name, where his "bib" was? Not having that article on him, Jamie put his hand in his pocket and pulling out a five pound note placed it on his breast remarking "here was his "bib," and asked any of the company to do the same. In Berwick, the movement had also been productive of much good, and at a soiree held there a short time ago, Professor Cairns, D.D., who was one of the greatest scholars in Great Britain, said the movement had his entire support. There was now very little work for the magistrates, and at the Quarter Sessions held there a short time ago, the Sheriff presented the Recorder with a pair of white kid gloves in token of a "maiden sessions," and in doing so paid a high compliment to the Good Templars. The movement had made rapid strides in England, Scotland, and Ireland, their numbers now amounting to 3,000,000.—Mr. T. Carrick was the next speaker, and on rising, said they had already heard his speech, as he had been asked to explain the principles of Good Templarism, but knowing that his friend, Mr. Stewart knew more about it than himself he asked him to do it. In connection with this great movement he would just say to them what the sailor said when he viewed the falls of Niagara, "Mighty river go ahead."—Mr. Hill, next favoured the company with reciting a piece entitled "The contrast," which showed the difference between a drunkard's and a teetotaler's home. Mr. S. Leybourne followed with "The volunteer brigade," which was sung with great taste.—The Rev. T. Hind, who had by this time arrived, was the next speaker, and said that if there is anything that is good, that is pure, every good man should be connected with it. He had studied the temperance question in all its phases, but he was going on it from a christian point of view. From this cause alone, intemperance, the church of Christ lost a considerable number every year, and when the value of a soul was considered, every one ought to be stirred up to their duty. In his short ministerial career, he had met with one man, who, although rejoicing in the company of ministers of the gospel, was unsaved, his chief besetment being the brandy bottle. Before he went to the chapel he had been at the bottle, and if the word made any impression, when he went home he was at the bottle again to destroy the workings of his conscience. The rev. gentleman delivered a most telling speech, during which he was frequently applauded.—Mr. S. Leybourne was again called upon for a melody, but he begged to be excused and asked Mr. J. Weir to favour the company with one. Mr. Leybourne, however, read a letter from Mr B. O. Tregelles, in which that gentleman regretted his inability to be present with them that evening. Mr. Weir then sang a melody, and Mr. Hill gave another recitation. During the evening fruit was served at intervals, and after the usual votes of thanks the meeting separated.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

LECTURE IN THE TOWN HALL.—Yesterday (Thursday) evening, Mr. William Raw, of Blackhill, delivered a lecture in the Town Hall, the subject being "Emigration, and a voyage round the world." The attendance was only meagre. Mr. Raw intends delivering a lecture on the same subject in the Wesleyan School-room, Nelson Street, Consett, on Tuesday evening.

CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.—On Monday evening, the members of the Benfieldside Cricket Club, assisted by a few friends, gave another grand concert in the Town Hall, to a large audience. The concert opened with a duet by Miss Thompson and Mr. W. Dickinson, who sang "Love and Pride," and on being encored, again delighted the audience by their rendering of the "Tobacco Controversy." Mr. Swanston, who is becoming quite a favourite in this neighbourhood, sang the comic song, "Peter Piper," in which he received an encore. "The Hallelujah Band," by Mr. Jackson, was rendered in an excellent and most effective style; and "Why have my loved ones gone," by Mr. Dixon, was also well sung, both of them receiving encores. "Do you think of me at home," by Miss Sherritt, was well rendered, and at the conclusion received a hearty encore. Lieut. Rowlandson, in the song, "Prince Stuart's farewell to Manchester," was not so successful, but the comic song which followed, "Little Binks," by Dr. G. Renton, was admirably sung, and called forth the frequent plaudits of the audience. The second part of the programme commenced with a song by Mr. C. Stephenson, "The Friars of Orders Gray," which was rendered in Mr. Stephenson's usually effective style, the audience awarding him a hearty encore at its conclusion. After a song by Miss Sherritt, and a recitation by Mr. Lax, Mr. Swanston again delighted the audience in the comic song, "Constantinople," being encored no less than three times. Mr. W. Dickinson was very successful in the song, "Kicked out of home," as was also Miss Thompson, who sang the piece allotted to her with great taste and feeling. "The lily of the vale," by Mr. Dixon, was also finely rendered, and narrowly escaped an encore. A comic song by Dr. G. Renton brought this agreeable entertainment to a close. Mr. J. L. Dickinson presided at the pianoforte, and his services gave universal satisfaction.

LEADGATE.

PICTORIAL EXHIBITION.—On Wednesday evening, Mr. A. Blyth, secretary of the Miners' Permanent Relief Fund, exhibited an instructive pictorial diorama in the School-room, Leadgate. There was a large attendance, and the audience were highly delighted with the entertainment.

CONCERT IN THE BROOMS SCHOOL-ROOM.—Those of our readers who enjoy a musical treat will do well to remember that a grand concert will be held in the Brooms school-room on Monday evening. The principal performers are well known in the district, and the concert will, no doubt, be a great success. Further particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

WORKMEN'S SUPPER.—On Saturday evening the employees of the Consett Iron Company at Bradley fitting shops, to the number of 45, were entertained to supper at the house of Mr. Matthew Hardy, Victoria Inn, Leadgate. Mr. J. Winter, occupied the chair, and Mr. G. Turnbull the vice-chair. The supper was served up in Mr. Hardy's best style, and reflected a great credit on him. After the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were proposed and responded to, and the company separated about twelve o'clock, highly gratified with their evening's enjoyment. During the evening songs were sung to enliven the proceedings, and three cheers were given for their employers.

MEDOMSLEY.

DERWENT PIT.—The men employed at the Derwent Pit, Medomsley, have been notified that on and after Monday, the 5th February, their working hours will be reduced to eleven per day. Derwent Colliery is the property of the Consett Iron Company, and we understand the same regulation will be carried out at the whole of their collieries.

A TEMPERANCE ENTERTAINMENT.—One of those popular entertainments was given on Saturday evening last in the Wesleyan Chapel, Medomsley, by Mr. Joseph Oley and several other friends from Shotley Bridge. Miss Oley gracefully presided at the harmonium, the chair being occupied by Mr. Wm. Robinson, Medomsley. The entertainment consisted chiefly of anthems and sacred music, addresses melodies, and recitations. The proceeds will be devoted towards purchasing a harmonium. At the conclusion of the meeting a vote of thanks was given to the singers for their services, after which four persons signed the pledge.

EBCHESTER.

DEATH OF THE REV. GEORGE STUBBS.—It becomes our mournful duty this week to record the death of the Rev. George Stubbs, rector of Ebchester, which melancholy event took place at the rectory, Ebchester, on Wednesday, after a short illness, and at the ripe age of 74 years. Mr Stubbs was born at Dalston, in Cumberland, and for above 50 years has officiated as a minister of the established church. Before his removal to Ebchester he was curate of Graystead, near Billingham, Newcastle-on-Tyne. For 34 years deceased has held the incumbency of Ebchester, where he has ever been held in high esteem by his parishoners, for his inoffensive and peaceable life. He was gentle and kind to all, and his charity was distributed without regard to sect or party. We understand the interment will take place at Ebchester on Monday first.

DIPTON.

The tradesmen of Dipton have agreed to close their respective places of business at seven o'clock, Friday and Saturday nights excepted. We trust the inhabitants, by making their purchases at an early hour will enable shopkeepers to close at the time named.

LANCHESTER.

SMALL-POX—Small-pox has again broken out at Lanchester, four cases having been reported during the present week. Happily the disease has presented itself in a mild form.

PROPOSED READING ROOM AND LECTURE HALL.—A meeting of the inhabitants of Lanchester was held in the Wesleyan School-room in that village, on the evening of the 18th inst., to take into consideration the desireability of having a reading-room and lecture hall.—Mr. W. Dixon was called to the chair, and remarked that such a place was much needed in Lanchester. At present there was no place in the village where young men could meet for to spend a leisure hour to advantage. If some place was provided where the inhabitants could meet to read, converse, and hear lectures occasionally, he had no doubt but that it would be beneficial to the place, both mentally and morally. A good deal of discussion then took place, all the speakers expressing themselves in favour of the project, eventually, Mr. John Dormand moved that steps be taken to have a reading-room and lecture hall. Mr. John Storey seconded the motion, which was put to the meeting and carried unanimously. Mr. John Dormand moved that a deputation be appointed to look out for a site, &c., seconded by Mr. Thomas Briscoe, and carried. The meeting then adjourned to the first of February when it will meet in the same place at seven o'clock in the evening to receive the report of the deputation.

THE LINTZ.

MINERS' PERMANENT RELIEF FUND.—An interesting and instructive pictorial diorama (under the auspices of the Miners' Permanent Relief Fund), was held in the school-room, Lintz Colliery, on Saturday last. The entertainment was got up for the special purpose of popularising the society among the miners, and judging from the attendance—upwards of 300 being present—this object was partially attained. At the close of the exhibition, addresses were delivered by Mr. A. Blyth and Mr. W. P. Shield on the benefits and advantages of being a member of the fund. The addresses were listened to with manifest interest, and the speakers were from time to time warmly applauded, the proceedings passing off very satisfactorily.

CORNSAY.

DEATH OF A MAN THROUGH VIOLENCE.—Tomorrow (Saturday), an inquiry will be held at the Court-house, Lanchester, touching the death of a man named Macpherson, who died on Thursday morning from the effects of an attack alleged to have been made on him by a young man at Cornsay.

BURNHOPE.

THE COAL TRADE AND THE PITMEN.—There is considerable uneasiness discoverable amongst the pitmen of most of the numerous collieries in this neighbourhood. There are three points which are being agitated—viz., shorter hours, increase of wages, and the throwing up of the yearly bond. A strong organisation already exists, and the forthcoming bindings, will, it is said, be universally resisted. The men claim a consideration as to the hours of labour, as those engaged in other pursuits have had shorter hours conceded. Then the rise in the price of coal is accounted by the men as a justification for their demand for an increase of wages. Both of these points will probably be quickly and amicably settled with the coal owners. The quashing of the yearly bond offers a field for opposition, which will not, apparently, be yielded without a struggle. The pitmen working at Burnhope Colliery have been on the "short time" system, restricting their labour to about 2s. per day, thus throwing away 4s. a day to gain their object. As will be seen from our police reports, several of the men were brought before the Lanchester bench of magistrates on Thursday, but in consequence of the owners of the colliery wishing to deal leniently in the matter, the men were dismissed on payment of expenses, Mr. Talmadge saying, however, that if they or their comrades were again brought up on a similar charge, they would be dealt with without leniency.

TOW LAW.

The remains of Mr. Patrick Campbell, of Tow Law, were interred in the Catholic burial ground, at Wolsingham, on Sunday last. The deceased had been suffering for some time from heart disease; but hopes of his recovery were entertained, until a short time before his death, which occurred on Friday morning the 19th inst. Mr Campbell was very well known in the county, and the respect he commanded during his life was evinced by the large number of persons present at his funeral. Long before the hour for lifting, High Street was crowded by those anxious to shew the respect they had for the deceased, and their sympathy for the widow and the children. At half-past two, preparations for forming the procession were made; but some time passed before it started. The procession was led by fifty members of the Lodge of Free Gardeners, these were followed by the bidders, Messrs. J. Emerson and W. Ridley, then the hearse, afterwards came several mourning coaches containing relatives of the deceased, then came conveyance with the trustees, Messrs. Reid and Copeland, these were succeeded by the foreman and workmen recently employed by the deceased, after these came about thirty carriages containing friends of the deceased gentleman, then rode several gentlemen on horse back. A large number of residents on foot brought up the rear. The cortege was not less than half-a-mile long, and about fifteen hundreds were present. Wolsingham was reached in about an hour, and the Catholic Chapel, which will hold eight hundred persons, was soon crowded. The burial service was conducted by the Rev. W. T. Smith, of whose flock Mr. Campbell was a member. At the conclusion of the service the procession again formed, and the mourners returned home. Arrangements were entrusted to Mr. Wm. Emerson, undertaker, who carried them out with his usual tact and efficiency. The mourning coaches were from the establishment of Public and Peel, of Durham. Among those present were—Messrs. Richley, McLachlam. Watson, Walker, and Mascall, of Bishop Auckland: W. Bolton, Shildon; H. Stubbs, Esq., of Hunwick; G. Richardson, Esq., of Quarry House; and Messrs. Fell, Kellett, Ord, Lister, and Hare, of Crook, &c. The deceased had carried on business for some years as builder and contractor, he also had several quarries, at Burnhill, Hunwick, and Witton. As a business man he was much respected, and his genial disposition and generous character secured him friends wherever he went. He was ever ready with his sympathy and not slow to further any good object with his purse. As an employer he was respected by his workmen. He took an active part in public affairs, and for several years was a member of the Local Board. At the time of his death he was one of the Guardians of the Weardale Union. In politics he was a Liberal and occupied the position of Chairman of the Local Liberal Committee. The business of the deceased will continue to be carried on for the benefit of the family, under the management of Mr. Jas. Copeland.

DINNER AT CONSETT IRONWORKS.

On Saturday evening, the clerks and officials connected with the Consett Ironworks, to the number of 130, were entertained, by the kindness of the shareholders, to a first-class dinner at the Consett Ironworks Offices, the occasion being the completion of five blast furnaces with large blast engines, &c. The general manager of the Company—Mr. W Jenkins—occupied the chair.

Amongst those present we observed—Rev. E. Steggall, Consett; Rev. J. W. Mitchell, Leadgate; Rev. J. Brooks, Benfieldside; Rev. T. Hind; Highgate; Mr. Nathaniel Clark, Beamish Park; Dr. W. M. Renton, Shotley Bridge; Dr. D. Whyte, Consett; Dr. Clark, Blackhill; Mr. T. Siddell, Consett Ironworks; Mr. Edward Charlton, Carr House, Leadgate; Mr. W. H. Hedley, Medomsley; Mr. Charles Hammond, Consett; Mr. Charles Young, Consett; Mr. Daniel Jones, Consett; Mr. Matthew Jones, Consett; Mr. George Proudlock, Delves Lane, Consett; Mr. Ainsworth, Consett; Superintendent Oliver, Consett; Mr. Foreman, Leadgate; Mr. Joseph Cross, Consett; Mr. Thompson Siddell, Consett Ironworks; Mr. Thomas Cuthberston, Consett; Mr. Wm. Ainsley, Blackhill; Mr. Reece Davis, Consett; Mr. Wm. Shimmin, Blackhill; Mr. Ralph Walton, Blackhill; Mr. Wm. Richardson, Consett; Mr. Ferdinand Jones, Consett; Mr. Alexander Russell, Consett; Mr. Bagley, Blackhill; Mr. George Shimmin, Blackhill; Mr. J. T. Little, Crookhall; Mr. Septimus Brodie, Consett; Mr. Moorhouse, Leadgate; Mr. John Kidd, Blackhill; Mr. E. J. Harding, Leadgate; Mr. George Smith, Medomsley Road; Mr. Jonathan Maxwell, Consett Ironworks; Mr. Douglass, Consett; Mr. John Grey, Consett; Mr. A. Moir, Consett; Mr. Brady Richardson, Consett Ironworks; Mr. Thomas Turner, Blackhill; Mr. Andrew Wild, Consett; Mr. John Hutchinson, Consett; Mr. Thomas Carr, Consett; Mr. Ridley, Blackhill; Mr. John Heymer, Blackhill; Mr. Henry Foggin, Blackhill; Mr. Michael Elliott, Consett; Mr. William Tilley, Templetown; Mr. Currey, Benfieldside; Mr. Thomas Williams, Consett; Mr. Wm. Lumsden, Consett; Mr. Richardson, Delves Lane, Consett; Mr. Brown, Templetown; Mr. George Bates, Consett; Mr. Brand, Consett; Mr. Birkett, Blackhill; Mr. Isaac Unsworth, Consett; Mr. Wm. Skelton, Consett; Mr. Wm. Shell, Consett; Mr. Thomas Elliott, Consett; Mr. John Mewes, Blackhill; Mr. Charles Stephenson, Blackhill; Mr. Jas. Palliser, Blackhill; &c., &c.

The dinner was served up in excellent style, the culinary department comprising edibles of every description, which had been prepared with style and care. The wines, &c., supplied on the occasion gave every satisfaction, and the arrangements altogether admitted of no question. During the evening several gentlemen connected with the works sang between the speeches, and their harmony was generally admired.

The CHAIRMAN, who was received with great applause, said he had the great pleasure and the great honour to propose for their acceptance the first toast set down on the list, and which was the toast in every English gathering—he referred to the toast of "Her Gracious Majesty the Queen." (Applause.) Every loyal heart had been beating most anxiously for our Sovereign during the last few weeks—every loyal heart had been accompanying her as she had sorrowfully travelled from Windsor to the bedside of her apparently dying son. They all knew how that noble-hearted woman had behaved in the hour of her great trouble, and how she had carried to the mind of everyone of them the thought that not only was she a Queen who should be beloved and honoured as she justly was, but that she had the heart of a mother. (Applause.) He would ask them all to drink heartily the health of her most gracious majesty the Queen. (Loud applause.)

National anthem—"God save the Queen."

The CHAIRMAN next proposed the health of their Royal Highnesses the Prince, and Princess of Wales—the Prince of his native country. (Loud applause.) Five or six weeks ago they intended to have a gathering of that sort, but in consequence of the illness of the Prince that dinner had been postponed. However, they had lost their dinner and saved their Prince. (Applause.) During the whole illness of the Prince of Wales there had been but one feeling and one sentiment throughout the length and breadth of the land, and all hoped that a nation's prayer might, by the assistance of an Almighty Providence, restore him to that state of convalescence which he now possessed. (Applause.) To his mind there could not be a more striking instance of true devotion and piety than was displayed by the Princess of Wales during the illness of her husband. (Applause.) When he thought of that almost fatal Sunday when she went and prayed to God in the church of Sandringham to spare her husbands' life, he felt that there was not one present who did not agree that her conduct was that of a good wife and a good mother. (Applause.) He could only hope and trust that both of them might spend many happy years in the discharge of their duties to their country. (Applause.) After characterising the doings of Dilke, Odger, Bradlaugh, and others as "tom-foolery," the chairman proposed the health of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family, and sat down amidst considerable applause.

Song.—"God bless the Prince of Wales."

The CHAIRMAN next proposed the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese and ministers of all denominations in the county of Durham. Surrounding the Consett Ironworks were a number of excellent men, amongst whom were Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Farrer, Mr. Steggall, Mr. Thompson and others, and all these men he was glad to say, were doing good work in their respective parishes. He (the chairman) was also glad to state that the non-conformist ministers in the district were doing their share of the good work which was much needed in this neighbourhood. He had much pleasure in proposing to them the health of the Bishop and Clergy of the diocese, and ministers of all denominations, coupling with the toast the names of the Rev. F. Steggall and the Rev. J. Brooks.

The REV. F. STEGGALL and the Rev. J. BROOKS responded.

The CHAIRMAN said there was another party of men—men they could not get on without—men who held their health and their lives in their hands—he referred to the medical men. He did not know much of the medical men of the Iron Company, but what he did know was to their credit. He (the Chairman) was glad to state that Dr. Renton's services appeared to be appreciated by the workmen, although there was a section of the Consett men desirous to have another doctor, but he was sure, if they should determine to have another doctor, that they would return to the old one. (Applause). He begged to propose the health of the medical men in the district, and coupled with it the name of Dr. Wm. Renton. (Applause).

Dr. W. M. RENTON, who was received amidst applause, said he had to thank them for the enthusiastic manner in which they had received the toast. He was glad to find that the machinery in the Consett Ironworks was improved since Mr. Jenkins had come to reside here. There were fewer accidents since he became manager than there was before. (Hear, hear). In fact, there was scarcely an accident to report now-a-days. In conclusion he begged to thank them for the kind manner in which they had drunk the toast.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed "Success to the Iron, Coke, and Coal Trade." With regard to the iron he might say at the present moment they were turning out more than was ever known before. (Hear, hear). He might say, also, that they were making more pig and finished iron than they ever did before. Though they were in such an extraordinary state of prosperity, yet he never saw such a state of things as had been going on amongst the pitmen and ironworkers and forgemen, who, although they were doing so posperously, had nearly turned out at their respective employments. He thought it very unwise for those men—now when their wages were higher than they ever had been—to agitate for more wage merely because there was a great demand for labour. He would couple with the toast he had just proposed the names of Mr. T. Siddle and Mr. W. H. Hedley.

Mr. SIDDELL, in responding to the former part of the toast, said he would rather the toast had fallen to the share of some one who could have gone more into the scientific department. He was an old servant of the Consett Iron Company, but never had the Company been in such great prosperity as it now was. (Hear, hear). It was now thirty years ago since the first furnace was blown in Consett, and since that time the works had gone on in various vicissitudes—from less to more—from one blast furnace into seven. (Applause). Mr. Siddell, in a long speech, dwelt upon the various improvements introduced into the works in the manfacture of iron, and wound up by saying that he thought the Consett Ironworks were doing, and had done, "very canny."

Mr. W. H. HEDLEY responded for the coal and coke department.

Song by Mr. Heymers—"My old friend, John."

Rev. F. STEGGALL proposed "Success to the Consett Iron Company." He (Mr. Steggall) had been here eight years, and he could only say his connection with the Consett Iron Company had been one of great pleasure. He begged to couple with the toast the names of the Chairman, the vice-Chairman, the Director, and Managing-Director, and general manager, their worthy Chairman that evening. (Loud applause.)

The CHAIRMAN, in responding, said he was exceedingly obliged for the cordial manner in which they had received the toast. It gave him great satisfaction and he was much obliged. With regard to the Consett Iron Company he (the Chairman) was the only one at which people could poke, being as he was a representative of the Consett Iron Company. (Laughter and applause). Unfortunately for him his chairman was away, as were also his vice-chairman, and managing-director, and here he was left with them. However, he thought they could toddle along very well together. (Applause). He wished them to understand, although the three gentlemen he had mentioned were not present, that their services were fully appreciated, and those gentlemen were very desirous of looking after the interests of their workmen. When he (the Chairman) came to the Consett Iron Works he found that there were rickety old furnaces, and the shares of the Company were at a low ebb. The Company was in the form of a co-operative store composed of £10 shares. £7 10s. out of the £10 had been paid out to buy coal mines and furnaces some seven years ago, and in two years and a quarter that £7 10s. became worth £16, that was to say, for every £100 a man had inserted he had now £205. (Loud applause).

The CHAIRMAN said there was another toast to propose—and that was the completion of the blast-furnaces, with which he begged to couple the names of Mr. Douglas and Mr. Brady Richardson—two gentlemen who had been connected with the undertaking from its commencement. (Applause).

Mr. DOUGLAS and Mr. RICHARDSON briefly returned thanks.

Other toasts were proposed and responded to, and a very agreeable evening was spent, the company breaking up about twelve o'clock.

THE BRUTAL ATTACK AT BLACKHILL.

THE PRISONERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

At the Lanchester Police Court yesterday (Thursday), before A. H. Talmadge, H. Smith, J. Fawcett, and E. T. Smith, Esqrs., James Clark and Patrick Woods were charged with cutting and wounding Peter Cassidy at Blackhill, on the 6th of January. Mr. Granger appeared on behalf of the two prisoners. The prosecutor appeared with his head bandaged up, and during the examination had to be accommodated with a seat. The first witness examined was

Peter Cassidy who said he was a labourer, and lived at Consett. On Saturday night the 6th of January, he was in Whitfield's beerhouse at Blackhill. He was leaving with the intention of going home, and on getting into the passage he met the two prisoners. Woods gave him a shove, and prosecutor asked him why he had done so, telling him that neither of them could do for one man. Woods muttered something, but prosecutor could not hear what he said. Prosecutor turned round to walk away, when Clark gave him another shove. Witness stumbled, and before he could recover himself, Clark hit him on the head with a bottle. The blow knocked him down, and while witness was lying, Clark hit him several times on the head and cheek with the bottle which was broken. While this was going on Woods was kicking witness all the time. He kicked witness over the head and every place where he could get a kick at him. Woods had a glass in his hand, but witness could not swear that he hit witness with it. There were three lads standing by at the time, and as soon as they could they picked witness up. After the bottle was broke, Clark also kicked him while he was down. After the lads picked witness up, they walked with him across the road, and on getting to Gradon's corner the prisoners came up again and knocked him down. While he was lying on the ground both the prisoners kicked him on the head and other parts of the body. The same lads assisted him up again. When he got to his feet Woods came up to him and said "here's your hat, Cassidy, and that will teach you better manners than to insult me again." Witness had never insulted the man, nor ever had any "difference" with him in his life. Witness took the hat and walked away. After getting about fifty or sixty yards up the street, witness heard footsteps behind him, and thinking that it might be the two prisoners coming again he turned down off the road down by Walton's grocer's shop. He was knocked down again, but by whom he could not say, as he was covered with blood and dirt. When down Clark kicked him on the head and body, and also jumped on his head and body. Witness was not sober, but was quite capable of going home if he had not been interfered with. On the following morning Mr. Bunton—the doctor—attended him. Witness had been ill ever since the occurrence. Witness had known the prisoner, Clark, ever since he was a lad, and also knew the other prisoner.

Mr. GRANGER: How long had you been in Whitfield's public-house?

Witness: I cannot tell.

Mr. GRANGER: Had you been in an hour?

Witness: I cannot tell.

Mr. GRANGER: Had you been in the whole afternoon?

Witness: No, sir.

Mr. GRANGER: How much did you drink?

Witness: I cannot exactly say.

Mr. GRANGER: Were you in the Rose and Crown that day?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. GRANGER: Had you a dispute with a man?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. GRANGER: Didn't some man say to you, "h—l to the Pope?"

Witness: Yes.

Mr. GRANGER: You were indignant at that remark?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. GRANGER: What did you say?

Witness: I said it was not right.

Mr. GRANGER: What did he do?

Witness: He took up a quart pot and hit me on the head.

Mr. GRANGER: Did he strike more than once?

Witness: Only once.

Mr. GRANGER: Did the blow knock you down?

Witness: No. It did me no injury.

Mr. GRANGER: You never had any quarrel with the two defendants?

Witness: Never.

Mr. GRANGER: The drink you had did not make you quarrelsome?

Witness: No.

Mr. GRANGER: You were going home?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. GRANGER: You say that Woods gave you a shove?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. GRANGER: Did you do anything to Woods before he gave you a shove?

Witness: No.

Mr. GRANGER: Did you say that you would fight any man in Blackhill?

Witness: No.

Mr. GRANGER: What did you mean by saying that neither of them could do for one man?

Witness: I meant that one of them could not beat me.

Mr. GRANGER: Was it a challenge?

Witness: No.

Nicholas Lyons said he was a puddler and lived at Blackhill. On Saturday, the 6th of January, he was in Whitfield's beerhouse. Witness, along with two others, was assisting to take Cassidy home. As Cassidy was coming out of the passage Woods gave Cassidy a shove. Cassidy asked him what he had done that for, telling Woods that he would beat his nose off him. Clark gave him another shove and then took a lemonade bottle out of his pocket and hit Cassidy on the head with it. Cassidy was knocked down and then the two prisoners commenced kicking him. Witness assisted Cassidy up and was leading him away when the two prisoners again knocked Cassidy down. Clark took a lemonade bottle out of his pocket and struck him with it.

Michael Hanlon corroborated the evidence of the previous witness.

Sergt. Foster said he was stationed at Consett. On the 7th of January witness apprehended the two prisoners at Blackhill and charged them with breaking Cassidy's jaw-bone. They both said that witness had got hold of the wrong man as they did not know Cassidy. Witness told them it was the man they knocked down near Whitfield's beerhouse. They replied that they had never seen any row nor heard tell of it. Told the prisoners they would have to go with him to see Cassidy, and they said they were quite willing to do so, as Cassidy could not say they were the men. Witness then took them to Cassidy, and the latter identified them as the men, but they still denied it.

Dr. W. M. Renton, Shotley Bridge, said his assistant was called in to see Cassidy the morning after he had been ill-used. His assistant was now ill and could not attend. Witness attended Cassidy four days afterwards, and found that he had a broken jaw. He had a cut on the side of the head and bruises about his head and face. The injuries could have been produced by a sodawater bottle striking him on the head. Witness was still attending Cassidy.

Mr. GRANGER said Cassidy had been in the Rose and Crown public-house on the morning of the 6th, and had a quarrel with a man, who hit him on the head with a pot, and he thought it was more than probable that this pot might have inflicted the injuries to the head. He asked them to deal leniently with the case, and reduce it to one of common assault.

Mr. TALMADGE: The magistrates are of opinion that so peculiar, violent, and gross an assault as has been committed cannot be dealt with in such a way, and they feel it to be their duty to send the prisoners for trial.

The two prisoners were then committed to take their trial at the Sessions, which will be held at Durham on the 8th of April next, bail being accepted to the amount of two sureties of £50 each in both cases.

BIRTHS.

CONSETT—At Templetown, on the 18th inst., Mrs. R. Lowes, of a son.

At Melbourne Street, on the 19th inst., Mrs. Brown, of a daughter.

At 53, Princess Street, on the 20th inst., Mrs. Markey of a son.

At Sherburn Terrace, on the 22nd inst., Mrs. Shell, of a daughter.

At 52, Princess Street, on the 22nd inst., Mrs. McConville, of a daughter.

At Victoria Street, on the 25th inst., Mrs. J. Parker, of a son.

At Melbourne Street, on the 25th inst., Mrs. Young, of a son.

At Harvey Street, on the 25th inst., Mrs. McGurk, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CONSETT—At Gibson Street, on the 16th inst., aged 22, Patrick McGartin.

At 48, Princess Street, aged 65, Miles Agnew.

BLACKHILL—At 6, Murray Street, on the 17th inst. aged 1 year, James Wilkinson.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE—At Elm Park House, on the 21st inst., aged 13 months, Robert Edmund Latimer.

GREENCROFT—At Park Head, on the 17th inst., aged 69, Ann, wife of Mr. Nicholas Beau, farmer.

SWALWELL—On the 20th inst., aged 31, (of small-pox), Robert Fitties, manager to the Swallwell Co-operative Society.

EBCHESTER—At the Rectory, on the 24th inst., aged 74, the Rev. George Stubbs.

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